THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE

DENYS BRAY

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THE
BRAHUI LANGUAGE

BY

DENYS DE S. BRAY, I.C.S.

BRAHUI ACADEMY, QUETTA

NFP—BL/2&3.

The Brâhūī Language.

THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE

PART II.

THE BRAHŪĪ PROBLEM

PART III.

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

By

SIR DENYS BRAY

BRAHUI ACADEMY, QUETTA

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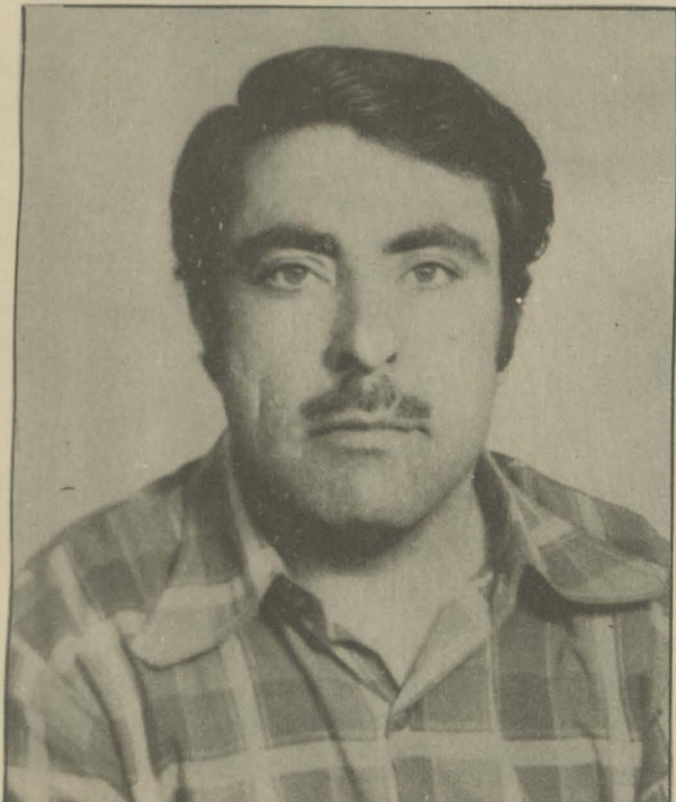
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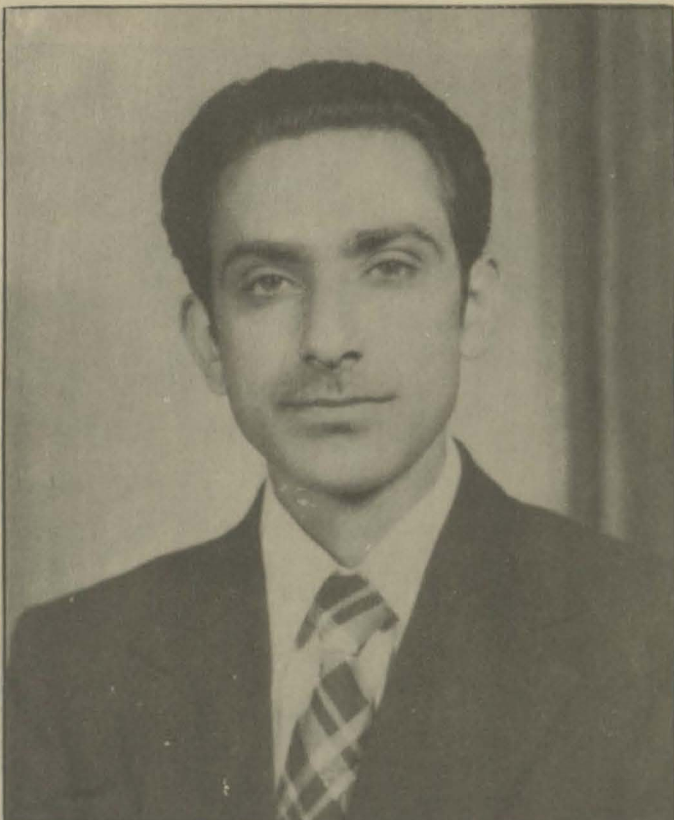
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BRAY AND HIS WORKS

Denys De Saumarez Bray is regarded as the father of Brahui grammar and Lexicography. He was a scholar, having a varsatile knowledge. His peerless works serve as reference for scholars working on the Brahui language. The Brahui Academy, Quetta, therefore, at its meeting on 12-6-77, decided to reprint his great works.

Denys Bray was born on November 25, 1875. He obtained his Degree from Oxford and joined the Indian Civil Service in 1898 and served up to his retirement in 1930. Besides Baluchistan, he also served in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. He was posted in Baluchistan in early 1904. There he began to learn Brahui in consonance with the rules framed in 1900 to encourage the study of the Brahui language by civil officers. In 1906 these rules were extended to military officers in Baluchistan and Sind. A copy of the same is reproduced below ;

(Gazette of India—Part Second—dated the 27th Oct. 1906)

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

NOTIFICATION t

Quetta, The 26th October, 1906

No. 4753: The following revised rules for the encouragement of the study of the Brahui language, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, are published for general information :

Revised Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of the Brahui Language.

1. (a) A reward of Rs. 300/- will be granted to any officer of the Political Department of or below the substantive grade of Political Agent of the Second Class, to the Irrigation Officer,

to any District Superintendent, Assistant District Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Extra Assistant Commissioners, or Native Assistant not being a native of or a Resident in a District in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken, who shall pass an examination in that language provided that it is ordinarily spoken within the limits of the District in which he is stationed, or by any tribe with whom he has official relations.

(b) A similar reward of Rs. 150/- will be granted under the same conditions to any Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Munsif, Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Police, not being a native of or a resident in a District in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken. Officiating Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars and Munsifs may appear for examination, but will not become entitled to the reward, until they are confirmed in their appointment.

(c) The above reward shall be admissible to officers already in receipt of the Pashto or Baluchi allowance or who have earned a reward for qualifying in either of those languages.

(d) Military officers serving in Sind/Baluchistan whether in Military or in temporary civil employee may appear for examination under these rules receiving a reward of Rs. 300/- for passing. The reward will be admissible only to those officers who have not more than 10 years service in those provinces.

Other persons may appear at an examination under these rules with the special permission of the Local Government.

(2) Examination will ordinarily be held at Quetta on the last Monday in November.

(3) Candidates for examination must forward their applications through the proper channel, to the Local Government not less than a month before the date of the examination.

(4) For the conduct of the examination a committee will

be appointed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and shall consist of a gazetted officer as President and two members, one of whom should ordinarily be a Brahui.

(5) The tests which a candidate for the reward must undergo are as follows:

(i) He must be able to converse freely with Brahuis in such a manner and to such an extent as shall satisfy the examiners that he is able to understand them and make himself understood both in ordinary conversation and in the usual course of office business.

(ii) He must write down in the English/Urdu character sentences spoken in Brahui by one of the natives or a conversation held between two of them and must explain it correctly in English or Urdu.

(iii) He must translate Brahui, without assistance, sentences set by the Examining Committee (writing them either in the English or Urdu Character) so that the translation shall be substantially correct, and shall be intelligible when read to a native in whose language it is written.

The sentences to be translated under the 3rd requirement should be of the same description as, and not more difficult than, those under the second requirement.

(6) In order to pass the examination, candidate must obtain half marks in each subject. Candidates who obtain three fourth (3/4) of the maximum marks will be held to have passed with credit.

(7) The results of the Examination shall be reported by the President to the Local Government, and the names of the successful candidates shall be published in part second of the Gazette of India.

By Order
A. L. Jacob Captain
Ist Asstt. Secretary.

Within a short time Bray not only learnt Brahui but also fully mastered it. In 1907, he got published "The Brahui Language Part I" and the work became so popular that two more editions were brought out in 1908 and 1909. Last year (1977), the Brahui Academy published another edition of this invaluable book

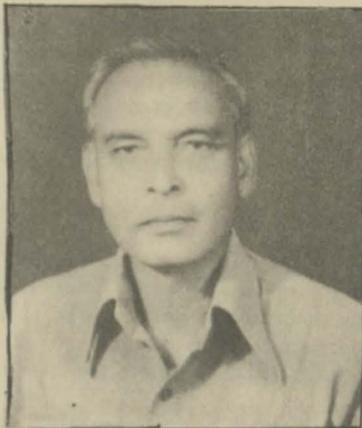
The late Bray conducted the first Census of Baluchistan in 1911 and published Baluchistan Census Report in 1913. He included in the Report a comprehensive note on the Brahuis. He was awarded Qaisar-e-Hind Gold Medal in 1911. In 1916, he was appointed Deputy Foreign Secretary and was made Private Secretary to Viceroy in 1918. Next year he was posted as Joint Foreign Secretary and served on this post up to his retirement in 1930. During 1930-37 he worked as member of the India Council and later joined the Indian delegation to the League of Nations. He was appointed Adviser to Secretary of State in 1937.

"The Life History of a Brahui" published in 1913 is an invaluable work on the subject. This work has been reprinted last year from Karachi, under the able editorship of renowned Brahui scholar Mr. Kamil Al-Qadri. In 1934, Bray got published his peerless book "Brahui Etymological Vocabulary." The present book is a reproduction of the same. In 1939 "Brahui Tales" with English translation was published.

Besides Brahui he also worked on Shakespeare. In 1925 The Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets" and in 1938 "Shakespeare's Sonnet Sequence" were published. His Ethnographical Survey of Baluchistan in two volumes published in 1913 is a work of great merit.

Denys Bray died in 1951 leaving behind his wife but no child. Some years ago his widow too died.

QUETTA ; ABDUR RAHMAN BRAHUI
the 10th Nov. 1978.



ALL ABOUT BRAHUI

Kamil Al-Qadri M.A., M.O.L. Dip. (Philology)

The Brahuis occupy a compact block of the country around Kalat mostly lying very high and stretching from Quetta in the north to Las Bela in the south, dividing eastern Baluchi region from the western Baluchi. Traditionally the typical Brahui tribes who form the nucleus of the whole race are said to be the following:

(a) Kambarani, divided into Ahmedzai (the ruling class of ex-Kalat State) and Iltazai;

(b) Mirwani; (c) Gurgnari; (d) Sumalani; (e) Kalandarani.

Besides the above tribes, the Zarakzais of Jhalawan, the Raisanis of Sarawan, the Mengals of Naushki, and the Bhat and most of the Rinds and Maghasis of Kacchi, speak Brahui. Thus the Brahui speaking area consists of Kalat State including Sarawan and Jhalawan, Kirthar-at the southern mouth of Mulla Pass, Larkana District and other parts of Sind in West Pakistan, and in Afghanistan around the Hilmand Valley of Iran. According to the Census Report

of 1961, the total Brahui speaking population is 365,772 but I feel this is very much on the low side. Firstly, the census survey in Baluchistan was not adequate; secondly, the existence of bilingualism or rather multi-lingualism created great difficulty in the enumeration, and opened the way for error: and finally, no census report is available of the Brahui-speaking population of Afghanistan and Iran.

PEOPLE

Physically the Brahuis are of the same general type as the Baluch but differ to some extent in features. Their nose is less aquiline and broader, and their face is of a coarser type. Many are of a broader and thicker build, but there are also many of the pure Baluch type.

Longworth Dames writes, "Like the Baluch, they claim to have come from Halab. That is Aleppo in Syria It is probable that they really are immigrants from the west, and perhaps they should be identified with the Koc who were associated with the Baluch in Kerman before they moved into Makran. The name Koc meant simply "nomad", and Idrisi, the Arab geographer of the tenth century, stated that they were a tribe of the Kurds. As a matter of fact, the name by which all Brahuis are known in Las Bela is Kurdgali or men of Kurd speech There seems therefore some ground for supposing that this orginal core of the Brahui race consisted of immigrants in Iranin block akin to the Kurds of western Persia." But the Brahuis themselves claim-and so far as we know, rightly-to be the earliest settlers of the region They have Caucasian features and are often grouped with the Turko-Iranian racial stock, but in complexion and other physical characteristic they resemble the Dravidian people of southern India more closely than they do their immediate neighbours. Sir Denys Bray, an authority on Brahui language, has observed that Brahuis of to-day are such a medley of local and other foreign elements grouped round a nucleus so tiny and itself so intermixed that it might seem idle to speak of a Brahui race or people. Bray feels bewildered and asks, "Who are these strange, Dravidian speaking people? No adequate reply is available. No researches have been made." He further observes, "With the unearthing of a great pre-historic civilization at Moenjo Daro, and of kindred and roughly contemporary relics in Baluchistan, hardly a hundred miles across the Kirthar Ranges, as the crow flies, the Brahui problem is thrusting itself forward in a more definite shape. Has Brahui (and the Brahui language) any affinity with this

ancient civilization which once extended into the very heart of their country? No positive evidence is available. Nevertheless, there remains more than elbow room for scepticism. But even though the Brahui himself may have derived not a drop of blood it is not unlikely that the Brahui language itself had descended from it with hardly a change in the frame-work of its structure."

THE LANGUAGE

Brahui may or may not be descended from Dravidian but in many points the likeness of the Brahui to the south Indian group of Languages is striking. Among these we note: some of its pronouns and numerals – elements of speech less often borrowed – the use of post-positions for prepositions, and the addition of these to an inflectional stem, instead of directly to the root, the absence of a comparison of adjectives by suffixes; the lack of relative pronoun, except as borrowed; the negative conjugation of the verb; the expression of gender and number for the most part by added words of sex or multitude, rather than suffixes. The inflections of Brahui are simple, and of the agglutinative type. The suffixes of declension are the same or nearly so, for singular and plural, and in the latter case follow the sign of number. Only the first three numerals (Asit, Arit, Musit) are indigenous, the rest being directly borrowed from other languages.

LINGUISTIC DESIDERATA

Abundant evidence is available to show that the Brahui lexicon is swamped with borrowings from the surrounding non-Dravidian languages, and that, on other hand, it has influenced the vocabulary of the new Aryan languages, particularly Punjabi, Baluchi and Sindhi. A good number of Brahui words have also found a way into Urdu and other Indian languages, but it is not possible at this stage of research to draw the conclusion that Urdu has taken these words directly from Brahui and not through the other Dravidian languages of southern India. (For detailed study see my article "Brahui and Urdu" published in the Oriental College Magazine, Lahore, 1952).

Linguistic desideration in Baluchistan is a common feature. The Brahui, Baluchi, Saraiki, and Pashto languages have learnt to grow side by side in ideal co-existence. Particularly from Baluchi, Brahui has adopted many other features besides words. As pointed out by Bray, Jules Block and Morgenstierne, there has been large-scale borrowing between these languages, and some of it has been identified, but the language of origin in each instance has usually not been fixed

with certainty

Professor M. B. Emeneau (University of California, Berkeley, U. S. A.) in one of his unpublished articles, which I have seen by the courtesy of Mr. Abdul Rehman Barker, has tried to establish the general borrowing traits of Brahui from Baluchi. I feel the learned scholar has overlooked the antiquity of the Brahui language and its likely relation with Moenjo Daro culture. Also, he has not taken into consideration the influences of the Arab inhabitants of Baluchistan and the "Durkhani school" on Brahui. Nevertheless with due acknowledgement, I take the liberty to cite some examples from his unpublished papers.

1. The vowel structure of Brahui lacks short o completely and short e in accented position. Morgenstierne had already identified this as very close to the Baluchi vowel system; close study on the Brahui side reveals development from proto-Dravidian.
2. Brahui has a suffix attached to a word preceding the present-future or the imperfect, which tenses have in common habitual actions as one of their meanings; this is non-Dravidian. Makrani Baluchi has, as one sign of its general Iranian aspect, the prefix a in the aorist, a tense which is roughly equivalent in meaning to the Brahui present future. Thus, structural restatement of the Brahui morpheme as a is easily possible.
3. Brahui has a subordinating conjunction Ki, which is not Dravidian. This conjunction is of Iranian origin.
4. Brahui has lost all trace of the Dravidian gender system. Sindhi has an Indo-Aryan gender system, Pashto preserves some traces of gender, Baluchi and Persian have no trace of gender. Thus, Baluchi is the immediate cause of the shedding of gender system in Brahui.
5. Brahui has lost the Dravidian distinction between exclusive and inclusive in the 1st plural pronoun and verb forms. Sindhi has this distinction as a modern Indo-Aryan feature; Baluchi, like Iranian in general, is without it, and should be the cause for the Brahui loss. Beside this, Prof. Emeneau has observed, "It is difficult to be sure of the borrowing by Brahui of any Indo-Aryan structural feature. The Iranian in general, Indo-Aryan along the Iranian frontier, and Brahui, all have the feature called variously 'enclitic pronouns' or pronominal suffixes. There are suffixes with

pronominal reference which occur as possessive suffixes added to nouns and as second pronominal reference (object, indirect object, etc) added to inflected verb forms. Dravidian does have this feature. Since Iranian in general shows a more complex structure in this respect, than Indo-Aryan or Brahui, and since the Brahui structure is very similar in detail to the Indo-Aryan (for example, to Sindhi) it could be, and has been argued that Brahui has borrowed from Sindhi. However, the argument cannot really be conclusive. It is fairly clear that north-western Indo-Aryan here owes something to Iranian, with simplication, and that it is not ruled out that Brahui also might have borrowed from Iranian with a similar simplication. However, it is possible that some deeply disguised borrowing might have taken place from Sindhi. One conclusive instance is seen in the structure of the Brahui verb meaning "to do, make". One of its allomorphs, namely Ke–, is inherited from Dravidian

Here is a very beautiful song, all of passionate love. It seems to be quite a modern song:

O! My love!
Please come over here with all your loveliness.
You have made many mad.
O! My love, please come over here
And bestow upon me your love.
O! My love! I do know
There is no one like you,
And I also know
That your soft voice is like the
Sound of a musical instrument.

TWO POETS

The contribution of the two great poets, Reki and Tajil, is very great to the development of Brahui. Here are a few lines of Reki's poetry:

"O! Nasir Khan the Wali, come to our help. Our horse has left us. Never mind; if today has turned against us, tomorrow will be our turn."

The real spirit of Reki can be seen in these lines:

Whene'er a cloud appears.
Filled with doubt and fears,
Look for a sky of blue.
Whene'er a cloud of grey
Seems to waft your way
Look for a sky of blue.
Remember, sometimes the sun is shining,
It will be shining someday for you.

Taj Mohammad Bengulzai, commonly known as Tajil(1250-1364 A. D.), is a very popular poet of Brahui, and his Kafi, Doha and other poems are usually sung by the traditional minstrels, Qawwals, and other professional singers. Besides Brahui, he has also composed in Saraiki and Baluchi. Apart from his serious and religious poems, there are many humorous poems which are commonly sung. For example:

The humour cannot be translated into any other language. It is the cry of a henpecked husband, who tries to make fun of his helpless situation. He says:

"O dogs! O bats! Go away.
My wife is praying
After prayer she will look after the house and hearth. Go away.

Key, with the disturbing feature K—instead of the expected Kh.- (that is, (x)). The other allomorphs Kann-and Kar cannot be Dravidian inheritance, but are borrowed respectively from Baluchi (the only language possible) and Sindhi (or some other Indo-Aryan Language. perhaps Landha). The condition that facilitated such borrowing was the prior formation in Brahui from Dravidian sources of a subclass of verbs with irregular allomorphs of the type mann—, mar—, (to become) bann— bar—(to come), dann—, dar—, de— (to act) and so on. The borrowed allomorphs Kann— and Kar with the regular K— that is seen in parallel instances of borrowing, then became the source of the unexpected K in Ke—.

The learned Professor, concluding his thesis, remarks, "For identification of more structural borrowings, certainly from Baluchi to Brahui, perhaps also in the other direction, one very urgently needed study is that of the aspectual system."

BILINGUALISM

Baluchistan represents an interesting situation of Bilingualism

between Brahui, Baluchi Jatki (a local variation of Saraiki) and in some areas Pashto and Kethrani (another form of Saraiki, spoken in Kethran area adjacent to Punjabi-speaking people). Bray has mentioned (Census of India, 1911, Vol. IV, 1913) the extensive bilingualism that exists between Brahui and Baluchi but in no way can it be interpreted in terms of prestige factors and extinction of one of the competing languages. Politically the Brahui and Baluchi both follow the same cherished national ideal, and since the 18th century inter-marriages between the Brahui and Baluchi have eliminated all pride and prejudices. The cultural uplift policy of our Government has given an impetus to the litarature of both these languages, particularly by sanctioning aid for the Brahui Adabi Board and the Baluchi Academy and by giving representation in governmental institutions such as Radio Pakistan, to these languages.

THE LITERATURE

The antiquity of Brahui folk literature cannot be ascertained because it was not written but memorized and orally transmitted from generation to generation. In this process, every poem or story has undergone change. A study of what is extant reveals that Brahuis have forgotten their past traditions. At present and in the past many centuries, their minds were thoroughly imbued with the teachings of Islam. Nevertheless, from their poems, we can peep into their past and can imagine their cultural environment, social order, tribal warfare, their ideas, happiness and sorrow, and their ethical and aesthetic values.

Brahui folk literature is not as rich as Baluchi. Moreover until now no collection has been made. The folk poems are simply sung by Loris (minstrels) who sing to the accompaniment of nar—the traditional pipe—or the dambora. It will take a long time to collect, survey and draw conclusions about the antiquity of Brahui folk literature. The material at hand shows that Brahui folk songs can be categorized as under.

1. Songs to celebrate the birth of a child, and wish good luck to the child and the parents. Such songs are full of joyous spirit.

2. Lullabys: Bray has given a traditional Brahui lullaby in his esteemed work "A Life History of a Brahui" The original Brahui version is not recorded. A mother sings to

her baby girl and though she duly thanks God who has bestowed a daughter upon her, she cannot hide her longing for a son. Then, mother-like, she weaves dreams of that which is to come. And she praises her daughter for her flocks and herds for her beauty and the beauty of her hair, for the bounty of her table, and the long wooing and wealth of her lord:

Lulla, Lulla, Lullaby
Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby
God bestowed thee, God the giver:
May His gift be mine for ever !
Lulla. Lulla, lullaby
Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby.
Sons and colts are in God's hand,
God's to keep and God's to send.
Were they goods on a market-stall,
Princes would buy one and all,
Beggars would have none at all !
Lulla, Lulla, lullaby.
Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby.

3. Songs on the occasion of circumcision, marriage, death and a whole class of love songs. A Brahui shepherd girl in her youthful fancy sings:

My love ! I die for you,
Like breeze I am coming to you.
May I come ?
Darling ! You have slain me
I am pining for you
I have lost eyesight.
I have lost all strength
Darling you have slain me.
You had promised,
Now, you have forgotten me,
Oh ! What have you done ?
Darling, you have slain me.

A young shepherd boy sings a song to woo his beloved. It calls up to the imagination a picturesque pastoral scene:

O ! Zebu ! give me water
Your water is sweet, give me water.
O ! Princes of the tent, give me water

Your water is sweet, give me water.

Such four-line poems resemble very much in form, technique and sentiments a Baluchi form of poetry called "Dastan-gusht".

My eye-sight is weak now, but my wife wants me to look after everything.

(How foolish to expect a man like me to look after the house.)

'Kafis' and "Dohas" by Tajil are full of mystic thoughts and divine love. Being a real poet, he has vividly portrayed the peaceful pastoral life and culture of Baluchistan.

OLDEST MANUSCRIPT

The material at present at our disposal shows that for the last three hundred years, Brahui is a written language. A manuscript entitled "Tohfatual Ajaib", which was publiseed by Nabo Jan, in 1904, was written by Malik Dad Gharsheen of Kalat. It is said that Malik Dad originally belonged to Qandahar and had settled down in Kalat after migrating from his native place. He was associated with the court of Khan-e-Kalat Nasir Khan I. He was a gifted poet of Brahui, Pashto, Baluchi and Persian and has composed innumerable poems in these languages. It will be interesting to note that the great poet of Baluchi language, Jam Durrak, was also associated with the court of Nasir Khan I, but details about the relationship of Jam and Dad are not at present available.

"Tohfatul Ajaib" has 275 couplets or verses, and, in the traditional way, it begins with prayer, Hamd Naat and Manqabat. Malik Dad says he wrote the book to spread the true faith and to gain merit

The historical and linguistic value of this book would have been great for its script but the original manuscript has not been preserved, and the *imla* or spelling has been changed by the publisher-editor, Nabo Jan Nabo Jan' in his introductory notes has claimed that he got the manuscript from one of the relatives of Malik Dad. Nabo Jan was alive in the year 1904 and died the same year of plague.

In 1877. Allah Buksh, with the assistance of men of the tribe, prepared an outline of grammar and some eighty-five pages of Brahui text.

CONTRIBUTION OF DURKHANI SCHOOL

Though Brahui literature was written and published and several poets were contributing to enrich the treasure of Brahui poetry, the need came to be felt when the national awakening and political consciousness was brought about by education. The first who took the lead was Maulana Mohammad Fazil Durkhani Raisani.

After getting education in Deoband, he came back to his motherland and built a *madrasa* (religious school) in his village Durkhan near Dhadar. Meanwhile he began to move around for *tableegh* (preaching) and soon came to realize that Persian or Urdu was not a useful medium for preaching and mass contact in that part of the country. He felt it so genuinely that he chose the people's popular languages. Brahui and Baluchi, for preaching, and also determined to transfer all useful Islamic literature into both of these languages. Thus the area of written literature really begins with Durkhan.

With a band of pupils and writers he set out to realize his dream, and for this he also had to establish a printing and publishing house. In a short span of time, hundreds of Brahui and Baluchi books, both in prose and poetry, were published and sold out. Some books in Brahui published their tenth editions, which shows the interest of the readers and the latent demand for Brahui literature.

It seems that in those good old days Christian missionaries were also busy in Baluchistan to give the message of Christ to the Muslims. To this may be ascribed the publication of the Holy Bible (some parts) in 1907 in the Brahui language. The Muslims too felt impelled to use the Baahui language to counter this influence. Thus it was the need for "tableegh" or preaching and also to work up sentiments against foreign rule, that Brahui was developed and written and publised on a large scale for the first time.

Maulana Fazil was well-known as a priest, Islamic scholar, social reformer and "muballigh" or preacher, but no book from his pen survives to this day. It is said that he wrote several books on Islamic teachings but he put the names of his pupils on them as authors, to encourage them. His grandson Maulvi Abdul Baqi Raisani claimed that he had written in his name also a booklet on Brahui grammar in verse for general teaching. It will be worth mentioning here the medium of instruction was Brahui and that the language was also taught and preachers were trained to give speeches and sermons in the language. He also reformed some old customs which

were not Islamic in his view For example, he helped to stop mixed dance in which women used to dance with men.

Among the contemporaries of Maulana Fazil Muhammad was Nabo Jan, a writer and a poet. He was a gifted poet and wrote several books in verse on the teachings of Islam. Among his outstanding contributions, the "Naseh-ul-Baluch" and "Tohfatul Gharaib" are well-known. The script of his work was Arabic as adopted by the Durkhani school of thought.

After the death of Maulana Fazil, the Madrasa was run by Qazi Maulvi Abdul Hai and the publishing house also carried on its functions under his able guidance. He was an able Islamic scholar and a poet.

Among his pupils Maulana Umar Dinpuri (d 1892 A. D.) was an enlightened writer, a gifted poet and a spirited "muballigh" or preacher. He wrote several books in both prose and in poetry. In him after a long time, Brahui got a real poet and writer of its own. He was also interested in practical politics and was associated with Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi During the Khilafat movement, he took keen interest in the movement.

Apart from the published books there are a number of manuscripts of Maulana's work carefully preserved. He was a talented writer. He did not confine himself to any one subject but touched all subects: theology, history, ethics, poetry, geography, philosophy. Above all, he ventured to translate the Holy Quran into Brahui and very successfully completed the work in 1941. Among his other books, the collecion of poems "Sauda-i-Kham" is outstanding. In prose his most popular book is "Aaina-i-Quayamat" which gives first-hand information of the Quetta earthquake of 1935 with moral and didactic touches.

Among his contemporaries were Maulana Haji Abdul Kareem Mengal, Maulvi Abdul Kareem, Maulvi Mohammad Ashraf, Mulla Ghuram Roshen Din and Taj Bano.

Taj Bano, the daughter of Maulana Mohammad Umar Dinpuri, was educated and trained by her father. She was a social worker and worked like Qurrat-ul-Ain Tahira of Persia. She wrote several books on the problems of women. She was also a good poet. The elegy, which she wrote on the death of her father was most outstanding. Her book "Tasweed-un-Nisa" (two volumes, published in 1933) depicts her understatding of women's problems and her command of the language.

MODERN PHASE

So, within three hundred years, Brahui literature has gradually progressed and flourished without patronage or encouragement. The Brahui Khans of Kalat did not attach any importance to developing their own tongue, though they proudly spoke it in their family and with their countrymen. The modern phase of Brahui literature begins with the revival of national consciousness. All political organizations, irrespective of their political affiliations, adopted Brahui for their propaganda. For example the "Kalat State National Party" (1936-47) used to keep its record in the Brahui language. (For a comprehensive study, see "Noken Daur" Weekly, Malik Abdul Rahim Khajakhel Number, 1967, edited by this writer).

In modern times, the Durkhani school is continuing but is unable to maintain its former position. Brahui literature depends upon the efforts of individuals. Among living poets and writers are Agha Sultan Ibrahim, Malik Mohammad Panah, Mohammad Khan Raisani, Nadir Qambarani, Abdul Rehman Kurd, Maulana Ismail Zager-Mengol, Soofi Abdullah Jan Mangochhari, Abdul Rehman Kurd, Turab Larkanvi, Abdul Rahim alias Mollai Shaidai, Moulvi Abdul Baqi, Pir Mohammad Nimarghi, Hakim Faiz Mohammad Faiz Brahui Gul Bangalzai, Haji Gul Mohammad Nushkavi, Pir Mohammad Zubeeani, Abdul Rehman Brahui, and Ghulam Mohammed Shewani and others.

Brahui is a language with great potential, and its claim to encouragement is a just one for two reasons: firstly it is a Dravidian tongue and as such has historical value and requires all possible aid for keeping it alive, as it might prove to be a key in solving the riddle of the Moenjo Daro script; and secondly, for extension work and useful ideas and instruction the best medium is the mother tongue. On both counts, there is justification for support and patronage of Brahui.

S. M. Kamil Al-Qadri

XXV

Facsimile

Sir Denys Brays' Letter

WEST DENE
WINCHESTER
TEL. 1490

1/9/38

My dear Pedro,

I've been long in thanking you for letting me see your interesting photographs, but I was going to sending copies of the enclosed which have only just come! Crude & rather coarse stuff, but the Norwegian Oriental Journal was glad to have them. And that is finis to my Brahui labours.

Peter Rogers looked in on us the other day — a very old friend of my wife's. Yours [illegible] [illegible]

XXVI

Facsimile

Sir Denys Brays' Letter in Longhand.

DELHI.

8th January 1921.

My dear Dixey,

I am quite ashamed to have kept your M.S.S. so long. It reached me in England at a time when I was under medical orders not to take up any work I could possibly avoid. My first thought was to return it to you at once, but I kept it by me in the hope that I might feel able to do some work on it in England or on my return to India. Unfortunately I couldn't touch it at Home and now that I have been posted as Foreign Secretary there is absolutely no chance of my being able to spare any time on outside hobbies.

I have been able to do no more than just glance at your M.S.S. It seems to me to be now almost ready for publication, if you can arrange this. Where it is defective is chiefly with reference to the diacritical marks. I don't refer to your departing from the system I myself adopted - personally I think you would have been wiser to have adopted the same, but if I remember right you explained that you felt bound to follow the system accepted by the x C.M.S. What I refer to is the absence on nearly every page of [illegible] ~~so-called obvious~~ signs for long vowels. I have inserted one or two myself, but think on examination you will find that there are several to be inserted on every page. Now as to publication, I don't think you have ever told me

x or rather The Bible Society in their translation of the Scriptures

me clearly what your wishes are. I fancy this is not a matter which the Government of India at the present time would take up; in any case it is a matter for the Local Government of Baluchistan, and the advice I am inclined to give you is this: to get your work published by the C.M.S. and to try and induce the A.G.G. Baluchistan either to grant you an honorarium or to guarantee the purchase of a certain number of copies. Should you adopt this course, you are at liberty, should you so desire, to say that I, speaking mainly as a Brahui student, and not in my official capacity, consider that the work would be valuable in itself and useful to District Officers in Baluchistan, adding that I see no prospect of being able to get my own Brahui dictionary ready for the press for some time to come. (Not published till 1934)

I am glad you find your new work congenial and the Assam frontier interesting. I am very glad indeed to hear that the climate suits your throat and that you are able to do full work. I wish I could have been more helpful to you over your M.S.S., and I wish also I might have a chance of seeing you again and discussing your common hobby.

Yours ever,
Denys Bray

The defects I have now corrected, & added many diacritical marks.
A. Duncan Dixey
1949

The Reverend Duncan Dixey,

THE

BRAHUI LANGUAGE

PREFACE.

My first volume on The Brāhūī Language was published in 1909. By rights this second volume should have followed a year or two later. But an array of obstacles barred publication: the pleasures of the hunt for words still unrecorded; the fear of missing some specimen of the Dravidian streak in the vocabulary; transfer from the Brāhūī country to the Indian Foreign Office; the strain of the war, the stresses of the years that followed; the counterfascination of unriddling the Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets as an Indian Foreign Secretary's recreation. And throughout there was an obstacle which even at this last it has been difficult to overcome: a sense of incompleteness—but can a vocabulary ever keep pace with a living language?—and a palpable drop from the brave standards youth set itself a quarter of a century ago.

Unaided I could hardly have wound up my work after all these years. But from start to finish I have been very fortunate in enlisting the co-operation and stimulating interest of distinguished Orientalists, notably Sir George Grierson, Professor Dr. Sten Konow, Professor Dr. Jules Bloch, Mr. L. V. Ramaswami Aiyer, Professor Dr. G. Morgenstierne, Sir Aurel Stein, Professor R. L. Turner. In no field of research apparently can one look to experts for more generous and effective help than in the analysis of a lesser known Indian language.

The name of Mr. T. O. Hughes, who first introduced me to Brāhūī and long remained a very faithful collaborator, I must set apart. He was the finest Brāhūī linguist I ever came across; he knew the Brāhūīs as few Englishmen have known them before or since; his influence over them was inexplicable save to those who had themselves felt the drive of his personality or come under his charm; he died during the war on the outskirts of the Brāhūī country at the hands of transborder fanatics; Brāhūīs avenged him on the spot. *Ave atque vale.*

I have drawn freely from any dictionary or vocabulary, Dravidian, Indian, Iranian or other, which promised to throw light, however indirect, on Brāhūī. My debt here is so wide that I should have to recite a long list of authors, were I to attempt to discharge it. Actual records of Brāhūī itself are few and slight; and so laboriously did I comb them out during a very long sojourn in Balūchistān, that any words or forms which they include and I omit may safely, I think, be ascribed to casual

slips of ear or pen or printer, and cease to figure as evidence for some surprising phonological development.

It is of course to the Brāhūīs themselves that my indebtedness is greatest, and above all to Khān Bahādur Mirza Shēr Muhammad, lately Naib Wazīr to His Highness the Khān of Kalāt, the head of the Brāhūī Confederacy. In all stages of my researches into his people and their language I have relied more than I have cared to admit even to myself on his encyclopaedic knowledge of both, and his keenness to check and enlarge it by practical research. My good fortune in having a man with his scholarly instincts and patient and critical mind as a lifelong fellow-worker has been doubly great, seeing that Brāhūī is not a written language and that there are barely three or four Brāhūīs in a thousand who can read or write at all.

According to my original design the Introduction was to be confined to the philological aspects of the Brāhūī problem. Under the provocation of a startling passage in the late Professor Ray Lankester's More Science from an Easy Chair (1920), it has grown into an essay on the Brāhūīs at large. Just listen to this. "The Brahouis of Beeloochistan and the 'monkey-men' or Bandra-Loks east of the Indus, appear also to belong to the pygmy race." Monkey-men, Bandra-Loks, Brahouis—pygmies all? Where on earth did the professor dig up this nugget of science? And who in the name of Kipling are the Bandra-Loks? Monkey-men east of the Indus? Why, nearly all India, except for the Brāhūīs to be sure, and other frontier tribesmen, lies east of the Indus. As for the Brāhūīs, they may not count in their number quite so many sons of Anak as their next-door neighbours the Paṭhāns and Balōch; but they are a breed of frontier tribesmen in a rugged country where only a sturdy mountaineer could hold his own. Clearly, when professors and scientists nod so publicly over a frontier tribe whose speech constitutes one of the classical riddles of philology, there's nothing superfluous in prefacing an etymological analysis of Brāhūī with a review of what is known of the Brāhūīs themselves. In writing it I have borrowed freely from my Balūchistān Census Report 1911.

India Office,

January 1934.

PART II.

THE BRAHUI PROBLEM.

THE BRAHUI PROBLEM.

The Brāhūī is a very modest unit among the peoples, nations and languages that go to the making of India. At the last census he mustered only 152,588 in Balūchistān[1] and less than 225,000 in the whole of the country, Muslims to a man. The Indian census, it is true, hardly does him justice. For this he has partly himself to thank; for in Sind he often succumbs to the temptation of posing as Balōch because of the higher social status it gives him locally. Nor is he confined to India. In Afghānistān he is an all-the-year-round inhabitant of Shōrāwak and a winter migrant on the Helmand in the neighbourhood of Rūdbār. In Persia he straggles all along the eastern frontier; one comes across him as far south as Bampūr, as far north as Sarakhs abutting on Merv, as far west as Sabzawār. There are large tribal groups bearing well-known Brāhūī names even further afield, but if they were ever really Brāhūī they have long since merged into Balōch. With all his external figures I doubt whether the total for the Brāhūī proper could safely be put at much over 300,000. Not that he is to be appraised by numbers. Outside India he stirs scientific interest because he speaks a Dravidian language in almost the last part of India where one would expect to hear a Dravidian language spoken—the extreme north-west. In India itself he assumes a very practical importance from his place among the great frontier tribes. He shares Balūchistān with Balōch and Paṭhān, and is the dominant inhabitant of Kalāt, the third largest of the Indian states, whose area of 70,000 square miles is exceeded by Hyderābād and Kashmīr alone.

Brāhūīs (1931).	
Balūchistān . . .	152,588
Sind	71,827
Total India. . . .	224,415

The Brāhūī country.—His is a land of contradictions and contrasts. From the air the general impression is a jumble of mud-coloured mountains, not unlike a bewildered herd of titanic camels. Yet it contains many a pleasant valley and upland plateau, and one broad plain as flat and low-lying as any in India. For a few hours in the year its rivers are thundering torrents; otherwise there is hardly a trickle in their giant beds. On the maps there are large lakes of limpid blue—very different

[1] Pronounced by the Brāhūīs Balōchistān.

from the brackish swamps of reality. But the maps are full of irony; and if you come to the country after poring over a large-scale map with its patchwork of rivers, oases of green, and named localities innumerable, small wonder if you condemn it on sight as a land of rivers without water, of forests without trees, of villages without inhabitants. The whole outlook may seem bleak. Yet you have only to scratch the soil—a Brāhūī seldom does more—and add a little water, and you can grow what you please. But often enough nature is so perverse that where there is land, there is no water, and where there is water, there is no land. No province in India can show so vast a range of climate. The winter cold of the uplands baffles description. Of its rigour the readings of the thermometer sometimes give scant warning, as everybody knows to his cost who has tried to face the happily infrequent shaft of iciness that is driven over the Quetta plain from the snow-capped Khwāja Amrān, or the *gōrīch* gales, which sweep down as far as the coast of Makrān. As for the mid-summer heat of the Kachhī plain, one can only fall back on the local proverb—"Oh Creator of Sībī and Dhāḍar! why trouble to create Hell?"—to depict that burning fiery furnace. The sun beats fiercely even above the passes: I used to meet tribesmen on the Nushkī trade-route loud in their praises of the telegraph; it was not the speedy despatch of messages that appealed to them—that those occasional breakers of the King's peace sometimes found a nuisance; it was the grateful shade of the telegraph poles all along the road. On first acquaintance a newcomer is tempted to sum up the Brāhūī country, like Balūchistān generally, as barren and unpeopled vastness. Yet among those who stay long enough for first impressions to fade, there are few who do not fall under the spell of those wild hills and their wild inhabitants.

Ancient history.—Over ancient Balūchistān has lain an apparently impenetrable darkness. But a beam of light is now struggling in. A long chain of pre-historic sites has been traced by Sir Aurel Stein[1] from the Zhob valley in the north down into Makrān, and made to yield stone implements, bronze objects, clay figurines, and painted ceramic wares of high quality, relics it would seem of that mighty chalcolithic civilization which three or four, perhaps five or six thousand years before our era extended from Ur of the Chaldees to the Indus valley and beyond. Of Balūchistān even in historic times little is known. Yet it lies on one of the great highways trodden by the many conquerors of India. Achaemenian, Macedonian, Arab, Ghaznavid, Mōghal,

[1] *Archaeological Tour in Wazīristān and Northern Balūchistān* and *Archaeological Tour in Gedrosia*, Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, Nos. 37, 43.

Afshārid, Durrānī have passed through, leaving scarce a trace behind. Débris mounds with a few coins and innumerable potsherds, a few legends, possibly a few names, are almost all that remains in the country as a memorial of their passage. And though the mists that hang over Balūchistān are fitfully broken by Persian poet and Greek and Arab historian, nothing stands out clear from the records except a vivid picture of Alexander's amazing march through the wastes of Makrān. Of its inhabitants they tell us tantalisingly little; of the Brāhūīs as such, nothing. That the Balōch slowly made their way hither from a westerly direction between the seventh and the fifteenth centuries; that the Paṭhāns have been lodged here round the Takht-i-Sulemān, Solomon's majestic mountain-throne, from time immemorial—so much seems tolerably certain. But whence and when these Brāhūīs, who speak a Dravidian tongue and point to Aleppo as their ancestral home, came to Balūchistān, is as much of a puzzle as who they are. They are a people singularly incurious and unimaginative, devoid of all touch of that poetic instinct which prompts others to chronicle the history of their origin and the deeds of their fathers, or to invent both where both are forgotten. Though largely intermixed with Balōch and Paṭhān, they have no ballads like the one, no genealogies like the other. A few traditions are all they can produce to illumine the mystery that broods over their past. And Brāhūī traditions are hardly such stuff as history is made of. They are little more than echoes of tradition among the Balōch.

The Brāhūī nucleus.—According to Brāhūī tradition the Brāhūīs, like the Balōch, are sprung from the loins of Mīr Hamza, the Prophet's uncle; like them, they wandered in from Aleppo. But not all the Brāhūī tribes: not the Brāhūīs as a whole. And herein lies, I feel, the real contribution Brāhūī tradition has to make to history. It is not to the great tribes of Sarāwān and Jhalawān that its eponymous heroes have lent their names, but to a group of small tribes who are regarded as the authentic Brāhūī stock, the original nucleus round which the now better-known tribes gathered later. This Brāhūī nucleus, whose chiefs are called the Brāhūī Sardārs to distinguish them from the other chiefs in the confederacy, includes the Ahmadzai, the ruling family of Kalāt. It includes also its collaterals, the Iltāzai and Mīrwāṛī. Otherwise it is to-day of minor

Brāhūī nucleus	*12,958*
Ahmadzai	77
Iltāzai	202
Mīrwāṛī	1,878
Kambṛāṛī	2,065
Gurgnāṛī	1,466
Sumālāṛī	4,005
Kalandrāṛī	1,330
Rōdēnī	1,335

political importance. In numbers it is not a tithe of the whole.

Sarāwān and Jhalawān.—The rest of the Brāhūī tribes are ranged in two main divisions Sarāwān and Jhalawān, those above and below Kalāt, with a small miscellaneous group which tacks itself on to the latter. They are made up chiefly of strangers who from time to time threw in their lot with the Brāhūī nucleus and in the end became, as it were, more Brāhūī than the Brāhūīs themselves. In its beginnings the Brāhūī confederacy seems to have been a loose combination of aggressive, acquisitive communities, knit together, as the Brāhūīs put it, by a common weal and woe: by a common greed for a share in the spoils and a common fear of being robbed of them; by common blood-feud, not by common blood. In its heyday of success it evidently attracted adherents from all quarters, not so much perhaps adventurous spirits and masterless men from other communities, as whole tribal groups. At least five different stocks supplied recruits: Paṭhān, Balōch, Jaṭṭ, Persian, and—significantly it would seem—a group which is traditionally spoken of as resident in Balūchistān before any of these. And public opinion usually attempts to sort them out thus:—

Sarāwān	41,848
Jhalawān	94,807
Miscellaneous	2,975

	Sarāwān.	*Jhalawān.*
Paṭhān:—	Raisānī Rustumzai (Raisānī) Bangulzai Shahwānī Sarparra Sātakzai (Kūrd)	Zarrakzai (Zahrī) Khidrānī (Zahrī) Jattak (Zahrī)
Balōch:—	Lāngav Lahṛī Kūrd	Bīzanjav Pandrānī Mūsiānī (Zahrī) Dāṇya (Zahrī) Bājōī (Zahrī) Sājdī
Persian:—	....	Māmasanī[1] Hārūnī (Māmasanī) Sannāṛī (Zahrī)
Jaṭṭ:—	Māmashahī (?)[1]	Mēngal Zagr Mēngal Sāsōlī (Zahrī) Lōṭiānī (Zahrī) Natwānī
Aboriginal:—	Māmashahī (?)	Nichārī

[1] These are the usual pronunciations: but they are replaced in careful language by the presumably original forms, Muhammad Hasnī and Muhammad Shāhī. Both are names of well-known tribes in Persia. The Muhammad Hasnī in north-east Persia link up with the Brāhūīs; the Māmasanī in the south-west do not.

In the small miscellaneous group, the Rēkīzai are supposed to be Balōch, the Nighāṛī aboriginal, and the Pirrīkāṛī descendants of war-captives from India.

Heterogeneous character of the tribe.—But this classification is at best true only in the rough. It merely reflects public opinion, which goes largely by the reputed origin of the chiefly family and its immediate clansmen. If it went by the majority in a tribe, the classification would sometimes be very different. Take for instance the Bangulzai. The tribe is classified as Paṭhān after the chief's clan; but most of the clans profess to be Rind Balōch, while the Badūzai claim to be Arab. Nor is the medley composition of this particular tribe at all unusual. On the contrary, it is typical. Heterogeneity is characteristic of every tribe in Sarāwān and Jhalawān. And it is well to bear in mind that except for the Ahmadzai and their collaterals, the true Brāhūī tribes are as much of a mixture as the rest. Take the Sumālārī. The largest clan is said to be Paṭhān Sayyid; another is said to be Hārūnī, and therefore Persian; six or seven others are supposed to be Kūrd, and therefore Balōch; the Lōkī Tappurī, to judge by the tradition that their ancestors were purchased for a *lōk* or camel and a *ṭappur* or felt, are descended from slaves; as for the others, nobody seems to know who they are or where they came from. So if we accept the reputed origin of the various elements in this true Brāhūī tribe, the true Brāhūī strain in it amounts to but one-eleventh of the whole. Indeed, whatever the classification of a tribe, whether true Brāhūī or alien, it is the rule and not the exception for its nucleus—the chief's family and those related to it, the *rāj-ō-kabīla* as they are called—to be far less numerous than the *barōk* or new-comers, who have tacked themselves on from time to time.

First emergence of the Brāhūīs.—In the multifarious elements that have gone to the making of the tribes one ought, I suppose, to find clues to the early history of the Brāhūī. But it is very difficult to get beyond insubstantial generalities. Traditional history is painfully meagre. We hear that Kalāt, which has been knit up with the destinies of the Brāhūīs ever since they emerged from obscurity, was at various times called Kalāt-i-Sēwa, after a shadowy Hindu dynasty, Kalāt-i-Nīchāra,—the Nīchārī it will be remembered, are supposed to be aboriginal—and Kalāt-i-Balōch; that the Sēwa dynasty according to one account abdicated in favour of Mīrwāṛī Brāhūīs, according to another was expelled; that the Mīrwāṛī in turn had to make way before the Mōghal; that the Brāhūīs at the invitation of the Dēhwār and with the help of Raisānī Paṭhāns made good their occupation once again. Throughout there are

confused but persistent stories of fights with aboriginal and Balōch and Jaṭṭ. And the vague impression left on my mind is that the Brāhūīs first came to the front about the time of the Balōch migrations; that their coalescence into a loose semi-military confederacy under the leadership of the Mīrwāṛi had something to do with the wave of Balōch emigration beyond the confines of Balūchistān; and that after the first struggles their lordship over Kalāt and the rest of Balūchistān less the Paṭhān country in the north-east was hardly challenged.

The Brāhūī Confederacy.—Of the persistence of the Brāhūīs' success proof survives not so much in their uninspiring traditions or even in the extent of the Khānate of Kalāt as in the very heterogeneity of the Brāhūī tribes and in particular in the large Paṭhān element among them; for Paṭhāns are very chary of sinking race or nationality except to join a vigorous and dominant power. More striking still, at any rate more illustrative of the Brāhūīs' peculiar contribution to political institutions, is the incorporation of alien tribes *en bloc* in their loose-knit confederacy. For the confederacy once embraced most, if not all, of the Balōch tribes that stayed on in Balūchistān.[1] Some of these like the Marī and Bugṭī have since dropped out and managed to make good their independence. The majority are still members of the confederacy. Some of them stand near the top of the tribal hierarchy. Thus the Rind, who claim to be of the oldest and purest of the Balōch stock, rank high among the Sarāwān; their rivals, the Magassī, who are supposed to be the representatives of their ancient enemy the Lāshārī, rank high among the Jhalawān. At its zenith the Brāhūī confederacy must have included as many Balōch as Brāhūīs. Even now their number is great. And herein lies, I suppose, part of the explanation why Sarāwān and Jhalawān used to be styled the Balōch confederacy in English writings; but the Balōch was, of course, familiar to the outside world long before the Brāhūī was heard of. Though full members of the Brāhūī confederacy these tribes remain true Balōch, and are presumably later comers than the Kūrd, for instance, who shed their Balōch race on joining the confederacy and took race and nationality both from their Brāhūī leaders. There seems nothing in India quite like this loose confederacy of disparate tribal elements knit together by a common weal and woe round a tiny alien nucleus. Like much else in Balūchistān it looks Central Asian rather than Indian.

The rise of the Khānate.—However rapid the formation of the Brāhūī confederacy, the Khānate certainly sprang from mean

[1] The Khetrān, for instance, are a possible exception.

beginnings. Tradition has it that when the petty chieftains in the neighbourhood of Kalāt, dangerously weakened by dissensions, called upon the Mīrwāṛī to place one of their number at their head, none of the elder members would accept the offer, and it was passed on to Mīr Hassan who stood far down the line. From the time of Mīr Hassan is supposed to date the division of the tribes into Sarāwān and Jhalawān, the furnishing of men-at-arms by the various tribes, and the allotment of lands and service for the upkeep of the Khān's position. But all this is vaguest tradition. Not till 1660, the year of the succession of Mīr Ahmad, from whom the dynasty takes its name, do we reach anything like history. And even here it is threadbare history at best, for the annals of Kalāt are little more than a string of names down to Nasīr Khān the Great, the consolidator of 'Sarāwān and Jhalawān,' as the confederacy had come to be called. His long reign covered most of the latter half of the 18th century. To pious Brāhūīs it embodies the golden age, in which all that is admirable in Brāhūī institutions, customs, ideals, is invested with a glamour that increases with the passage of years.

Its Constitution.—And this is roughly how Brāhūīs picture their golden age. In those good old days the confederacy was a family writ large, a fraternity of tribes, all members of which contributed to the welfare of the whole, and derived their welfare from it. The Khān or *Bēglar Bēgī*, the Chief of the Chiefs, was the father of his people, and it was from the people, through their representatives the chiefs, that he derived his authority. It was given him freely by virtue of his birth, for Brāhūīs have a deep-rooted feeling that a son should sit in the seat of his fathers. Once given, it was freely acknowledged by virtue of the divinity that hedged his person. And so it was with the chiefs. A chief was not a despot, any more than the Khān. His authority was derived directly from his tribesmen: in recognising his succession to the chiefship the Khān was simply ratifying the choice of the tribe. And the chief, like the Khān, maintained his position over his people, not merely because they themselves had given it to him as his birthright, nor because he used it for their welfare, but largely because of that veneration with which Brāhūīs instinctively regard their hereditary and yet elected rulers.

The tribal system.—The key-note of the tribal system was decentralisation. The head of the family, the *kamāshā* or section-leader, the *ṭakkarī* or clan-leader, the *sardār* or chief—each was left in the management of his charge. In the maintenance of his authority those above and below him were almost equally concerned. To those below him he was the first court of appeal;

he was also their mouthpiece and champion in the larger whole. It must needs have been a serious dispute that would not resolve itself at his interposition, for he could bring into play the pressure of public opinion within the group, the ancient customary modes of settlement, the mediation of holy men, and in the last resort the entreaties of the whole body of womenfolk. And on the measure of success with which he carried his group with him, hung the measure of his influence with the powers above him. A chief naturally leant on a headman who had the corporate goodwill of his section or clan behind him. Similarly the influence of a chief with the Khān depended on his authority over his tribe, and this in turn depended very largely on his making every officer in the tribal hierarchy control his own group. And when disputes came before the Khān because a chief could not bring about a settlement between his own tribesmen, or because two chiefs were at loggerheads, they were heard by the Khān in his Darbār, and justice was swift for the good reason that though delay, like justice itself, cost the litigants nothing, it cost the Khān much, for he charged himself with their maintenance so long as they remained at his court. Here we stumble up against one of the secrets to which not only the Khān but the chiefs owed their extraordinary hold over the tribesmen—lavish hospitality. "Hold out a joint," Nasīr Khān used to say, "and the Brāhūīs will flock to you from all sides for a bite." Unfortunately there is truth in the aside with which he concluded. "And when they have torn off the flesh, they will squabble like dogs for the bone." Not without cause does he appear to have recognised in a forward policy abroad the best means of securing peace at home.

Its decline.—The constitution built up with admirable statecraft by Nasīr Khān the Great contained one flaw: it provided no safeguard against a lack of statecraft in the Khāns who were to come after. Before long it began to decay from the top, sapped by a selfish individualism, which in time spread through the whole organism. The later Khāns attempted to rise from constitutional heads of a confederacy to autocratic rulers of the country. In contrast to Nasīr Khān, who more than once found his privy purse so drained by his hospitality that the trappings of his horses had to be pledged to raise money for his periodical tours, they began to extort revenue and hoard treasure. Whereas the great Khān took pride in being the peacemaker of the confederacy, they sought to undermine any chief who held his head high, by setting his headmen against him; chief they played off against chief, seeking to draw the one closer to their side by crushing his rival, with the inevitable result that the chiefs retaliated

by sowing dissension within the ruling family itself. Instead of inviting the chiefs to their councils, they leant more and more on alien officials and hangers-on at the court. And, perhaps most significant of all, not content with tribal levies for the prosecution of their foreign policy, they gathered round themselves a mercenary army to enforce their authority at home. The modest ceremonial guard of trusty tribesmen with which Nasīr K͟hān the Great surrounded himself had developed under Nasīr K͟hān II into an imposing bodyguard of six hundred men; by the time of K͟hudādād K͟hān it was a standing mercenary army, manned by adventurers drawn from India and Afg͟hānistān, always on the war-path, fighting for the K͟hān against the members of what it were now irony to call a confederacy of tribes. Indeed if Sir Robert Sandeman had not appeared on the scene as peacemaker and effected the Mastung settlement of 1876 between K͟hān, chiefs and British government, the Brāhūī confederacy would have disrupted past repair.

Present-day fissure.—Even as it is, fissure is the chief characteristic of modern Brāhūī history. In Sarāwān the Rustumzai, once merely a clan of the Raisānī, has broken off and set up as a tribe on its own; the Sātakzai has broken off still more recently from the Kūrd. In Jhalawān the Hārūnī has broken off from the Māmasanī, as for the Zahrī, it can hardly be called a tribe any longer: it is a mere reminder that the Zarakzai and the Mūsīānī and the Bājōī and the K͟hidrānī and the Jattak and the rest, were once clans of the most powerful tribe in all Jhalawān. Matters have got to such a pitch that it is often hard to say what constitutes a tribe. To say what sections and subsections belong exclusively to the tribe, and what tribesmen to the subsections, is harder still. Before long it may become hard to say what constitutes a Brāhūī at all. When I conducted the Balūchistān census twenty years ago, it was not uncommon in Makrān and elsewhere outside the Brāhūī country proper for members of some well-known section of some well-known Brāhūī tribe to return themselves, not Brāhūīs, but Balōch. This, I fancy, is a process likely to persist. For the Brāhūī is a nomad, and some measure of disintegration is, after all, an inevitable by-product of a nomadism no longer herding together on the armed defensive, but scattering under the shelter of the pax Britannica.

Shifting character of the population.—Probably no feature of Balūchistān life impresses a new-comer more forcibly than that the Brāhūīs are always on the move. If he travels up the Bōlān at the fall of the year, he will have to thread his way through a swarm of Sarāwān Brāhūīs tramping towards the

warmth of the Kachhī with their wives and their children, their flocks and their camels, their cocks and their hens, or bivouacking for the night in their goats' hair blanket-tents, which stand out strangely black against the setting sun. If he travels up the Mūla or any of the other passes to the south, he will be met by hosts of their Jhalawān brethren, wending their way into Sind. These are seasonal migrations induced by seasonal causes, where whole masses of the population move down-country like a slowly advancing glacier. But Brāhūī nomadism arises not merely from extremes of heat and cold, but from dearth of culturable land and perennial water and from pastoralism. And wherever you travel you will come across families camped in blanket-tents, or living in temporary huts made of juniper bark or dwarfpalm leaves or similar material, or even sheltering in holes in the hillside. If you revisit the spot a short while later, you may find the tents gone, or their places taken by others, and the huts may be abandoned, and the holes tenantless. Even in the more settled parts of the country many of the permanent villages are permanent only in the sense that the same structures on the same sites serve as dwelling-places year after year: to-night there may be no room for a wayfarer to sleep in; to-morrow, before he awakes, half the inhabitants may have flitted, to summer abroad in the open. Now and then he may be drawn to a village of fairish size, only to regard it as a village of the dead, until he stumbles up against a few unfortunates who have been left behind to look after the crops.

Nomadism.—Does the picture seem overdrawn? Then glance at the cold percentages in the margin[1]. They result from not the least interesting of our inquisitive pryings into tribal life at each succeeding census. They are not, it is true, mathematically accurate; but they are a very faithful reflection of the stage the Brāhūīs have reached on the long road from pastoral nomadism to settled life, and they bear out an impression nearly everybody carries away with him from Balūchistān, to wit that not half the Brāhūīs sleep under a roof worth the name year in, year out.

Nomad	38
Semi-nomad	19
Settled	43
Total	100

Their winter migration must be as old as the Balūchistān hills; life would hardly be possible for man or beast without a refuge from them in the rigours of the winter. Yet it is probable enough that the streams once ran northwards into Afghānistān—there are still plenty of Brāhūīs in Shōrāwak—and westwards into Persia; for the easy channels that now lead into Sind and

[1] The statistics relate to 1921; those for 1931 were not available.

the Kachhī (then part of Sind) were long blocked at the mouth by a hostile power.' But a vigorous body of pastoral tribesmen could not be debarred indefinitely from a winter pasturage within such easy reach. It was no mere ambition or territorial greed that made the Khāns lead their tribal hosts time after time against Sind. The Brāhūī swarms were borne down into the plains by the irresistible force of economic gravity. Nor, I think, shall we read traditional history aright, unless we regard the earlier at any rate of the much-fabled expeditions against Sind, not as organised expeditions at all, but as furtive attempts by small pastoral groups to win pasturage for their flocks. It was not by their own prowess that the Brāhūīs wrested the long-coveted Kachhī from Sind. It fell to them almost by accident, when things looked blackest. Their warrior hero, Mīr Abdulla, who of all men seemed destined to lead them into the promised land, had fallen in battle with the Kalhōra of Sind, and his shattered army had fled to the hills. But a greater power now appeared on the scene, greater than either Kalāt or Sind. And as soon as Nādir Shāh set foot in Sind with his all-conquering army, the Kalhōra threw himself on his mercy. The story goes how Nādir Shāh sent him laden with chains to Nasīr Khān's[1] tent, and bade the Khān slay the Kalhōra to avenge his father's death. But the Khān to his renown and, as it turned out, to the lasting gain of his countrymen, sent the Kalhōra away with a robe of honour. "I'm a mere Brāhūī," he explained to Nādir Shāh, "too faint-hearted to butcher an enemy in chains." "And by the by," he added, "a poor Brāhūī can ill afford a *shalvār* or pair of breeches, much less a robe of honour." So Nādir Shāh took the hint, and gave him the Kachhī as his *shalvār*. And to this day, a Brāhūī talks of the Kachhī as Nasīr Khān's breeches and whenever he is asked why he is off to the Kachhī, he will say it's to get him a new pair of breeches.

Sarāwāns winter in the Kachhī, Jhalawāns in Sind.—The Khān reserved a goodly portion of the Kachhī for the ruling house, and divided the rest between the tribes, allotting to Sarāwān the lands towards the Bōlān, and to Jhalawān the lands towards the Jhalawān hills. The initial division of the spoil may have been fair enough, but despite their smaller numbers the Sarāwāns are to-day in possession of the lion's share. More enlightened, then as now, than their brethren of Jhalawān they apparently lost no time in setting their Jaṭṭ villeins to work, with the result that they own rich culturable lands and, almost more important,

[1] It was not Nasīr Khān but his brother Muhabbat Khān who was actually ruling at the time: but his presence in the camp is enough to make the Brāhūī regard him and not his worthless brother as the hero of the episode.

ample pasturage. So firm is their footing in the Kachhī that it takes an exceptionally bad season to send their winter migration in any volume beyond its limits. It is otherwise with the Jhalawāns, next door neighbours to the Kachhī though many of them are. They failed to make good the possession of much of their land, and allowed themselves to be jockeyed out by the Jatt. And so it has come about that, though most of the chiefs have Kachhī domains to which they themselves resort, the Jhalawān tribes at large are driven to seek a winter home in Sind.

Settling in Sind. There is indeed a tendency for the individual Jhalawān to make Sind his permanent home. Visiting Sind winter after winter, he comes to look upon it as a land of ease after his own inhospitable mountains. Things that he learns to treat as necessaries in Sind, at home are luxuries; things that are pleasant luxuries in Sind, at home he has to go without altogether; and a change comes over his whole standard of living. To-day it irks him to be clothed as his chief was clothed a couple of generations ago; to-day he has no stomach for the handful of parched wheat which was once his only provision on a journey; he must needs have his ball of leavened dough, his slice of mutton and his pat of butter. Each succeeding winter in Sind finds him more loth to shift. Work is (or was till recently) abundant; judged by his humble ideas, it is well paid; better still, though many kinds of labour are beneath his dignity at home, in Sind his dignity is no man's business but his own. At first, perhaps, he simply intends to drag out his stay a few weeks longer than usual; the more he puts off the evil hour, the more difficult he finds it to tear himself away. But if in the end he cannot resist the call of his hills, the dreariness and the hardships of the old home-life come back to him with doubled force on his return. It is not only the slothful ease and the fine food and fair clothes that he misses; crushed by the exactions of his tribal chief, he yearns for his untroubled life in Sind, where he was free to go his own way so long as he kept on the windy side of the law. If this is indeed a faithful picture of many a Jhalawān's progress, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the last scene of all will see him settled in Sind. And every Brāhūī family settled in Sind is a loadstone for others. This process of attraction is one of the characteristic features in the history of the Brāhūī settlement in Sind. It set in years ago when a few Brāhūī families acquired plots of land on the canals, and speedily found themselves the centres of attraction for kith and kin. To-day it sometimes takes a more peculiar form. A Jhalawān on his winter wandering often finds it hard to resist the temptation of marrying off a daughter to some Sindhī husband at a high bride-price. But

bride-price is not the only thing that he has in his eye. If the Sindhī fancies that, once having married the lady and paid up like a man, he is quit of her family for good and all, he is mightily mistaken. Her kinsmen and kinswomen unto the third and fourth degree will hang like a millstone round his neck. For what says the Brāhūī proverb? Never spread out your rug save where you intend to lie upon it.

The Brāhūī language. When we turn from the Brāhūī to the Brāhūī language, the numbers show a biggish drop.

	Brāhūī
Balūchistān	127,479
Sind	79,561
Total India . . .	207,040

Throughout India, Brāhūī registered just over 207,000 at the 1931 census. Even this total is probably an exaggeration; for the Sind figures are suspiciously high in comparison both with the number of Brāhūīs registered in Sind and the language returns at previous Sind censuses. On the other hand the Indian total does not cover the whole ground. But if the Brāhūīs themselves, with all the weightage that can plausibly be allowed for absentees in Persia and Afghānistān, can hardly hope to muster much over 300,000, I doubt whether the Brāhūī language is spoken by 250,000 all told, at any rate as their primary language. For though the Nushkī dialect is spoken by many of the absentees, the Sumālzai about the Duzdāp hills for instance, and some sections of the Muhammad Hasnī further north, Western Balōchī seems to be spoken by the majority.

The Balūchistān statistics. But the volume of Brāhūī outside India is little more than guesswork. We had better keep to Brāhūī spoken in Balūchistān itself. Here we are on fairly solid ground, for there are elaborate (if not literally accurate) decennial statistics from 1911 onwards. Of the three tribal languages in Balūchistān, Balōchī and Pashtō both outnumber their racial figures. Brāhūī falls short; and though it is not a proselytising language, it would fall much shorter were it not for some twelve thousand adherents among the Balōch, Sayyids and other outsiders. Nearly a fourth of the Brāhūīs themselves have discarded Brāhūī as their principal language, chiefly in favour of Balōchī with Sindhī or Jaṭkī[1] a poor second, and Pashtō a poorer third. The Jhalawān tribes are the worst backsliders; the Bīzanjav, for instance, speak Balōchī almost to a man. But in Sarāwān also there are signal defections, notably among the Lāngav. As both Bīzanjav

[1] Jaṭkī is used throughout to denote Western Panjābī or Lahndā in contradistinction to Sindhī.

and Lāngav are reputedly Balōch in origin, this may seem as it should be. But what of the Brāhūī nucleus? Take the Mīrwārī: they are collaterals of the ruling house and therefore Brāhūī indeed. Yet more than two-thirds speak Balōchī. Not even the ruling house itself sticks wholeheartedly to Brāhūī. I have vivid recollections of hearing the old ex-Khān of Kalāt speak Balōchī to one of his sons and Brāhūī to another. But while some of the ruling house have discarded Brāhūī for Balōchī, he seemed equally at home in both.

Bi-linguism. Herein the ex-Khān showed himself typical of race and country. For bi-linguism is common in most parts of Balūchistān, among Brāhūīs and Balōch especially. With peoples so nomadic, so intermixed both by blood and intercourse, and speaking languages so disparate, life would hardly be natural or human without some degree of it. Since the census of 1911 attempts have been made every ten years to gauge its volume. Unfortunately accurate statistics are difficult to collect and there are too many factors making for uncertainty for us to press the results very far. But in round numbers the upshot seems something like this.[1] Between twenty-five and thirty thousand of those whose principal language is Brāhūī freely speak some subsidiary language as well. And Brāhūī is spoken as a subsidiary language by thirty to forty thousand whose principal language is Balōchī, Pashtō, Sindhī or Jatkī. So it seems that of the total number of Brāhūī speakers a third and more are bi-lingual. Here is a fact of great linguistic importance. It is not merely that the influence of bi-linguism on Brāhūī vocabulary in introducing, ousting and affecting words and sounds must be incalculable.[2] Bi-linguism is clearly playing no small part in the three-cornered struggle now in progress in Balūchistān between Iranian, Indian and Dravidian for mastery and ultimately for existence. Within the Iranian and Indian ranks themselves there is little cohesion. Indeed the Iranian champions, Balōchī and Pashtō (for Dēhwārī is too small to count), are old rivals, with local honours resting for the time being with Balōchī. On the Indian side the internal struggle between Sindhī and Jatkī is at closer quarters and more confused. Brāhūī alone, the sole champion of Dravidian, shows a united front. And well it may. For unlike Iranian, whose forces are strengthened by a constant influx of allies from Persia and Afghānistān, and unlike Indian, which is steadily reinforced from India, Brāhūī has friends nowhere. It stands at bay in the centre of the country, surrounded

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[1] I have felt it safer to average the 1911 and 1921 statistics out; those for 1931 were not available.

[2] It helps to account for the Balōchified Brāhūī one sometimes hears.

by foes on all sides, with advanced guards of Dēhwārī and Balōchī planted in its very middle.

Brāhūī grammatical structure Dravidian.—It is of course in its grammatical system that Brāhūī reveals its Dravidian origin. The grammatical relations of the noun are shown as in Dravidian by means of suffixes, and most—indeed I believe all—of the suffixes, whether expressive of case relations (*-nā*, *-e*, *-ān*, *-tō*, *-ki* etc.) or of plural number (*-k*, *-t-*, *-sk*) are traceable to a Dravidian source. Of the pronouns, the second person in both numbers (*nī*, *num*) and the first person plural (*nan*) are in essentials the same as in Dravidian. The reflexive in Brāhūī and Dravidian has preserved one uniform type (*tēn*, *tān*) with signal consistency. It is only in the light of its Dravidian counterparts that the Brāhūī demonstrative (with its triple series *dā*, *ē*, *ō*, its curious optional forms in the singular *dād*, *ēd*, *ōd*, its still more curious forms in the plural *dāfk*, *ēfk*, *ōfk*) becomes fully explicable. In the interrogatives (*dēr*, *ant*, *arā*, etc.) the family likeness is but thinly disguised, and several of the indefinite pronouns (*pēn*, *ēlō*, *at*, etc.) are stamped with the Dravidian birthmark. The Dravidian relationship of the first three numerals (*as-iṭ*, *ir-aṭ*, *mus-iṭ*), often regarded as hardly less significant witnesses to the origin of a language than the personal pronouns, is unquestionable. In the verb the most palpable analogies are the pronominal terminations of the plural (*-n*, *-re*, *-r*), the formation of the causal (*-if-*) and, above all, the organic negative conjugation. These are, however, far from exhausting the analogies; indeed, though the Brāhūī verb is not devoid of characteristics of its own, a full understanding of it would be impossible without the help of the Dravidian languages. And the same can be said with equal truth of the language as a whole. Even on this rapid summary of the evidence, which is reviewed in the Introduction to the Grammar and developed piecemeal up and down the Vocabulary, there can be but one verdict. It is not that of Caldwell: "The Brāhūī language considered as a whole seems to be derived from the same source as the Panjābī and Sindhī but it evidently contains a Dravidian element." It is the converse, put forward tentatively by Lassen ninety years ago. Brāhūī belongs to the Dravidian language-group; it has freely absorbed the alien vocabulary of Persian, Balōchī, Sindhī, Jatkī and other neighbouring languages; in spite of all inroads its Dravidian grammatical system has remained true to type.

Dravidian element in the vocabulary.—So much for the argument from Dravidian affinities in grammatical structure. Some scholars, however, seem to look upon affinities of vocabulary as

of at least equal importance in assigning to a language its proper place. Their line of argument is a little difficult to follow. English would be none the less Teutonic were its vocabulary twice as latinised. And if by some freak Brāhūī divested itself of all suffixes inherited from the Dravidian mother-stock and adopted Iranian or Indian devices for the declension of its nouns and pronouns and for the conjugation of its verbs; if it substituted for its organic negative conjugation, so characteristically Dravidian, the ordinary mechanical device of using a negative adverb, and purged its grammatical structure of such last remnants of its Dravidian origin as its personal, reflexive, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns, it is hard to see how it could be said to be a member of the Dravidian language-group any longer, even though its vocabulary became as heavily interlarded with Dravidian words as it now is with words borrowed from Indian and Iranian languages. None the less, the secondary evidence afforded by affinities in the vocabulary is striking enough. True, the words inherited from the original Dravidian stock form a very small minority. But it is a minority of stalwarts. It is composed almost entirely of words to express the most fundamental and elementary concepts of life: substantives like mouth, ear, eye, brain, blood, sleep, top, bottom; adjectives like big, small, new, old, sweet, bitter, dry, hot, red; the numerals one, two, three; pronouns like I, thou, he, we, you, they, self, who? what? how many? other; verbs like to be, become, come, give, eat, speak, hear, see, understand, take, strike, fear, die; adverbs like before, after, formerly, yet, to-day.

Faint sidelights on ethnology.—The positive evidence to be gleaned from a comparative vocabulary is too flimsy to allow us to draw any very definite picture of the state of society in the days when the Brāhūī language (not necessarily, it should be observed, the Brāhūī people) was still in contact with other Dravidian languages. But everything seems to point to the conclusion that the Brāhūī-speakers of those days were pastoralists, breeding (*hīn-*, to kid, to lamb, Tamil, Malayāḷam, Kanarese, Telugu *īn-*) sheep and goats (*kur*, flock, Tam., Mal. *koṟi*, Kan. *kuṟi*, Tuḷu *kuri*, sheep; *hēṭ*, she-goat, Tam., Mal., Kan., *āḍu*, Tuḷu *yēḍu*, Tel. *ēṭa*, Gōṇḍī *yēṭī*, he-goat goat) for the sake of their milk (*pāḻh*, Tam., Mal. *pāl*, Kan., Tel., Kui *pālu*) and other produce. Without attempting to weave pretty theories out of the kinship of the Brāhūī word for house (*urā*) to the Dravidian word for village (*ūr*), one may safely assume that like many a Brāhūī of the present day, these pastoralists did not herd together in villages, but moved freely from place to place in search of water

(*dīr*, Drav. *nīr*) and salt (*bē*, Kuṛukh *bēk*, Maltō *bēku*) and fresh grazing (*bei*, Drav. *mēy*-, to graze) for their flocks. They were, undoubtedly armed with the bow (*bil*, Tam., Mal., Tel. *vil*, Kan. *bil*, Tuḷ. *biru*). They were probably not men of the plains but men of the hills (*mash*, Drav. *mal*-). But further clues as to their locality seem to fail us. For though it evidently contained stones (*khal*, Tam., Mal. *kal*, Kan., Tuḷ., Tel. *kallu*) and worms (*pū*, Tam., Mal., Kan. *puḻu*, Tel. *puruvu*, Tuḷ. *puri*, Kuṛukh *pat'ū*) and scorpions (*tēlh*, Tam., Mal. *tēḷ*, Kan., Tuḷ. *cēḷ*, Tel. *tēlu*) and hares (*murū*, Tam., Mal. *muyal*, Kan. *mola*, Tuḷ. *muyera*, Kui *mrāḍu*) and rats or mice (*hal*, Tam., Mal., Tul. *eli*, Tel. *eluka*, Kan. *ili*, Gōṇḍī *alli*)—these are unfortunately incident to most, if not all, parts of India and many other countries into the bargain. Much further than this we can hardly hope comparative vocabulary to take us. It would even be rash to conclude that they were unable to count beyond three or were ignorant of the use of metals, simply because the Brāhūī language now draws on foreign languages for names of metals and all numerals from four upwards. One might as well argue that they could not tell man from woman, because they now express the idea woman by *arvat*, the Arabic *'aurat*, or by *zāīfa*, a corruption of the Arabic for 'weak.' Negative evidence of this description has the awkward habit of stultifying itself by proving too much. It is always dangerous, and never more so than in a case like this, where positive evidence is tantalizingly defective.

Phonetic affinities with Kanarese and Tuḷu.—Comparative phonology will doubtless help us to squeeze further information of a somewhat different kind out of Brāhūī's meagre stock of Dravidian words. Some of it is easily extracted. Take, for instance, a small cluster of everyday Brāhūī words beginning with *b*-, notably *bā*, mouth, *bil*, bow, *bal*-, big, *bār*-, dry, *bās*-, *bis*-, hot, heat, *ba*-, *bar*-, come, *biṭ*-, throw. Here the other Dravidian languages fall into two groups: one group headed by Tamil, Malayāḷam and Telugu has an initial *v*-; the other headed by Kanarese and Tuḷu has, like Brāhūī, an initial *b*-, the sound-shift in Kanarese by the by being as recent as the seventh century. There is a parallel division over two Brāhūī words beginning with *kh*-, *khaf*, ear, *khīs-un*, red. Here Tamil, Malayāḷam and Telugu have *c*-; Kanarese and Tuḷu stand much nearer to Brāhūī with *k*-.

With Kuṛukh.—These examples seem to help us to draw the circle of Brāhūī's nearest kin still closer. For Kuṛukh, while following Kanarese and Tuḷu in using, like Brāhūī, an initial *b*-, *e.g.*, in *bai*, mouth, *bar*-, come, *bi*-, *bic*-, heat, parts company with them and joins up with Brāhūī over *khebdā*, ear, *khēso*, red. Here

the Kuṛukh and Brāhūī initial consonants are identical, and unknown to Dravidian elsewhere. If these two examples stood alone and the kh- sound were confined otherwise to loan-words, we should of course have to stress the exposure of Brāhūī and Kuṛukh to somewhat similar external influences. But kh initial, medial and final, is deep-rooted in both languages, and when Tamil, Malayāḷam, Telugu, Kanarese and Tuḷu on the one hand have *kaṇ, kaṇṇu*, etc. eye, *kas-*, bitter, *kuṛ-*, sprout, while on the other hand Kuṛukh has *khann, kharkhā, khōr-* and *kharrā*, and Brāhūī has *khān, khar-ēn, kharr-ing*, we are clearly safely within the region of organic phonetic change.

And with Malto.—Malto ranges itself phonetically with Kuṛukh and Brāhūī. Like them it affects initial *b-*, as in *bar-*, come, *biḍ-*, shoot, *bal-*, big, *bic-*, heat. But where Brāhūī and Kuṛukh have *kh-*, Malto has usually a guttural described[1] as "k uttered with the root of the tongue pressed back on the throat, so as to check the voice gently and to occasion a clinking (clicking?) sound"—presumably something like *qāf* as pronounced not perhaps in Arabic but as in precise Urdū (a sound which Brāhūī by the by often turns to *kh*): *e.g.*, Malto *qēsō*, red, Brāhūī *khīs-un*, Kuṛukh *khēso*; Malto *qeweda*, ear, Brāhūī *khaf*, Kuṛukh *khebdā*; Malto *qanu*, Brāhūī *khan*, Kuṛukh *khann*; Malto *qarqe*, bitter, Brāhūī *khar-ēn*, Kuṛukh *kharkhā*. Another sound peculiar to Malto is described as "g uttered in a peculiar manner deeply from the throat much like a Northumbrian r"—clearly something not unlike Brāhūī *ghain*: *e.g.*, Malto *parghe*, cleave, Brāhūī *pirgh-ing*; Malto *marghro*, black, Brāhūī *mā-un*; Malto *orghu*, house, Brāhūī *urā*; Malto *moghe*, smoke, Brāhūī *mōlh*. It is presumably only in the first example that there can be any question of the Malto and Brāhūī sounds being organically akin; in the others it almost looks as if Malto has introduced a non-radical *gh* simply because it enjoys hearing or rather making the sound.

Brāhūī lh and Kuṛukh ṛ apparently identical.—This is, I think, often the case with Brāhūī's shibboleth *lh*, perhaps the only definitely Dravidian element in its phonology. It occurs in less than a score of words. Yet it seems to be forever on a Brāhūī's tongue, so strident is it to the ear. It is even—at any rate on a frosty morning—palpable to the eye. It is formed by rolling back the tip of the tongue against the edge of the soft palate in the process of making an *l*-like sound, letting the back of the tongue rest against the wall of the roots of the teeth, and then bringing the tongue back again to the front and emitting the sound with some force at both corners of the mouth.

[1] Droese *Malto Vocabulary* p. ii, cf. *Malto Language* p. 1.

Compare this with Grignard's description of the Kuṛukh sound to which he assigns the symbol *ṛ*. "Double up the tongue well (raising it a little) till its tip is directed towards the throat; then with a quick spring-like motion, bring it ('forcibly' is added to the directions elsewhere) back to position, endeavouring meanwhile to utter *r* or *l* indifferently." There is little room for difference between the Brāhūī and the Kuṛukh sound. But though Kuṛukh like Brāhūī evidently revels in it, the only word containing it which they have actually in common seems Kuṛukh *mēṛhō* and Brāhūī *mēlh*, sheep. The two words certainly approximate very closely to the ear; yet the approximation may be largely coincidence after all, the Kuṛukh word being possibly Indian in origin and the Brāhūī word possibly Iranian, each language appropriating a loan-word to itself with the arbitrary insertion of its most characteristic sound.

Words common to Brāhūī, Kuṛukh and Malto only.—Comparative phonology thus points to Brāhūī being closer to Kanarese and Tuḷu than to Tamil, Malayāḷam and Telugu, closer still to Kuṛukh and Malto. That Brāhūī seems to have special features of analogy with Kuṛukh and Malto was first pointed out by Dr. Sten Konow, arguing on different lines, in the Linguistic Survey. It is borne out when we sift the Brāhūī vocabulary again, this time not for words in general currency throughout the Dravidian languages but for words confined to Brāhūī and one or two others only. They are a mere handful: *margh*, horn, Kuṛukh *maraq*, Malto *margu*; *bē*, salt, Kuṛukh *bēk*, Malto *bēku*[1]; *mōlh*, smoke, Kuṛukh *mōsga*, *mōjkhā*, Malto *moghe*.[1] Most important of all, because even more elementary and fundamental than any of these, is *kā-*, go, the base used in Brāhūī for the present tenses of *hining*, Kuṛukh and Malto *kā-*, *kāl-*. Of *hin-*, the base used in the other parts of the Brāhūī verb, neither Kuṛukh nor Malto has any trace.

Words common to Brāhūī, Gōṇḍī and Kuvi only.—In all Dravidian, this base *hin-* occurs, as far as I know, in Gōṇḍī and its dialect Kuvi *han-* alone. And here we are carried unexpectedly outside Dravidian and Aryan both. For there is an apparently identical base *han-* in Juāṅg, a Muṇḍā language which is a near neighbour of Gōṇḍī and Kuvi. Is Juāṅg the borrower? Or have Gōṇḍī and Kuvi taken *han-* from the Muṇḍā stock? If so—and some other Muṇḍā languages have *saṅ-* and *sen-*, which seem related to Juāṅg *han-*—we have clearly stumbled on a veritable signpost in the maze of the life-history of Brāhūī. Or is the Muṇḍa similarity a fortuitous coincidence? In any event the sharing of

[1] A connection of *bē* etc., with Dravidian *uppu* and of *mōlh* etc., with Dravidian *mugil*, cloud, seems very doubtful.

this fundamental base by Brāhūī, Gōṇḍī and Kuvi and (if the vocabularies are to be trusted) by no other Dravidian language, is significant and suggestive. Yet the only other word that Brāhūī and Gōṇḍī have to themselves appears to be *pīr*, rain, which is presumably akin to the common Dravidian word *poy-*, *pey-*, to rain. And I can find nothing else peculiar to Brāhūī and Kuvi, unless it is *ē*, the remote demonstrative pronoun, which is *a* or *ā* in Dravidian otherwise.

Brāhūī links up with the northern Dravidian dialects.— Thus the phonetic and etymological evidences converge towards Brāhūī's special affinity with the northerly Dravidian languages, which was the conclusion enunciated by Professor J. Bloch some time ago on morphological grounds. The argument is indeed strongly reinforced when we scrutinise Brāhūī's grammatical structure afresh. Take the plural suffix *-k*, as shown, for instance, in *k͟han-k*, eyes, *k͟haf-k*, ears, *hal-k*, mice ; and with these instances compare their counterparts in Gōṇḍī, *kan-k*, *kaw-k*, *al-k*. With Brāhūī's trick of eliding a final *-r* before the plural suffix *-k*, as in *mār*, son, *māk*, sons, compare the similar elision in Gōṇḍī, as in *miār*, daughter, *miāhk*, daughters. With Brāhūī's personal suffix *-sk* as seen in the isolated irregular plural *ari-sk*, from *arē*, person, and in formations like *Bāz K͟hān-āsk*, Bāz K͟hān and his lot, compare the Gōṇḍī isolated irregular plural *ā-sk*, from *ār*, woman, and also the regular *kallē-rk*, from *kallē*, thief. Both the Brāhūī and Gōṇḍī suffixes are probably double plurals, *-r* + *-k*, linking up with the Kui feminine plural suffix *-ska*, as in *āsa-ska*, from *āsa*, woman. In the verb analogies abound. Perhaps the closest parallel to the Brāhūī use of *-a-* as the negative infix is seen in the Kui verb. With the Brāhūī sign of present time *-i-*, as in *hīj-i-na*, we fear, compare the same sign *-i-* in Malto, as in *ek-i-m*, we fear. The Brāhūī sign of probable future *-ō-* is identical with the future sign in Kuṛuk͟h and the optative in Malto : thus *bar-ō-r* means in Brāhūī 'they will probably come', in Malto 'oh that they will come', and in Kuṛuk͟h 'they will come'. One of the chief signs of past time in Brāhūī is *-k* : it is the sign in Kuṛuk͟h and Malto. It is presumably related to the past sign *-t-* used in the Brāhūī negative ; *-t-* is common Dravidian and the ordinary past sign in Kui and Gōṇḍī. And very significantly it is in these northern dialects that we find affinities to some of Brāhūī's irregular formations, *e.g.*, *kask-*, died, from *kahing*, Kuṛuk͟h *keck-* ; *mass-*, became, from *manning*, Kui *mass-* from *manna* ; *tiss-*, gave, from *tining* (bases *ti-*, *tir-*, *ēt-*, Jhalawān *eh-*), Kuṛuk͟h *cicck-* ; *bing*, heard, from *bining*, Kuṛuk͟h *meñjk-*. Thus phonology, etymology and morphology combine to confirm the *a priori* impression the layman might gather after an offhand

glance at India's linguistic map, to wit, that Brāhūī links up with those northerly Dravidian languages which, remote though they are, are not so remote as those in the uttermost south.

Structure almost wholly Dravidian.—Of a non-Dravidian strain in the grammatical system there is hardly a trace. True, Iranian or Indian influence may well have been at work over the introduction of the series of enclitic pronouns, but the pronouns themselves, *-ka, -ne, -ta,* etc. are sheer Dravidian. Similarly one is hard put to it in the verb to find a Dravidian affinity with *-s*, the termination of the second person singular, and tempted to seek its origin elsewhere. But despite the apparent lack of Dravidian affinities and its similarity to the termination in Sanskrit and some modern Indian languages, the absence of any analogies among the neighbouring Indo-European languages and the indubitable Dravidian character of the other pronominal terminations combine to put the onus of proof on those who assert its non-Dravidian origin. What, after all, do we know of the history of *-āy, -ōy, -ei, -i* and the other suffixes of the second person singular in the standard Dravidian languages ?

Vocabulary heavily intermixed.—And now contrast the purity of the Dravidian grammatical system with the polyglot complexity of the vocabulary. The Brāhūī stock of words is a medley gathered from many sources. The earliest element of all is Dravidian beyond all doubt ; the later additions have come mostly from Persian (including of course Arabic), Balōchī, Pashtō, Jaṭkī, Sindhī, Urdū and English. One after the other the languages flow trippingly to the pen almost of their own accord, in something like the historical order in which the Brāhūīs might seem to have come in contact with them. It is indeed tempting simply to affix to each word some definite label—Arabic or Persian or Balōchī or whatever lies obviously to hand—and so display Brāhūī's stock-in trade neatly sorted out, each successive layer of loan-words laid tidily above the one before. But the tidiness would be deceptively dogmatic, and much less useful than the untidy collection of affinities which is given in the Vocabulary wherever possible for all Dravidian and most Indian and many Iranian words. But the simple label is often all one has to offer ; it is always convenient ; it is sometimes enough. In the case of Arabic words I use it wholesale : ninety-nine times in a hundred it suffices, though there are half-a-dozen routes by which the word may have entered Brāhūī, and Arabic itself is hardly one of them.

English loan-words mostly imported by Indian carriers.—We get some idea of the extraordinary complexity of this loan-word business when we sit down to analyse it where, if anywhere, it

ought to be easy to analyse— in its very latest and presumably most simple stage, loan-words from English. A fair number of English words have already entered Brāhūī, and others are trying to creep in continuously. For the most part, of course, they are words which have to do with our administration, with the army, the police and the levies, with the railway and the post, with luxury articles and other products of western civilization. Now it is easy work to attach an English label to words like *pulūs, jēl, sōjar, santrī, ṭikis* or *ṭikaṭ, sārtifkaṭ, ṭannal* or *ṭandēl, rēl, paṭāṭa, vāskaṭ, būṭ, bōtal, gilās*. But how did these and other English words get into Brāhūī ? The odds are strongly against any direct passage from the one language into the other. For the actual contact is of the slightest. Here are a few relevant facts. There were only five Englishmen and five Anglo-Indians in the whole of Kalāt at the 1921 census; other English-speakers there were none. Nor does the written word carry: out of 784 literate Brāhūīs (this grand total by the by included one solitary woman) only 14 were registered as literate in English. True, the possibilities of contact are not confined to the Brāhūī country itself. Brāhūīs frequent Quetta where there are several hundred English; moreover they travel freely on the railway within Balūchistān and Sind. Nevertheless, the contacts remain casual contacts of individuals and seem hardly such as could set up direct borrowing off English lips. Most of the English words have clearly been carried into Brāhūī on this or that Indian language. There are all sorts of carriers: civil officials high and low, drill sergeants in the army and police, railway servants, shopkeepers and many others. They are drawn chiefly, but not wholly, from the Panjāb; they belong to various walks of life; some speak Urdū, but most of them speak Panjābī or Jaṭkī, and a few Sindhī or Pashtō. With this diversity in speech and walk of life there naturally goes some diversity in the English current on their lips. But even where they act as general carriers of the same small stock of English, the words themselves may be very different in kind: some may be well-worn coin which first became current ages ago in some remote part of India and then got taken up, say, into Urdū, India's great word-exchange market; others may be modern acquisitions, say, of Sindhī or Panjābī. Several (*gilās* for one) have long run current not only throughout India but beyond, and it is impossible to say from which of the many carrying agencies Brāhūī picked them up, or when. Some perhaps were carried in simultaneously from several quarters; the entry of one or two almost certainly dates back before our connection with Balūchistān. Most of them are of no particular philological interest. The bare English label suffices, so long as we do not forget that it really

cloaks a good deal of ignorance. But what of a word like *bōtal*? Platts in his Urdū dictionary, Turner in his Nepālī dictionary, Maya Das in his Panjābī dictionary, tick it off as English; and so do I. But are we right? If it is English, through what channel has it entered? Not direct surely even into Urdū, for in Urdū as in Brāhūī and Nepālī and in Northern India generally, the reproduction of the English sounds would be not *bōtal* but *bōṭal* or *bāṭal*. So in Brāhūī its pedigree may run perhaps thus:— English —some southern language— Urdū— Panjābī— Jaṭkī— Brāhūī. But the dental seems so persistent throughout India and in Afghānistān and Nepāl that one begins to suspect that the English label may be not merely inadequate but wrong, and ought to be replaced by a French or Portuguese one.[1]

A few home-products.—Now though it is likely enough that none of the English loan-words was taken off English lips by the Brāhūīs themselves, it is almost certain that a few are in a sense indigenous to Balūchistān. Two such, I fancy, are *lēvī*, a levy, and *lēvīz*, levies or levy-service; for these are the terms used by Sandeman some 50 years ago for the tribal levies with which he modernised the furnishing of tribal men-at-arms or *sān* under the old regime in return for a share in the war-lands. To-day the words, like the levies themselves, are good Brāhūī stock. They have been taken up into Balōchī, but when I tried ten years ago to get them transplanted (with the levy system itself) into Wazīristān, they were rejected for the Afghān word *khassadār*, because to Māhsūd and Wazīr ears *lēvī* meant 'wolf.' Two other words, *tannal*, *tandēl*, must belong to the same category, I think. And this would be in the fitness of things; for the Gargantuan tunnels that were driven in the '80's, partly by Brāhūī labour, up the Bōlān and through the Khōjak and the rock approaches to the Chappar rift have made the Balūchistān railway system world-famous. Very impressive to ourselves, to the Brāhūī these tunnels must have seemed veritable miracles which called for outlandish words to describe them. But of the doublet I should rate *tannal* only as true Brāhūī coinage: *tandēl* has an Indian ring—probably the product of Panjābī labourers. I have kept to the last that interesting loan-word *rājis*, 'sharp, of good metal, first quality, not country-made,' with the pretty extension 'fashionable, dandified, dandy'. That it is derived from 'Rogers', the famous Sheffield cutlers, I have no doubt. But how did Brāhūī pick it up? From some Indian language one would imagine; but I have ransacked the vocabularies for

[1] I find I have been anticipated: *vide* Dr. T. Grahame Bailey, Bull. of the School of Or. Studies, IV, pp. 325, seq.

it in vain.[1] Yet it would be strange if it had come direct from English into Brāhūī, so slight is the potential contact in the case of a word like this.

Modern Persian loan-words carried by British influence.– After this insistence on the slightness of the contact between English and Brāhūī it may seem wantonly paradoxical to talk of British influence in acclimatising words belonging to other languages. But let me explain my point and at the same time illustrate another aspect of loan-word complexity with two workaday Persian words, *bīmārī*, 'sickness,' and *rāi* (originally, of course, Arabic), 'opinion'. When I first tackled Brāhūī 30 years ago I was told to use neither: they were *suruṭ*, intelligible to be sure (for many a tribesman has a slight smattering of Persian), but not racy Brāhūī; instead of *bīmārī* one was to use *nā-jōṛ-ī*, a Brāhūī composition of non-Brāhūī elements; instead of *rāi* one was to use *khīāl*, or better still to get round the difficulty with some concrete expression. Yet all the time these two words were being pushed in, not by Persian but by ourselves: by our direct and indirect influence where contact with English, however fleeting, is to the individual Brāhūī often unforgettable—in our hospitals and in our jirgas for the settling of disputes on the lines of old Brāhūī custom. Our over-worked doctors have no time to get from the universal word *bīmārī* on to the purity of *nājōṛī*; and as for *rāi*, it has become our stereotyped charge to the jirga: "What is your *rāi*—your verdict, or finding, or opinion what the settlement should be?" It is thanks very largely to our hospitals and jirgas that these familiar but foreign words have gradually grown into the language and can be called *suruṭ* no longer. Indeed there is a whole series of technical words connected with administration which have now entered Brāhūī from Persian under our influence. Typical examples are words like *tahsīl*, *tahsīldār*, *takāvī*, *rasāla*, *jamadār*. More interesting is *sāzish*, 'machination, collusion'—an ugly word and an ugly thing, unknown, they tell me, even to the sophisticated Brāhūī until the coming of alien officials and the gamble of alien courts made him adopt both in self-defence.

Successive Persian strata imperfectly distinguishable.– So we have, in a sense, to add ourselves to the list of Persian carriers. The list is a lengthy one: Persian, Balōch, Pathān, Lōrī, Dēhwār, and Indians of many kinds, all figure in it. And this Persian-

[1] The word must be wide-spread. Dr. R. L. Turner refers me to the following from J. R. Ackerley's *Hindoo Holiday*, p. 279: "'Good medicine,' he kept saying, '*Roger's* medicine.' Babaji Rao was very amused and explained to me that there were some steel articles of recognised excellence, marked 'Rogers,' being sold at the fair, and the old man wanted some medicine as good as this steel." The scene appears to be laid in a Hindi-speaking Hindu State.

carrying trade is firmly established and of long standing. For remember some of the factors: the contiguity of the Brāhūī country to Persia, Persia's historical connection with it, the presence of Persian elements in the Brāhūī tribes, the day-to-day contact of Brāhūī with Iranian languages, the use of Persian as the old court language and the chief vehicle of what literacy there is. Unfortunately our knowledge of the evolution of Brāhūī civilisation is too meagre for us to use it to uncover successive layers of Persian loan-words with any great chances of accuracy. In view of our difficulties even over the English contributions, it would be strange if we could. Something, to be sure, can be done. Thus we are pretty safe in dating technical terms of Kalāt state administration like *mustaufī, naib, niābat, kāzī*, somewhere about the time of Nasīr Khān the Great, when the state was being consolidated. And to an earlier period belong presumably words like *sardār, khōm, lashkar*, which are closely concerned with the purely tribal life. Obviously, however, we cannot travel far along these lines without wandering off into sheer speculation. Comparative phonology, properly disciplined, is likely to prove a much safer and more informative guide.

The ancient Iranian strain in Brāhūī.—And in this field nothing promises more fruitful results than the exploration of the really ancient Iranian strain that still survives in Brāhūī. Most of it has its counterpart in Balōchī, and may often enough be directly borrowed from it. This seems notably true of words beginning with *gw-*, the representative of ancient Iranian *v-*, which in Persian has become *b-*. But even on this showing Brāhūī, once having acquired the *gw-* habit from Balōchī, may well have used it later on its own. Difficulties gather where Balōchī fails to present parallels to old Iranian words extant in Brāhūī. What, for instance, is the history of Brāhūī words like *mōda* (P. *mōya*), *jitā* (P. *judā*), *sēkhā* (P. *sāya*), and other apparently ancient Iranian forms from which Persian has diverged and of which Balōchī appears to have no representative? But this brings us on to highly technical ground that must be left to Iranian experts to work.[1] Happily the ground has already been broken by Professor Morgenstierne in his Notes on Balōchī Etymology,[2] which touch on some Iranian words apparently borrowed by Brāhūī off Balōchī ages ago and now lost to the original owner and preserved in Brāhūī alone. Here is a fascinating treasure-hunt indeed. I wish I were qualified to join in it. But even the expert will often have to grope rather blindly in the dark.

[1] The archaic form of several words of Indo-Aryan stock suggests the existence of a hardly less promising field for the Indo-Aryan specialist.

[2] *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, Bd. v, 1932.

At the very threshold there is a tiresome stumbling-block: an authoritative Balōchī vocabulary has still to be compiled, and no one outside the Balōchī country itself can say whether modern Balōchī has really retained no trace of the word which ex hypothesi it once passed on to Brāhūī. And what of the ingenious hypothesis itself? So long as one thinks of Brāhūī and Balōchī as abstract entities—one Dravidian, passively receptive, the other archaicly Iranian, active, assertive—it seems satisfying enough. But I cannot get it, in its simplicity, to sort altogether with my conception of the life-history of the tribes or with the complexity of word-carrying generally. What little we know of the rise of the Brāhūīs suggests other possibilities. What language was brought along, for instance, by the Māmasanī and other Persian elements who ages ago merged in the Brāhūī race? Or by the Nichārī, who are traditionally supposed to have been aboriginal in Balūchistān before the Brāhūīs appeared and absorbed them? And what about the Dēhwār, those thrifty Iranian-speaking cultivators living now as of old in tiny settlements in the neighbourhood of Kalāt, the political heart of the Brāhūī country? Do we know enough of their neglected language or that of their kin, the Dēhkān in Afghānistān and elsewhere in Central Asia, to be sure that even in its earlier stages, of which we know nothing, Dēhwārī did not act as a carrier of ancient Iranian forms? My own ignorance of Iranian and my knowledge of something of the complexity of modern word-carrying combine to leave me with the feeling that the past was probably not very unlike the present, and that ancient Iranian forms were carried into Brāhūī by Balōchī—who can doubt it?—but also by Dēhwārī and many other carrying agencies as well.

Probability of Brāhūī influence on Balōchī.—It is often assumed as a matter of course that this loan-word business is one-sided: that every word Brāhūī has in common with Balōchī or other neighbour must be a loan-word, and that Brāhūī, borrowing prodigally from one and all, has given nothing in return. Brāhūī would hardly have been made to figure so limply in Indian linguistics, had its study not been deferred until its numbers had seemingly shrunk and the Brāhūīs themselves fallen somewhat from their high estate. The light assumption flies in the face of history. It is not so long ago that the Brāhūī was the dominant power throughout most of what we now know as Balūchistān and more besides.[1] His overlordship over the Balōch within Balūchistān was complete; these powerful

[1] The Khānate used for instance to include Dajal and Harrand, now in the Panjāb.

Balōch tribes, the Marīs and Bugṭīs, now on their own, were quite recently members of the Brāhūī confederacy; the Rind and the Magassī and the Ḍōmbkī and the Kahērī are members of it still; the Gichkī of Makrān, who are reputed to speak the purest and most archaic of all the Balōchī dialects, are closely and indeed customarily intermarried with the ruling house;[1] Makrān itself was and is part and parcel of Kalāt and the ordinary Balōch in it are very humble members of the community. Hence, wholly apart from the probabilities of present-day nomadism, which brings Brāhūī into direct contact, renewed every season, with Balōchī as with Sindhī and Jaṭkī, it is altogether unlikely that in the interplay of languages Brāhūī, the language of the dominant race, should have left no sort of impress on Balōchī.

Brāhūī loan-words in Balōchī.—Again there is an idea abroad that if this Dravidian language had anything to impart to its Indian and Iranian neighbours, who have plied it so freely with loan-words, it could *only* be from its Dravidian stock. But the linguistic give-and-take of real life is seldom as orderly as philological generalisations. Here is an illustration of one indubitable phase of Balōchī's indebtedness to Brāhūī within the Iranian field itself. Of Brāhūī's substantival suffixes the most characteristic perhaps is *-nk*, with enunciative vowels running through the whole gamut of sound. Probably Dravidian in origin, it attaches itself to Dravidian, Iranian and Indian bases indifferently. Thus, *khar-īnk*, tear, *mūr-īnk*, ant, *til-īnk*, splinter, though derived from three different stocks, are all racy Brāhūī. Indeed, so racy are substantives formed with *-nk* that when we come across forms in Balōchī like *ādēnk*, mirror, *burwānk*, eyebrow, we can deduce their Brāhūī character with certainty from the tell-tale suffix, even though we may not happen to know that *ādēnk* and *burwānk* are in present-day use in Brāhūī. That these two particular Brāhūī words are Iranian in origin and may actually be based on forms borrowed from Balōchī, need not shake us a whit. After all, a touch of complexity like this would merely reflect something of the inevitable action and reaction of two languages whose contacts have been close and continuous for centuries.

And in other neighbouring languages.—Nor does the even more common idea that Brāhūī has in fact passed on nothing from its Dravidian stock to its neighbours seem better founded. Take, for instance, Brāhūī *bisaṭ*, Sindhī *bisaṭᵘ*, straight away, at once. Is the word Sindhī or Brāhūī in the first instance? The orthodox answer is unhesitatingly Sindhī. Yet in Brāhūī its

[1] The descent of the late Khān from a Gichkī mother was one of the factors that ensured his elevation to the seat of his fathers.

pedigree looks unimpeachable :— *bis-* is one of Brāhūī's oldest bases, harking right back to Dravidian ; and *-aṭ* is the ordinary instrumental suffix, which is freely employed for the formation of adverbs. In Sindhī the word is fatherless and motherless, for what is there for base or suffix to link up with ? So Sindhi seems demonstrably the borrower and Brāhūī the lender, and of a Dravidian word at that. And once the thin edge of the wedge is driven into the assumption that there are no Brāhūī loan-words in Sindhī, we become compelled to scrutinise afresh the whole body of words common to both and without any assured derivation in Sindhī. Indeed we are carried along the same path into Jaṭkī and Bālōchī and even Pashtō. What, for instance, of Brāhūī *chaṭ*, destroyed, *chaṭṭ*, lazy, good-for-nothing, *chōṭ*, crooked ? The only reason why one hesitates to refer all three to their apparent Dravidian counterparts is the presence of *chaṭ* in Jaṭkī and *chaṭ*[a] in Sindhī, of *chaṭṭ* in Pashtō, and of *chōṭ* in Balōchī. But is the reason really good enough ? For hesitation, yes ; but not for rejection off-hand. Again though we should think twice and thrice before attaching a Brāhūī label to the words in Jaṭkī and Sindhī and in Balōchī, and still more in Pashtō, we are hardly absolved, in the absence of anything better, from thinking about it at all. On the contrary, Iranian and Indian philologists are now again brought up against the whole question of the presence of Dravidian words and this time of Brāhūī loan-words in particular, in Balōchī, Sindhī, Jaṭkī and even Pashtō.

Brāhūī a dying language?—But whatever answer philologists may give in individual cases, Brāhūī's indebtedness to its neighbours is, of course, immeasurably greater than any contributions it has made. This fact is clearly of some relevance when we pass on to weigh Brāhūī's chances of survival. What, after all, is the expectation of life of this Dravidian language, spoken by a mere two or at the very most three hundred thousand people, and hemmed in on all sides by alien languages, which are continuously invading its vocabulary ? The Brāhūīs themselves, who have by the by little of the Paṭhān's pride of language, seem to feel that it is steadily dying out. When I discussed this idea of theirs twenty odd years ago,[1] it appeared to be confirmed by the statistics of the Brāhūīs censused in Sind. But the statistics proved defective, and there are signs which make me feel that Brāhūī's powers of resistance have been underrated. The pessimism among Brāhūīs arises, I fancy, rather from a consciousness of their own political decline than from any positive symptoms of decay in the language itself.

[1] *Balochistān Census Report, 1911*, ch. ix.

Yet one hears from time to time jeremiads over the ease with which Brāhūī (like the Brāhūī himself) deteriorates in Sind. And certainly any one studying the jargon from Karāchī which passes in the Linguistic Survey[1] for Brāhūī might well imagine that decay has already set in, and that extinction is in sight. But this is hardly a fair sample of Brāhūī spoken in Sind. Still less is it to be regarded as any sort of criterion of Brāhūī's staying powers abroad. The Nushkī dialect has been able to hold its own in the thick of Balōchī interspersed with Pashtō in the Shōrawak district of Afghānistān, and in the thick of Persian interspersed with Balōchī in Persian Seistān and as far north as Meshed. And, local differences in the vocabulary apart, it has kept itself, I gather, almost wholly unaffected by its alien environment.

No material change in the last century.—Nor does standard Brāhūī seem to have undergone any very great change in recent times. As Brāhūī is not a literate language, we have little to base comparison upon. But we can at any rate go back just a century, thanks to the brilliant little paper[2] in which Leech introduced Brāhūī to the world. True, it reproduces many mis-hearings and still more misinterpretations, and both are magnified by innumerable misprints. But the mistakes are for the most part so palpable that reconstruction, if not always easy, is nearly always possible. There are four apparent divergences from modern Brāhūī phonetics :—(i) *ṛ* does not figure at all, its place being taken by *ḍ*—which is very curious, for the Brāhūī *ṛ* is highly characteristic, being pronounced much further back than any other cerebral *ṛ* apparently ; (ii) the ablative suffix is given as *ā̃*- not *-ān* ; (iii) final *-a* is frequently dropped ; and (iv) *ēte*, give, is usually written *yēte*. But I am sceptical of their existence in fact : for Leech similarly eschews *ṛ* in his paper on Panjābī ; *ā̃*- could hardly develop into *-ān*, and it looks as if he had been betrayed into a confusion with Sindhī ;[3] the dropping of final *-a* is probably only an exaggeration of a natural tendency to clip vowels in rapid conversation ;[4] and though *yēte* is temptingly reminiscent of the common Dravidian pronunciation of *ē*-, it is probably to be ascribed to some peculiarity of pronunciation in Leech's informant, as he does not use *yē*- otherwise. If these divergences may be discounted and if the mistakes are eliminated, then this hundred-year-old material is not only admirably idiomatic, but entirely modern in structure. It is also modern

[1] *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. IV, page 635.
[2] *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. VII, pp. 538-56.
[3] Internal evidence points to the material having been collected in Sind.
[4] *Brāhūī Language*, Part I, § 3.

in vocabulary, though perhaps a trifle old-fashioned in the formal conversational passages. It is, to be sure, lacking in up-to-date loan-words, but no one would feel their absence who was not on the look-out for them. In the last hundred years, therefore, Brāhūī—devoid though it is of the sometimes stabilising influence of the written word—appears to have altered surprisingly little.

Vocabulary expanding but the grammar well-set.—One seems justified in reaching a similar but broader conclusion on internal evidence alone. For the grammatical structure has remained true to type. It is essentially Dravidian. Only in later developments like the conjunction has it succumbed to Indian or Iranian influences. And even here apparently it is not a case of Dravidian forms being ousted, but of forms being introduced where there were none before. The grammatical system is now well-set, and seems strong enough for any strains that are likely to be put upon it, especially as there is no prospect of Brāhūī being turned into a written language. The vocabulary, of course, is already chiefly composed of words borrowed from outside. They are absorbed continuously, naturally and with ease. But there is no sign of words belonging to the old Dravidian stock being ousted by the newcomers. As in the grammar, so in the vocabulary: what is new is brought in to supply new wants. These, to be sure, may be expected to increase, and the vocabulary will doubtless become more and more Iranian and Indian as time goes on. But a ready receptivity of loan-words acts sometimes as a preservative of a language, always provided it possesses a robust grammatical structure. Equipped with both, Brāhūī looks quite capable of continuing to fulfil the workaday needs of Brāhūī tribal life.

Effect of a decline in the tribal system.—Thus, as far as its own vitality goes, there would seem no particular reason why Brāhūī should not survive indefinitely in the existing tribal state of society. But there are other factors. Change is in the air even in Balūchistān, and her tribal life cannot hope to remain proof against it. Increasing contact with British administration, and especially with the regular administration of Sind; improved communications by road and rail; the tireless, though exceedingly slow approach of education and literacy, necessarily in a foreign medium; the gradual evolution of nomadism towards a more settled life and of the seasonal migrations of tribes into the temporary emigration of individuals—these are among the disintegrating forces which beset the tribal system among Brāhūīs, even more than among Balōch and Pathāns. Constant fissure in the tribe and the stealthy insinuation of individualism among the tribesmen, especially

at the top, foreshadow larger changes ahead. And it seems tolerably certain that Brāhūī is doomed to lose its monopolist position (already somewhat shaken) as a sheltered tribal language, and that it will be forced more and more into the market-place, to compete with other languages as a medium of intercourse for individual Brāhūīs in their widening world.

Bilingual statistics ominous.—How is Brāhūī likely to fare in the struggle? Unfortunately, outsiders are seldom disposed to master Brāhūī, and in their intercourse with Brāhūīs it is usually Brāhūī that goes to the wall. Nor is the general trend of the Balūchistān linguistic statistics encouraging. Among the Brāhūīs there is already a disproportionate number who have deserted over to Balōchī, Sindhī, Jaṭkī and Pashtō. Even more ominous perhaps are the statistics of bilinguism. They call, it is true, for very cautious handling. That a language figures prominently as a subsidiary language, may be a proof of its powers of attack; it may equally well be the first symptom of retreat. But so much seems unmistakable. If an outside language is associated at all freely with the language of race, the chances are that the day is not far distant when the racial language will have to struggle to hold its own; if the racial language is constantly relegated to second place, the chances are that decay is setting in. And both conditions are fulfilled in Brāhūī as in no other of the Balūchistān languages.

Piecemeal supersession more likely than slow decay.—The upshot of speculation on these lines is apparently this. Brāhūī's survival seems to depend less on its own staying powers than on the staying powers of the tribal system. If the tribal system were destined to last indefinitely, we might rely on Brāhūī's vitality to ward off decay within. But evolution is hardly to be denied its onward march out of a tribal state of society, however slow and hampered its progress. And it looks as if it is not so much attrition by its neighbours that Brāhūī has to fear, as actual abandonment in favour of one or other of them by more and more individual Brāhūīs for utilitarian reasons. Such a process might spread itself over many generations, especially if the tribal system proves to have greater powers of resistance than the present cracks and creakings suggest. And even where the individual Brāhūī discards Brāhūī as his language outside, it is likely to be long kept up in the home, thanks to the conservative genius of the womenfolk.

Brāhūī apparently past its prime.—Amid much that is conjectural, two things stand out pretty clear. Whatever its powers of resistance, there is no real chance of the Brāhūī tribal system regaining the vigour of its prime: nor is there any greater chance

of Brāhūī regaining the allegiance of those many Brāhūīs who have already abandoned it, or making up for its losses by an equal number of recruits from outside. And from these two workaday, though not mathematical, certainties flows irresistibly the conclusion that whatever the term of its expectation of life, the most racy and at the same time the most important of the Balūchistān languages has seen its best days. Brāhūī is the most important language in Balūchistān, for if the others disappeared, they would not be lost to the world: Pashtō flourishes in the North-West Frontier and Afghānistān; Balōchī in the Panjāb, Sind and Persia; Jaṭkī and Sindhī in the Western Panjāb and Sind; and Central Asia seems dotted with tiny patches of Dēhwārī. But if Brāhūī disappeared from its home country, its scattered traces in Persia, Afghānistān and Sind would inevitably grow in time so faint and so corrupt that it would disappear from the catalogue of self-sufficient languages, and Dravidian would be shorn of not the least interesting of its stock.

The Brāhūīs themselves Dravidian?—Nor does the interest of Brāhūī stop short at linguistic problems, though these reach out beyond Brāhūī itself to other northern Dravidian languages, and touch indeed on the evolution of Dravidian generally. A perhaps greater, certainly a more human, interest centres in the ethnical questions it provokes. Who are these Dravidian-speaking Muslims in the extreme north-west corner of India, these clannish nomad highlanders who once dominated Balōch and Pathān throughout Balūchistān, and still hold their own among them? If these hardy frontier tribesmen are Dravidian like their language, then they are quite unlike Dravidians elsewhere.

No physical traces of Dravidian origin.—Yet a Dravidian origin is often attributed to them as a matter of course. Very occasionally there is a brave show of justification. Thus, in the 14th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the writer on Makrān takes his stand on the three-fold evidence of ethnography, topography and history. "The ancient Dravidians, of whom the Brāhūī is typical, still exist in many of the Makrān districts which are assigned to them in Herodotus." This sounds conclusive. Unfortunately, there is only one grain of fact in it. For Herodotus does not mention Makrān or Dravidians at all: and so far from the residence of five or six thousand Brāhūīs in that barren waste tending to establish a Dravidian origin, there is no more unlikely Dravidian habitat in the length and breadth of India. And, most important of all, in what way are the Brāhūīs typical of the Dravidians ancient or modern?

Presumably we are expected to go to the article on the Brāhūīs in the Encyclopædia for the answer. "Physically the Brāhūī is described as a smaller man than his Balōch and Paṭhān neighbours, but sturdy, with the round face and blunt features of the Dravidian." That the average Brāhūī, though sturdy, is rather smaller than the average Balōch and Paṭhān is true enough. But his "round face and blunt features of the Dravidian" must have been taken from a fancy portrait by one who has never seen him. Nor does he answer to the orthodox description of the modern Dravidian type, which is rather different: "head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root." Still less—though Professor A. B. Keith[1] suggests otherwise—does he answer to the Vedic description of the Dāsa as anāsah or noseless. I have always found it very difficult myself to describe the typical Brāhūī, for though the trained eye rarely mistakes him for Balōch or Paṭhān, one ordinarily goes, I fancy, almost wholly by his clothes or his gait or the way he wears his hair. But however difficult it may be to describe what he looks like, he has neither a long head nor a very broad nose; a nose depressed at the root would at once mark a man out from among his fellows; noselessness would mean a life of shame. To put it bluntly, the Brāhūī has no physical trait in common with Dravidians which he has not in common with most of mankind. Indeed, his utter lack of any family likeness with the Dravidians of to-day prompted Sir George Grierson's ingenious theory that the true Dravidian ethnic type has been lost in India proper through admixture with other aboriginal nationalities, and is preserved in its purity by the Brāhūī alone.[2]

Language no criterion of race.—But it is as fanciful to elevate the Brāhūī into the authentic Dravidian archetype as it is to trace on his countenance the features of the modern Dravidian of Southern India. If the Dravidian language-group had been called—as it surely ought to have been called—something else, no one would have dreamt of doing either. But even if language and race had common rights to the name, the possession of a Dravidian language need not imply a drop of Dravidian blood. Language does not cleave immemorially and immutably to race: it is not unchangeable like the spots of a leopard or the Ethiopian's skin. The history of a language and the history of a people that speaks it dovetail, of course, in their later chapters; there is no ground for assuming that their opening chapters and the development of their plots have necessarily

[1] *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 85.
[2] *Imperial Gazetteer of India 1907*, Vol. I, p. 382.

anything in common. This is all very commonplace. But the Dravidian myth clings so obstinately to the Dravidian-speaking Brāhūīs that it needs saying again. And with emphasis. So let me try to help on the dissipation of the myth with a few examples of language-shift drawn from among the Brāhūīs themselves. Language is shifting almost before our eyes in Sind, where many a Brāhuī settler is rapidly taking on the alien language of the land of his adoption. This is a language-shift affecting individuals. More impressive for our present purpose are language-shifts affecting whole tribal communities, great or small. Thus the Raisānī and the Zarakzai are the premier tribes of Sarāwān and Jhalawān. Yet both claim, apparently with justice, to be Paṭhān by origin. That they speak Pashtō no longer, not even as their secondary language, does not strike them, nor should it strike us, as at all incongruous. Again the home language of the Raisānī chief's family is not Brāhūī, the language of the tribe, nor Pashtō, the language of its origin, but Balōchī. Among the Mīrwāṛī, who are collaterals of the ruling house and belong to the original Brāhūī nucleus, not one in four speaks Brāhūī. I shall turn to Balōchī for one last example with which to clinch my point. If we want to hear the most archaic form of Balōchī, I have the warrant of Professor Geiger[1] that we must go to the Western Balōch of Makrān. If we want to hear the purest form of Western Balōchī, I have the warrant of the Western Balōch themselves that we must go to the Gichkī. Yet the Gichkī three or four centuries back were apparently Indian-speaking Rājpūt. They were at any rate neither Balōch nor speakers of Balōchī.

Its indirect evidence.—But even when language seems to shed no direct light on the origin of a people it may, with luck, light up some side-track opening on to fresh grounds for research. It constitutes an element in the racial problem that has to be accounted for, a complexity that can be isolated in the study. It is obviously a relic of some phase in the people's history. That phase may be comparatively modern, well authenticated perhaps, or easily traced, or reconstructed with some degree of certainty. And this is true of the local language-shifts I have cited. Or it may hark back to a very remote past; or (what may prove even more intractable for research) to a past not very remote measured in centuries, but unrecorded and utterly forgotten. How far does the Brāhūī language help us to trace the origins of the Brāhūīs themselves? With the great Sarāwān and Jhalawān tribes we are hardly concerned: we know them to be in the mass alien accretions, Paṭhān, Balōch, Persian,

[1] *Grundriss der iranischen Philologie I, ii*, 1898-1901.

Jaṭṭ, each bringing with him his own language—Pashtō, Balōchī, Persian, Jaṭkī, later to be discarded almost wholesale for Brāhūī. What we are chiefly concerned with is the origin of the Brāhūī nucleus, itself intermixed and to-day less than 13,000 all told, round whom the newcomers gathered. Can we assume that the core of this small Brāhūī nucleus, of whom nearly one-fourth do not now speak Brāhūī, spoke Brāhūī in the days when those alien recruits began to form a Brāhūī confederacy around it? It seems probable enough. But this assumption would not justify us in assuming that the Brāhūī nucleus had brought Brāhūī with them into Balūchistān—if, indeed, they are right in calling themselves immigrants—and did not pick it up on arrival from aboriginals like the Nichārī, who are now incorporated in Jhalawān, and whose whilom importance seems embodied in the earlier name Kalāt-i-Nichāra for the capital of the Khānate. In any case we have no right to assume that this Brāhūī nucleus or the Nichārīs were themselves Dravidian or had ever been in contact with Dravidians.

Possible light from comparative philology.—While it is good to emphasise our present ignorance, it is equally salutary to remind oneself that comparative etymology and phonology have hardly got down to their task. My own slight attempts to reconstruct the stage of society at which the early speakers of Brāhūī broke off contact with Dravidian and to trace Brāhūī's next-of-kin in the Dravidian language-group point to the possibility of significant results from intensive research. Nor is it only the Dravidian field that has to be worked; comparative philology will have its contribution to make on the Indian and Iranian sides also. And the suggestive connection I have sought to trace between Brāhūī *hin-ing*, Gōṇḍī *han-*, to go, and *han-* in Juāṅg and apparently related roots in the Muṇḍā languages holds out hope that though language may fail to give a direct answer to the Brāhūī riddle, it may well furnish the clue to the route by which Brāhūī if not the Brāhūī himself travelled to Balūchistān—or other Dravidian languages broke off from it.

Evidence from tribal and place-names?—For the present, however, we are baulked. Where else can we turn for the answer to the Brāhūī riddle? Some have thought to find it in the similarity of sounds—or more often of looks—in Brāhūī tribal or place-names to names in ancient history. Never was a country so subject to childish etymology. Balūchistān itself has been supposed to enshrine the mighty name of Baal. The Brāhūīs, who believe themselves sons of Brāhō or Ibrahīm, have been supposed to be *ba-rōh-ī*, people on the hill, or *bē-rāh-ī*, people without roads. According to a more ambitious flight of

etymology they are men of Biroea, the name Seleucus gave Aleppo, which they regard as their ancient home. But imagination runs wilder yet over their tribal names. The Mēngal have been regarded as the Mēn-*gal* or Mēn people and identified with the Min, one of the Scythian tribes deported by Darius—on what authority I've no idea, for the Min do not figure on the Behistūn inscription. The Sājdī and their subsection the Sākazai have been supposed to be the descendants of the great Scythian tribes, the Sagatae and Saki, and to have come over with Alexander. The Sarparra again have been supposed to be the descendants of Strabo's Saraparae, a Thracian tribe whose name was popularly derived from their custom of decapitating strangers; and here ancient and modern folk-etymologies meet, for Sarparra (on the basis of the Pashtō *sar prē-kavᵊl*) is popularly explained in precisely the same way. And so on; wild guesses all. Of course, when the bow has been so often drawn at a venture, an arrow may have hit the mark somewhere. But until specialists get down to this very technical business, it is dangerous to take any one of these guesses on trust. And even though research here may shed no light on the Brāhūī riddle, it will not be labour lost. It may yield surprising results, for some of the place-names in the Brāhūī country sound prehistoric.

Anthropometric classification as Turco-Iranian.—At one time it looked as if anthropometry had solved the racial riddle. It classified the Brāhūī unhesitatingly as Turco-Iranian. But everybody within Balūchistān, from tribesman to menial, and indeed everybody between the Indus and the Oxus was brought within the selfsame category. And this is altogether too much of a good thing. Between Brāhūī and Balōch or Paṭhān the partition may be thin; do we not know that many Brāhūī tribes are a medley of both? But to link together not only these three but everybody else in that vast region, from the Mongoloid Hazāra of Afghānistān to the ichthyophagous Med of the coast, must drive everybody who has living knowledge of them into revolt.[1] The sceptic would find plenty to gird at: the breeziness with which the enthusiastic anthropometrist set to work, at any rate in Balūchistān: the tiny numbers on which he based his generalisations; his uncritical acceptance of every Brāhūī—was his tribe reputedly Paṭhān or Balōch or Persian or Jaṭṭ or aboriginal or Brāhūī?—presented for measurement; the truly miraculous orderliness with which his classifications offer themselves for ethnographical map-making; his ignoring

[1] Yet Risley's classification (*Census of India, 1901*) still holds the field apparently, *v.* *Outline of Modern Knowledge*, 1932, p. 463.

of the levelling influences of a common environment; and much besides.

Anthropometry stultified by Brāhūī nursery customs.- But it will be more profitable if I concentrate on Brāhūī nursery customs which tend to confound anthropometry and especially head measurements. Twenty years ago Dr. Walcher[1] created a minor sensation by demonstrating in a series of experiments on twins the ease with which brachycephaly or dolichocephaly can be induced, and that in the most natural manner, by laying the babe during the first months of its life plumb on the back of its head or on its side, according to the kind of cephalic index that you desire. Though Walcher's article raised a flutter in anthropometrical dovecots, its main thesis had been anticipated by Darwin: 'Many facts show how easily the skull is affected. Ethnologists believe that it is modified by the kind of cradle in which infants sleep.'[2] And Walcher has certainly nothing he could teach to the Brāhūīs. For listen to a Brāhūī on what goes on in the nursery.[3]

Head-forming.—"Now our womenfolk think an egg-shaped head so ugly that there's no end to its ugliness. So it's a blessing that the body of a new-born babe is so soft and tender that they can shape it to their will. First they bind a bandage round the babe's forehead as smooth as smooth can be, and underneath its head they lay a soft pillow, stuffed with uncrushed millet or peas. For if the pillow were hard, the babe would never lie on the back of its head, but would be ever turning on this side or that. But on a soft pillow the head lies flat on its back, and in time is rounded to shape. Well, as for the shape of a boy's head some folk care little. A boy is a jewel after all, be the shape of his head what it may: all the same a boy with a mortar-shaped head like a Paṭhān is mighty uncomely. But the rounding of a girl's head is the concern of one and all. And to make matters doubly sure they bore three or four holes in her ears and thread them with blue cotton. And with ears bored she will not toss her head from side to side, I warrant but will lie quiet with her head set plumb on the pillow of millet. Now the rounding of the head must be taken in hand betimes, and for the first forty days at least must it be kept up. Yet the saying goes that the bones of the head are not wholly set until the child can say '*khal*,' or stone, with the best of them."

Moulding the features.— But as anthropometry dces not stop short at measurements of the head, let us pass on to the deliberate moulding of the features and limbs.

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[1] *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 17th Jan. 1911.*

[2] *Descent of Man, Ch. II.*

[3] Bray, *Life-history of a Brāhūī*, §§.39-41.

"Though a good round head counts for much, it doesn't count for all. Throughout those first forty days they never let the babe's features alone. Even at the *dēm-dīdārī*, the first viewing of the face, they anxiously measure the babe's mouth, and if it be bigger than the span of a finger-joint, they take a small ring and press it to the lips to bring the mouth within its compass. The lips themselves they rub to make them thin. And the nose is pinched and pressed softly upwards. For there are few things more unsightly than a large mouth and blubber lips and an overhanging nose. Yet in a maiden I wot of something that is worse still. For a maiden had sooner be deaf or blind or halt than have her *bauurī*, or the whorl of her hair, at all forward on her head. In very truth there's no more unlucky thing in the whole wide world than this. And if the nurse's shrewd fingers cannot coax the *bauurī* towards the back of the head, that maiden will die an old maid, a *kalmānt* as we say, you may take my word for it."

Shaping the body. "Nor is it on the head and face alone that they try their cunning. Twice a day, when they give the babe its hill drugs in a little ghee, they rub its body deftly with oil, and press the palm of its foot upwards. For a foot should be *mōza-pād*, or shaped like a boot, with instep well-arched—not flat like the ugly flat foot of a bear. For though a large head is the mark of a noble, a large foot is the mark of a slave, as the saying is. And *kamān-pād*, or bowlegs, are just about as bad. So we stretch the babe's legs out straight and bind them together, and stuff wads of rag in between, that the limbs may grow as straight as an arrow, not curved like a bow. Likewise are the arms bound straight to the body. Nay, the whole body is trussed up, so that only the face peeps out from the swaddling bands. And in this fashion the babe must remain for nine months, or for four at the least. Howbeit the bands are unloosed twice a day, in the morning and again in the afternoon, that the babe may kick its chubby limbs about. Now it is not only to straighten the limbs that we truss a babe up in this fashion. For should a babe be scared out of its wits by some malicious demon, its limbs would get twisted from sheer fright if they were free from their bands, and would never return to place. So you see there's work enough in our nurseries to keep the women-folk busy. But best leave it all in the hands of one wise dame. For what says the good old proverb? Too many nurses make the child's head conical."

Baelz's patches on babies.—Among Brāhūīs, therefore, anthropometry seems confounded at every turn by the daily routine in the nursery, and until it is able to take its stand on

unalterables like the whorls on finger and thumb, one can hardly look for much help from it over the Brāhūī riddle. At one time a startling clue seemed offered by the darkish patches on thigh or buttocks or shoulder-blades which appear on the Brāhūī child at birth and last three or four weeks. For such temporary pigmentation on babies was proclaimed by Baelz[1] as the universal mark of Mongolian race. But enquiries from local midwives soon revealed its prevalence among all peoples throughout Balūchistān, Hindus included. And it appears to be quite common in many parts of India, even among high-caste Brahmins. So here was yet another false scent.

Sidelights from customs?—No one, I suppose, has probed into the customs of a people without hoping that he may stumble across some custom that will give him the clue to racial origin. The display of the tokens of virginity after consummation looks Semitic, though there's something distinctive about a Brāhūī bridegroom's ostentation especially among the nomads.[2] But what other people, one wonders, toys with stones in quite the same fashion, quite so childishly and yet so seriously as the Brāhūī? Every little thing seems to prompt him to pile one stone upon another.[3] If a man is a miser, his neighbours vent their spleen by raising a cairn against him; if he flies from battle, a cairn of reproach will commemorate his cowardice; a cairn might equally well have commemorated his prowess; if he brings down a fine head, there will be a cairn where he stood and another where the beast fell; if he dies heirless, a cairn will be raised to his pitiful memory. A whole mile along the path from Pandrān to Zahrī is dotted out by cairns half a dozen yards apart: they cover the hoof-marks of a horse on which some saint of old gambolled on his way. Fifty years ago a man was done to death by his rutting camel, and to this day cairns mark the course of his desperate flight and the scene of his death. Yet one cairn looks very much like another; and all are left to suffer the same fate. Many of them gradually disappear with time. But if they lie on the beaten track, they grow month by month; each passer-by will add his stone to the pile, but whether with a muttered prayer for the heirless wretch or a thrill at the thought of a hero or a curse for coward or miser, heaven alone knows; it depends, I suppose, on his frame of mind. And everywhere there are circles of stones, called *chāp-jahī* or dancing-plots, which mark the sites of the frequent dances of some wedding procession from the village of a

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[1] *Z. f. E. n. d. B. G.* 1901, *Heft* ii.
[2] Bray, *Life-history of a Brāhūī*, §§ 135, 140, 142, 147.
[3] *Ibid*, §§ 68, 115, 246, etc.

Brāhūī bridegroom to the village of his bride. Unless both are newly made, size is sometimes all that will help the stranger to distinguish a Brāhūī dancing-plot from a Brāhūī mosque. Mosques of the orthodox type are conspicuously rare in the Brāhūī country. Yet Brāhūī mosques are as plenty as blackberries. It is just as well that nothing is more easy to make, for a mosque is frequently required on the spur of the moment in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. A corpse, for instance, which has been disinterred from its temporary resting-place in foreign parts must lie in a mosque at every halting stage on the weary march home to the family graveyard. Arrange a few stones in a ring; leave a small opening on the east; raise a small arch on the west—and the Brāhūī's mosque is complete. These mosques must be something of the nature of magic circles, far older than Islām.

Summary of guesses.—It is amusing to add up the various pseudo-scientific guesses at the origin of the Brāhūīs. According to the Brāhūīs themselves they ought to be Arab, as descendants from the Prophet's uncle, though he is otherwise credibly reputed to have died childless. They have been classed as Dravidian because of their language, and regarded as the rearguard or the vanguard (according to the particular theory affected) of a Dravidian migration from north to south or south to north. They have been classed as Semites because of their display of the tokens of virginity; Syrian because of their name; Turco-Iranian because of their head-measurements; Mongolian because of the colouring of their infant buttocks; Scythian because of some of their tribal names; Sumerian because of ancient pottery found in their country. Then there are arguments from analogies in occupations and crafts. I am told, for instance, that Brāhūīs would be fully qualified to drive sheep and goats and camels in Arabia, because they use the identical calls the animals already know; that the silver design on Nushkī sword hilts is characteristically Assyrian; that the stitch or pattern—I forget which—on Brāhūī needlework is characteristically—I forget what.

The problem.—Let us review the problem. The Brāhūīs of to-day are such a medley of Iranian and other foreign elements, grouped round a nucleus so tiny and itself so intermixed that it might seem idle to speak of a Brāhūī race or people. But there are at least three characteristics which mark the Brāhūī out from among his neighbours and transmute what might otherwise have remained a casual concourse of diverse elements into something like a racial or at any rate a national whole. The first is his distinctive political institution, apparently

Central Asian in complexion. Then there is his alien, and to the ears of his neighbours his barbarous, language, an island of Dravidian utterly severed from its kin by many hundred miles of surrounding Indian and Iranian languages and possibly by far more hundred years of isolation. Then there is a body of domestic and social custom, in parts hardly less alien to his neighbours, but seemingly with nothing Dravidian about it. These are tangibles readily analysed. But there is also an unanalysable something that characterises the Brāhūī—a baffling indefinable streak of strangeness. It is felt not so much perhaps over this or that habit or custom, though there is a good deal that is strange in his life-history. Nor is it simply a reflection of backwardness or nomadic pastoralism. It seems something more fundamental, something that runs through his whole make-up. It is of course most obtrusive in the wilder hillfolk; yet even the ruling house seems to have a touch of it. It is curiously dominant, for at times it makes itself felt even among those who trace a comparatively recent descent from some non-Brāhūī stock. And it is not merely ourselves who are sensitive to it. To us there is something a little uncanny about the Brāhūī; but his neighbours put it more bluntly: "If you've never seen ogre or hobgoblin, come and have a look at a hill Brāhūī." Who are these strange, Dravidian-speaking tribesmen? Are they indigenous to Balūchistān or immigrants? If they are immigrants, when did they come in, and whence? And if the racial riddle of such a commixture of people is unanswerable, what of their language? Polyglot in vocabulary, it is sheer Dravidian in structure. Is it indigenous to Balūchistān or immigrant? If immigrant, whence and when did it wander in? And if it is indigenous, when and why and how did its kin wander forth beyond its utmost ken?

The key—the Indus civilisation?—With the unearthing of a great prehistoric civilisation at Mohenjo-daro and of kindred and roughly contemporary relics in Balūchistān hardly a hundred miles across the Kīrthar Range as the crow flies, the Brāhūī problem is thrusting itself forward in a more definite shape. Has Brāhūī and have the Brāhūīs any affinity with this ancient civilisation which once extended into the very heart of their country? Some connection or other seems likely enough. For that the Indus civilisation, though in some way related to the Sumerian civilisation, is yet racy of India, and though Indian is yet pre-Aryan, Sir John Marshall's argument seems to leave little room for doubt.[1] And if it was pre-Aryan and yet Indian, there is only one Indian culture of which we have any inkling

[1] *Mohenjo-daro and The Indus Civilisation.*

likely to have been as advanced as the Indus civilisation, and that is that ancient culture whose past greatness can be divined, not from present-day Dravidians but what is very different, from the great Dravidian languages it has left behind. And if the Indus civilisation was indeed in that sense Dravidian, can scepticism scout offhand all connection between the Dravidian civilisation which once flourished in the Brāhūī country and the mysterious survival in it of a solitary Dravidian language, left high and dry in an ocean of Indo-European? All connection, however indirect? Indeed, if the setting of the problem has been correctly stated, a pretty direct connection with Brāhūī would seem hardly disputable. With the Brāhūī language, that is; not necessarily with the Brāhūīs themselves (except, of course, eventually through Brāhūī), so lightly does language divorce itself from race and shift from people to people. Not even probably; for we may well be very chary of tracing the lineal descent of even the purest blooded Brāhūī from the authors of the pre-Aryan civilisation. For one thing, the intervening line of generations is tremendous. And in all human history there are few greater contrasts than that between the highly developed city-civilisation of Mohenjo-daro and the wandering tent-life of the hill Brāhūīs. Sir Aurel Stein faces the difficulty with imaginative candour.[1] In the Brāhūīs he sees not indeed the descendants of the ancient settled race who founded the civilisation, but the descendants of the semi-barbarous peoples on the fringe, its poor relations as it were. And he points to the Brāhūī hills above the plains about Mohenjo-daro, bleak, barren, affording the invader neither attraction nor room for settlement, as just the ground where a nomadic fringe of the city-civilisation might be left undisturbed throughout the ages, long after the cities had been blotted out. Real or imaginary, the picture Sir Aurel draws is true to life; how true no one perhaps can feel who has not himself wandered in those unkind hills and seen the wilder Brāhūīs encamping for the night in their goats' hair tents.

And in its undeciphered languages?—Nevertheless, there remains more than elbow-room for scepticism. But even though the Brāhūī himself may have derived not a drop of blood from either authors or hangers-on of the ancient civilisation, it is not unlikely that the Brāhūī language itself has descended from it with hardly a change in the framework of its structure. It is true that we have as yet no actual proof that Dravidian was among the languages spoken in the Indus valley, for the legends on the seals discovered at Mohenjo-daro and Harappā are still

[1] *Archaeological Tour in Gedrosia*, Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 43.

undeciphered. But it is hard to believe that the script will remain undeciphered indefinitely. A trickle of fresh material seems assured. And the hope of wresting the secret of the Indus civilisation from these pre-Aryan texts will be too great a lure for efforts at deciphering to flag. To expect Brāhūī to play any sort of helping part may seem something of a paradox, for despite its well-knit structure and orderly complexity it is the language of a people who can neither read nor write. Yet the possibility is not so very remote after all. For these amazing archæological discoveries can hardly fail to give an impetus to Dravidian research. The time is otherwise ripe for a fresh comprehensive survey of the Dravidian language-group, and for an intensive study of the degrees of relationship between its several parts, of the stages both in time and in linguistic and cultural development at which they branched off, and of the earliest traces of Aryan contact upon each. In certain aspects of these and similar studies attention would in any case tend to become focussed on Brāhūī because of the light that comes in from its very isolation. Hitherto its isolation has been inexplicable. Today its survival on the very scene of the Indus civilisation unleashes such a pack of possibilities that Dravidian philologists are not likely to have the hunting-ground of research to themselves. The Brāhūī riddle like the riddle of the Indus languages remains unsolved. How dramatic, if both were solved together.

PART III

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

LANGUAGE ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Arabic.	Orm.	Ormuṛī.
Av.	Avesta.	P.	Persian.
Bal.	Balōchī.	Phl.	Pahlavī.
Eng.	English.	Pkt.	Prakrit.
Gōṇ.	Gōṇḍī.	Pan.	Panjābī.
Hin.	Hindūstānī.	Psht.	Pashtō.
Jaṭ.	Jaṭkī.	Si.	Sindhī.
Kan.	Kanarese.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
Kuṛ.	Kuṛukh.	Tam.	Tamil..
Mal.	Malayāḷam.	Tel.	Telugu.
Malt.	Maltō.	Tuḷ.	Tuḷu.

NOTE

For Brāhūī phonetics *see* Part I, Introduction and Grammar, §§1—18. I have left the transliteration unmodernised with an eye on the needs of the frontier officer. He has to pick up so many languages in his time that any departure from the system with which he is familiar is always a serious handicap and often a fatal one. Happily the expert can adapt himself to any system so long as it is consistent.

References to my "Life-history of a Brāhūī" (R. A. S. 1913) have been added wherever they seem to elucidate technical words or characteristic customs.

A

(See also under **H**)

a- Part of certain interrogative pronouns. [Drav. e-]

-a [1] Suffix of the present-future and imperfect, Grammar §§ 206, 220, 237, 244, apparently giving the force of continuance of action: khan-in, we may see, khan-in-a, we see, kham-p-a-n, we may not see, kham-p-a-n-a, we do not see, khan-ā-n, we saw, khan-ā-n-a, we were seeing, khan-t-a-v-an, we did not see, khan-t-a-v-an-a, we were not seeing. [cf. Tam., Kan., Mal. connective particle -um ?]

-a [2] Suffix added to the word immediately preceding a verb in the present-future or imperfect, Grammar § 333 *seq.* [= a[1] by attraction]

-ā [1] Genitive suffix in the noun plur. and the personal and reflexive pronouns. [Kan. -a, -ā, Tam., Tuḷ., Tel. -a, Gōn. -ā]

-ā [2] Definite suffix in the attributive adj., Grammar § 84. [-ā [1]]

-ā [3] One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb. [cf. Drav. -i ?]

-ā [4] Loc. Sar. (espec. Bangalzai) var. of -āi [Baloch influence]

-a- [1] Negative infix in the conjugation of the verb, Grammar § 225: khan, see, kham-p-a, do not see, kham-p-a-n, we may not see, khan-t-a-n-un, we have not seen. [Tel., Kui etc. -a-: cf. ala[1], all-]

-a- [2] And (in a few connections only, Grammar § 434): ī-a-ni, I and thou; nan-a-num, we and you; bil-a-sum, bow and arrow, rainbow; durākh-a-jōṛ, hale and hearty. [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. -um ?]

-ā- Sound used to connect the plural suffix -k in many nouns, Grammar § 23. [-ā [1] ?]

āb Honour [P.]

abā Papa, father. Grandfather. Respectful term of address. [Bal. abbā, Si. abō; cf. A. ābā', fathers]

ābād Cultivated. Populated. Prosperous. [P.]

ābādī Cultivation. [P.]

ābād-sāl Good agricultural year. ['cultivated year']

abbā Papa, etc. [var. of abā]

abbō, abbōe, abē, abēr Alas: abē, kanā sum rad karē, alas my shot missed; abēr, aga ī ēṛē massuṭa, ni khallingtavēsa, alas, had I been there you would not have been beaten. [Kan. abba, Tel. abbe, abbō, Tuḷ. abba, abbō]

ābdār Honourable, respectable. Field which holds water. [P.]

ablakh Spotted: maun-ablakh, with black and white spots; bōr-ablakh, with red spots. [A. ablaq]

abōj Simple-minded, witless. [Si. abbōjhᵘ]

ābōs Half-ripe ears of corn: ghallanā ābōsas hatibō, fetch some half-ripe ears of corn. Half-ripe: Suhēlān must kūṭikh abōs-a marēk, the watermelon gets half-ripe before Canopus appears.—ābōs kanning To parch (half-ripe grain). [Bal. ābō, Jaṭ. ābhū, Si. ābbhūn]

āchār Pickles. [P.]

adā Brother; (occas.) son. Respectful term of address to a man younger than oneself. [Bal., Jaṭ. addā, Si. adō]

adab Courtesy. [A.]

adalī-badalī Barter. Interchange.—adalī-badalī kanning To barter. [jingle based on badalī; Psht. etc.]

adālat Court of justice. [A. 'adālat]

ādat Custom, habit, usage. [A. 'ādat]

addī Sister; (occas.) daughter. Respectful term of address to a woman. [Bal., Jat., Si.]

ādēnk Mirror. [ād-(ē)nk; also Bal.; P. āīna]

adnā Low. Trifling, mean. Poor fellow. [A.]

aḍ [1] Sheltered: mashanā mās tahōān aḍḍ e, the foot of the hill is sheltered from the wind: pir kanningaṭī e, aḍḍō jāga-as sala, it's raining, let's stand in a sheltered place. Sheltered place, shelter, protection: dā aḍḍas e, dāṛē tūlin ki pir gidrēnge, here's shelter, let's sit here till the rain passes; drakhtanā aḍḍaṭi tūlh, dē bāsun e, sit in the shelter of the tree, the sun's hot; kane sardārnā aḍḍ e, aga na dāskā dushmank kane kungura, I've got the chief's protection, otherwise

my enemies would have eaten me up by now.—aḍ halling To take shelter: mēlhk hēpār ki massur, hamōṛē khaltēṭī damas aḍ halkur, when the sheep got across, they sheltered there for a while by some boulders. To prop oneself up: ī ṭappī massuṭ. sangatāi aḍ halisa jahiskā bassuṭ, I was wounded, but reached the place propping myself on my comrade; haḍ-ta pinnāne, dāsā aḍ halling-a kappak, his bone's broken, and now he can't stand up.—aḍ kanning To halt, stop: nan bēgāi handāṛē aḍ kēn, let's halt here for the night; zara-as aḍ ka, ī nē tavār-a kēva, wait a minute, I will give you a call; pir aḍ karēne, the rain has stopped.—aḍ tining To place under protection: ī tēnā kāṭumo nētō aḍ tissunut, I've put myself under your protection. To prop up: latte divāl-tō aḍ ēte, prop the sticks up against the wall; ī tēnā bajo drakhtaṭī aḍ tissuṭ, I leant my back against the tree; ust-ta buḍḍēngaṭī e, aḍ ēte-ta, his heart is failing him, prop him up. To make to stop: kanā ilum padāi banningaṭī e, aḍ ēte-ta, my brother's coming back, stop him. To make to stop crying; soothe: chunāe aḍ ēte, kanā dū gaṭṭ e, quiet the child, my hand's full. [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. aḍ-, shelter, stop, soothe, press; in the meaning 'prop' appar. fused with Bal. ad, Jaṭ. adda, Si. aḍ*, which seem con. with āṛ, q.v.]

aḍ ² Bone. [var. of haḍ]

āḍār Clay manger: āḍāraṭī kungune, tūṛaṭī kumpak (prov.), he's so used to eating out of a manger he won't eat out of a nose bag, *i.e.* he won't economise. [Si. ādaṛ]

aḍḍī Tonsils: kanā aḍḍī tammāne, my tonsils have fallen, *i.e.* I'm choking; chunānā aḍḍīk tammānō, harf-tā, the child is choking, (put your finger down his throat and) lift his tonsils up.—aḍḍī kanning To choke (with the subject in the acc.): kane aḍḍī karēne, gajjo kē-danning-a kappara, I'm choking, I can't even swallow my saliva; hullie aḍḍī karēne, the horse is choking. [aḍ + -ī, that which 'shelters' or 'stops' the throat? or cf. Kan., Kuṛ. aḍḍe, across, or Tam., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ., Kui aḍ-, obstacle?]

aḍḍinа Species of grass, used as fodder.

affa- Base of the present negative of the substantive verb. [ar- + -f- + -a-¹]

affaṭ etc. I am not etc., Grammar § 253 [affa- + uṭ etc.; but note (i) 2nd persons affēs, affēre, v. -re, (ii) 3rd pers. sing. aff, affak, latter being pres.-fut. in form, v. -k³; (iii) 3rd pers. plur. affas, v. -s²]

āfīm Opium. [Bal.; P. afyūn]

afsōs Grief, sorrow, regret: kane afsōs e ki ēfk kanā hīte harftavas, I'm sorry they didn't take my advice; padanā afsōs bēkār e, it's useless to grieve over the past. Alas: afsōs, ō hināsas, alas, he'd gone.—afsōs kanning To grieve. [P.]

afvā Rumour. [A. afvāh]

aga If, Grammar § 414. Although, § 417. Or: ī Mastungāi kāv aga himpar? shall I go to Mastung or not? [P. agar]

agaki Although. [P. agarchi]

aga na If not, otherwise, else, Grammar § 416. [P. agar na]

agar If. Although. Or. [var. of aga]

agaṛī Patch: arigh avalikō e, padanā arigh zāifaki agaṛias e, a woman's first husband is a real husband, the second is just a patch.—agaṛī kanning To patch: kanā kāse agaṛī ka, patch my shirt. [Si. iggiṛī]

agāṛī Front picketing rope (of a horse).—agāṛī kanning To tie up by the foreleg: hullie agāṛī ka, tie up the horse by the foreleg. [Si. aggiāṛī, Psht. agwāṛaī]

-agh Substantive suffix, *e.g.* band-agh, bāṭ-agh. [P. -a, Bal. -ag]

āghut The grass sonchus oleracus, used as fodder.

āha }
ā-hā } No. Grammar § 444.

āhaṛ Midsummer from about June 10 to July 20. [Bal. ahār, Jaṭ. hāhṛ, Skt. āṣāḍha-]

āhaṛī Autumn crop. [āhaṛ + -ī]

āhat Payment of wages in kind at harvest to menials, etc. [Si. āhatⁿ]

ahd Promise, compact, undertaking.—ahd kanning To promise. [A. 'ahd]

āhin Iron. [P. āhan]

āhini Made of iron: talārati āhiniā mēkh himpak (prov.), an iron peg won't go into rock, *i.e.* it's no use talking to you. [āhin + -ī]

āhinja Trouser-cord: arē hamōd e ki tēnā āhinjae sakht kē, he's a man who ought to keep his trouser-cord tight, *i.e.* he ought to keep himself well under control. [P.]

āh-i-sard Sigh.—āh-i-sard kanning (kashshing) To sigh [P. 'cold sigh']

ahmakh Fool. [A. ahmaq]

ahur Mustard seed. [Jat. āhur, Si. ahur¹, Skt. āsuri]

ahvāl News. [var. of āvāl]

-āi Locative suffix denoting on, on to, towards. [-ā¹ + -e¹]

-āit Strengthened form of the locative suffix -āi, imperative before the copula, but otherwise uncommon, Grammar §§ 42-3 [-āi + -t³, owing to the analogy of -at ?]

āi Mother; (occas.) sister; (even) daughter. Respectful term of address to any woman. [Si. etc. āi; but cf. also Tam., Kan. etc. āyi]

aib Fault, blemish. [A. 'aib]

aibdār Faulty, defective [P. 'aib-dār]

aid The Id festival. [A. 'id]

āina Mirror. [P.]

āinda The future: āindaki drōgh pāpēs, don't tell lies in future. [P.]

ainakhō This year. [loc. Jhal. var. of ēnakhō]

ainō To-day, adv. Grammar § 393: dāskā ainō pir kattane, so far it hasn't rained to-day: mādiān ainō pagga hinik, the mare 'll foal to-day or to-morrow. This day, subs., § 394: ainōnā dē kaneāi sakht gidārēngāne, this day has passed in bitterness over me; ainōān i nētō tūlpara, from this day forth I decline to live with you. [Tam. indru, Mal. innu, Kan. indu, Tuḷ. ini, Malt. ine, Kuṛ. innā]

ajab Wonder: ī dunyāṭī bāz ajab khanānuṭ, I've seen many wonders in the world. Wonderful: dā ajabō giṛāas e, this is a wonderful thing. [A. 'ajab]

ajāib Wonderful. Plum-colour. [A. 'ajā'ib, wonders]

ajāibi Plum-coloured. [ajāib + -ī]

ajāra Contract, lease.—ajāra kanning To contract, contract out, lease out. [A.]

ājiz Weak. [A. 'ājiz]

ajr Recompense, heavenly reward: giṛāas ki ī nēki karēnuṭ, ōnā ajre kane khudā ētik, for whatever I've done for you, God will give me the reward; khudā nē ajras ētik, God will requite you. [A.]

ajrak Spotted plum-coloured cloth, made and dyed in Sind, worn by both sexes as a wrapper.

-āk Plural suffix, Grammar § 23 [-ā- + -k¹]

-ak¹ Adjectival suffix, Grammar § 77.

-ak² Strengthened form of the imper. sing., Grammar § 192 [prob. futuric like -k³; Kuṛ. -kē; cf. a. Tam. aorist -gu, a. Kan. -kum, -gum ?]

-akō Diminutive suffix. [P. -ak + dim. -ū]

akl Sense, wisdom. [A. 'aql]

aklī Wisdom tooth. [akl + -ī]

aks Crossness. Jealousy.—aks kanning To be cross, jealous: kantō aks kappa, don't be cross with me, —or, don't be jealous of me. [A. 'aks]

aksar Generally, commonly. [var. of askhar]

aksī Jealous, cross: nā kāṭumāi ō kantō aksī e, he's cross with me on your account. [aks + -ī]

akha, **akhadar**, **akhar**, **akhas** How much? how many? interrogative pronoun of quantity and, secondarily, of number, adj. and subs., Grammar § 150. Of what size? (with the attributive endings). As much as (with the corresponding intensive demonstratives) § 151. [akhadar = a- + A. qadr, dimension; akha, akhar are contractions; akhas = akhar with the change of -r to -s, prob. facilitated by confusion with -as]

ākhir In the end, last, finally. End, the last: ākhiriskā i ōnā sangat massuṭ, up to the end I was his companion; ākhirnā āhvāl handun mass, the final result was this. [A.]

ākhirī Consequence. [ākhir + -ī]

akhkha etc. How much? how many? [var. of akha etc.]

ākhta Very busy, preoccupied: kuratō ākhta uṭ, banning-a kappara, I'm too busy with the flock to come. [P. 'drawn-out']

ākhur Manger. Collar-bone: kanā ākhurnā haḍ khalh karēne, my collar-bone has been aching. [P.]

ala[1] Certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar § 454. [Tam., Mal., Kan. alla; cf. all-]

ala[2] Then, well, on the other hand conclusive conjunction, Grammar § 415.

ālam People. Folk. Family. [A. 'ālam]

alavā Certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar § 454: ni duzzī karēnus? alavā, have you been thieving? certainly not; antei khalkus-ta? alavā, ni drōgh-a pāsa, why did you strike him? I never did, you're lying; antei kungunus-ta? alavā, chiva? what have you eaten it for? not a bit of it, when did I? [ala[1] + ? Tam. allavē, Kan. allave]

alavā chā Don't you think it, certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar §454: kane ēte-ta, alavā chā, give it me! not if I know it! [alavā + chā]

alēj Sacrifice, in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood, Life-history § 228.

all- Negative base of the past tenses of the substantive verb, Grammar § 254: allavat, I was not; allavēsut, I had not been, etc. [Tam., Mal., Kan. all-, ill-, Gōṇ. hal-, is not; cf. ala, -a-[1]]

allā[1] Allah, God. [A. allāh]

allā[2] Commotion, etc. [var. of hallā]

allā-ḍēr Heap of wheat and flour collected by the family ḍōmb on the third day after the wedding, Life-history § 141. ['God's heap']

allā-hū Oh for! interjection of longing: allā-hū kharanā sū, matanā bēdir, oh for some hill ram meat and hill goat broth. [allā[2] + ?]

alli Needlework pattern. [hardly Tam., Kan., Tel. allu, to make a texture?]

allū-Bukhāra Damson plum. [P. ālū-i-Bukhārā]

allūchā Plum. [P.]

ālṛo Species of wild onion from which the women extract a chewing gum.

alvād Children; descendants. Family; wife. [A. aulād]

alvādī Having children: khudā barāmite alvādī kē, God make the bridal couple fruitful. [alvād + -ī]

ām Common, general. [A. 'āmm]

ama How? in what manner? by what means? Grammar § 388: ō ama gum karē-ta? how did he lose it? tēnā būze hur ki ama khāzgi e, antei silpēsa-ta? look at your snout how dirty it is, why don't you wash it? What kind of? used as an attributive interrogative adjective of manner in the forms amarā (amarangā), amarō, Grammar § 182: dā amarō chukkas e? what kind of bird is this? nī amarātetō jang-a kēsa, what sort of people are you fighting with? [a- + Drav. neuter formative -m; cf. Tel. ēmi, what?]

amal Action, deed.– amal kanning To act: kanā hitāi antei amal kattavas? why didn't they act on my advice? [A. 'amal]

amaldār Official. [P.]

amānat Trust, deposit. [var. of anāmat]

amar How? etc. [town var. of ama]

amarī What manner? subs. and adv., Grammar § 392. [ama + -r- + -ī]

amb Mango. [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. amb[u]; Skt. amra]

ambal Companion, friend. [var. of hambal]

ambāncha Ammunition pouch, powder-flask. [var. of hambāncha]

ambār Granary. [P.]

ambō Crowded, thick: kanā puzhaghāk ambō ō, my locks are thick. Close together: mēlhte ambō illēpa, khwāhing-a kappasa, don't let the sheep close in, they can't graze.– ambō kanning To come in crowds: num ambō karēnure bassunure, nan khulīpana, you've

come in force, but we are not afraid of you. [P. ambūh]

ambur Pincers. [P.]

āmin Fulfilled. [A.]

amīr Prince, ruler. [A.]

ammā Mother, grandmother; (occas.) sister; (even) daughter. Respectful term of address to any woman. [Tam. ammā, Tel., Kan., Mal. amma; but also Jat., Si amā, Skt. ambā; nursery-word]

amra Companion: bē amraghān tārmaghā urāti khāchpa, don't sleep in a dark house without a companion; bāz dēān ōnā amra massunut, ī ōṛān hich khairas khantanuṭ, long have I been his companion, but no advantage have I reaped from him. [P. hamrah]

amrōt Pear. [P.]

-ān Ablative suffix denoting motion from, etc., Grammar § 62. [cf. Tam. -in etc.; prob. rel. to gen. -ā¹, -nā; or cf. Tam. -ān, Tam., Mal., Gōn. -āl, instr. suffixes?]

-āna Genitive suffix sing. in monosyllabic subs., Grammar § 36. [strengthened form of -nā]

anāmat Trust, deposit. Deposited.—anāmat kanning (tikhing) To deposit. [A. amānat]

anār Pomegranate. [P.]

anār-trik The tree dodonasa viscosa, the leaves of which are applied to wounds. ['pomegranate-sprout']

andā etc. This same, etc. [var. of handā etc.]

ānḍa One side of the load of a pack-animal. [Jaṭ. ānḍā, Psht. anḍai]

angā Definite suffix in the attributive monosyllabic adj., Grammar §§ 84-5. [rel. to -anā, cf. -ā-¹ and -ā²]

angaṭāi } Log-fire: pāṭ hatibō ki angaṭias
angaṭi } kēn, bring in wood to make a log-fire. —angaṭi kanning To pile with logs: ī nēki khākhare angaṭi karēnuṭ, I've piled the fire with logs for you. [cf. Jaṭ. angārā, fire, Psht. angār, embers, Skt. áṅgāra-, charcoal]

angūr Grape. [P.]

angūri Sprouting a couple of inches above the ground, of corn. khōlumk pūskun angūri ō, the wheat has just sprouted above the ground. [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. angūrᵘ.]

anjīr Fig. [P.]

annā Still; (with neg.) yet, Grammar § 396: jal annā vahingati e, the hill-torrent is still in flood; ī ōde annā khantanuṭ, I haven't seen him yet. [Tam. innam, Mal. ini, Kan. innu, Tel. inka, Tul. nana]

annā-iskā } Still: (with neg.) yet:
annāskā } annāskā rāhi matane, he hasn't started yet. [annā + -iskā: rare var. of annā]

anning To be, Grammar §§ 248-55. [base ar-, q. v.]

annō To-day, subs. and adv. [loc. Jhal. var. of ainō]

ant What? neuter interrogative pronoun, subs. and adj., Grammar §§ 138-41. [a- + Drav. neuter formatives -m, -d, cf. Mal. endu, Tam. ennadu, entu, Kuṛ. endr, Malt. indr, Kui ana]

antei Why? what for? Grammar §§ 139, 388. [ant + -ei, prob. the older form of dat.-acc. suffix -e]

antei ki Because. ['why? that']

apōk Rival wife: apōk pilpil-pōk (prov.), a rival wife is a pepper-pot; o khākhar, lagga, aga na apōkas ī-ki-nā hatarēna, fire, burn, or we'll fetch a rival to you—regular children's saying: ni kanā apōk affēs, antei kantō hardē jang-a kēsa? we're not rival wives, why wrangle with me daily? [Bal. awōkh, P. havū]

appā¹ Children's food: āī, kane appā ēte, mother give me food; ba, nē appā ētiva, come, I'll feed you.—appā kanning To eat up, of children: bāva, dā hilāte appā ka, my lad eat up these dates. [nursery word: cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. appa, cake? in Kan. and Tel. a children's word]

appā² Overcome with sorrow: appā salōk ass, pārē kanā ilum kaskune, he stood grief-stricken, saying his brother was dead. Overcome with fear: appā mafa, ī nā rahāi salisunuṭ, don't be alarmed, I'm standing by you; appā banan-

gaṭi ass, duzzāk pulāsasur-ta, he came along terrified, thieves had robbed him. [Si. happā-, to be dejected]

appāī Condition of being overcome by sorrow or fear: nā appāinā sabab ant e ? what's the reason of your being so upset ? [appā² + -ī]

appō Children's food. [loc. Nushki var. of appā¹]

apurs } Juniper tree. [Bal. apūrs; P. apurs } avirs, cypress]

ar- Base of the emphatic present of anning, to be, Grammar § 250. [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. ir-, Kuṛ. ra-]

arā Which ? which one ? interrogative pronoun, adj. and subs. Grammar §§ 142-5. [a- + hiatus-bridging -r- + def. suffix -ā² or gen. suffix-ā¹]

-āra Substantival suffix denoting sound, Grammar § 269. [imit.]

arād Which one ? full form of arā used as a subs. Where ? [arā + -d]

arāk Which ones ? [arā + -k¹; loc. Sar. var. of arāfk, Grammar § 144]

arākā } Whence ? By what way ? Gram-
arākān } mar § 388 [appar. a fusion of arā + -ik + -ān, 'where-at-from ?' and arā + -ikā, 'where—up to ?']

arakh Essence: dā shahraṭi bakhkhālāk pō,ānā arakhe kashshira, the Hindus in this village extract cardamom essence. [A. 'araq]

ārām Rest, ease. [P.]

arāng To what direction ? Whither ? Grammar § 388 [arā + -ng]

arāngāi Towards what direction ? Grammar § 388. [arāng + -āi]

arāngān From what direction ? Grammar § 388. [arāng + -ān]

arāngī In what direction ? Whither ? Grammar § 388. [arāng + directional -ī²; cf. Tam. engu, eṅgē]

arāṛe- Base of certain interrogative adverbs. [for arād + -e-]

arāṛē } Where ? The full form arāṛēk
arāṛēk } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula and is otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388. [arāṛe- + -ik]

arāṛēkā } Up to where ? Grammar §
arāṛēkān } 388. [arāṛe + -ikā (n); rare var. of arāṛēkā (n)]

arāṛēsk Where ? Grammar § 388. [arāṛe- + -isk; rare var. of arāṛēk]

arāṛēskā } Up to where ? Grammar § 388
arāṛēskān } [arāṛe + -iskā (n)]

arāsiṭ Which one ? Grammar § 143. [arā + asiṭ]

arbāb Headman of cultivators. [A. 'lords']

arbēshum Silk. [P. abrisham]

ārchin The wild almond, prunus amygdalus [P. arjan]

ārdāva Crushed grain. [town var. of āṛdāva]

arē (plur. arisk, Grammar § 30) Male individual, person: nanā sardār xabrō arēas e, our chief's an excellent man; nī jwānō arēasé us ki kanā māre kirēng tissunus, you're a fine fellow to have abused my son. Husband: lālā, kanā arē dāṛē aff, sir, my husband's not here; niāṛi, nā arē arāngī hinā ? lady, where did your husband go ? [fr. ar-, arē-, 'a being '?]

arē- Stem of the emphatic present of anning, to be, Grammar §§ 250-1. [orig. past tense; ar- + past sign -ē]

arghamāl Hostage: nanā kamāshāk arghamāl ō, sarkārtō tōrōk ō, our headmen are hostages in Government detention.—arghamāl kanning To take as a hostage: ōde arghamāl karēt, I took him as a hostage. To despoil: Khān Samālāṛite kulle arghamāl karē, the Khan despoiled all the Samalaris. [P. yarghamāl]

arigh (plur. arisk) Male individual, person. Husband. [var. of arē: arē + -(a)gh]

arighī-arvatī Condition of being man and wife.—arighī-arvatī kanning To live as man and wife. [arigh + -ī + arvat + -ī]

arighkō Manikin, fellow. [var. of arikō]

arikō Manikin, fellow: arikōas nē tavār-a kēk, here's a little fellow calling you; arikō, antei dāṛē bassus ? sirrah, why did you come here ? [arē + -kō¹]

arisk Persons, husbands, plural of arē, arigh, Grammar § 30. [arē, ari(gh) + -sk]

arish Cubit. [var. of harish]

arīza Petition. [A. 'arīẓa]

armān Grief, regret, remorse. Alas.—armān kanning To grieve, regret. [P.]

armāni Regretful, remorseful. [armān +-ī]

arra Saw.—arra kanning (kashshing) To saw: aga ōde arra kashshir, tēnā hitān ṭalipak, they may saw him to pieces but he won't 'budge' from his word. [P.]

arring To tear, etc. [var. of harring]

arrō Hurrah! Fie [var. of harrō]

ārti Flour used for wedding cakes, etc. [town var. of āṛti]

arvā Soul [A. arvāḥ, souls]

arvat Wife. [A. 'aurat]

arz Petition. [town var. of aṛz]

arzān Cheap, easy. [town var. of aṛzān]

aṛ [1] Rabies, madness: nē ant aṛas bā shāghāne, ki harkastō jang kanningaṭi us? what madness has bitten you, that you fight with everybody; nē aṛ karēne? antas-ne kungut? antas-ne shōlāṭ? bēgunā khalēsa-ka, have you gone mad? what have I eaten up of yours? what have I thrown away? you beat me for nothing—said by a wife. Horrors!: aṛ, khaf tō, antasēnā tavār e? horrors! listen, what sound was that? aṛ, kane mungias kungune, horrors! a wasp has bitten me. Ravenous hunger: nī aṛān aṛ kashshānus ki iragh nē rasēngtane? are you mad with ravening just because you haven't got your food yet?—aṛ kashshing To go rabid, mad: hamē kuchake zū kasif, ki navā aṛ kashshe, kill that dog quickly for fear it go mad; sardār antei chōkrie barām karēne? aṛ kashshāne? what has the chief married the handmaid for? has he gone off his head? To be ravenous: aṛ kashshānus? ba kun, piḍḍe tēnā purr ka, are you ravenous? come and fill your belly. [Bal. harri, Jaṭ. halkā, rabid; Si. haṛk-, to go rabid]

aṛ [2] Entanglement. Obstacle, obstruction: kantō nāhakkanā aṛas shāghānus, you've put unfair obstacles in front of me; kasaraṭi nē aṛ bāz e, there are many obstacles in your way. Difficulty, fix: kanā dā aṛe āsān karak, smooth out this difficulty for me; ī nēki khizmat bāz karēnuṭ, nī kane dā aṛān khalās karak, I've done a lot for you, so get me out of this fix. Jibbing of a horse: kanā hulli aṛ-a kēk, nanikān charkh ēte-ta ki aṛ-ta pēsh tamme, my horse jibs, so exercise him at night to make him lose his jibbing.—aṛ kanning To jib.—aṛ shāghing To obstruct. [Jaṭ., Si. aṛ-, Psht. āṛ-, to be entangled, obstructed; Psht. aṛa, obstacle; Jaṭ. aṛī, jib]

āṛ Shelter: kanā hullie āṛasēṭi taf, tahō yakh e, tie up my horse under shelter, the wind 's biting. Backer, partner in a game: challav-pūchaṭi nan panch bandagh āṛ un, num panch bandagh āṛ mabō, there are five of us on one side for Hunt the Ring, you make up five on the other. Pair; couple: shwān tēnā mēlhte āṛaṭ hisāb-a kēk, asiṭ, iraṭ, musiṭ-ta kappak, antei ki dauniaṭ kur-a vaddēmpak kuṭṭik, a shepherd counts his sheep in pairs, he doesn't count them one by one as thereby the flock instead of multiplying decreases. Partner, one of a pair: dā chavaṭnā āṛe kuchak darē, the dog ran off with the other one of this shoe. An equal: kanā kharāsnā āṛ dā mulkaṭi aff, the like of my bullock doesn't exist in this land. Equivalent: asi rupai chār paulitō āṛ e, one rupee is equivalent to four quarters. [rel. to aṛ [2]; Psht. āṛ, aṛ, aṛa, Si. aṛ*, shelter; Jaṭ. āṛī, partner in a game]

aṛab Jawbone: dā hullinā aṛabe jangaṭi sum pirghā, a bullet smashed this horse's jawbone in the fight; nī aga shaitānī karēs, ī nā aṛabḍe chākh-a ētiva, if you get into mischief, I'll smash your jaws—a common threat to children. [Bal. harb, Jaṭ. haṛbb, Si. haṛbbaṭ]

aṛdāva Crushed grain. [H. ardāvā]*

aṛē Oh you! cry to a man: aṛē, dāngi ba, oh you! come here; aṛē, arāng kāsa? Hi you! where are you going? Occas. husband to wife. Also used as a vocative prefix, Grammar § 53. [Si., etc.]

arēnging To become entangled: pissīnā daṅgartō arēngānus, khalāsi-ta khudāghāit e, you've got entangled in a prickly plum bush, the disentanglement rests with God, *i.e.*, you've got yourself into a pretty mess; daskāk arēngānō, malingtā kaneān mafak, the threads have got entangled, I can't undo them. To be obstructed, stopped: nan tārikī e, uris khaltēṭi arēngis tammis, the night's dark, mind you don't stumble on the stones and fall. To be engaged in a struggle: ōfk tēn-pa-tēn arēngānō, tā ki asiṭ zōr kump, salā-a kappasa, they are struggling together, and won't make peace until one or other is defeated; num jange arēflbō, nan rasēngina, you start the fight, we'll come up in time; nanā lashkarān irā dasta pēsh tammār, nēāmaṭi nan zaghme arēfēn, two wings of our army drew out, while we in the centre fought hand to hand. [m. formation on the base aṛ²]

aṛi ¹ Rabid, mad: dā aṛiō kuchakas e, kasifbō-ta, here's a mad dog, kill it; ni aṛi massunus, tēnā būṭitēṭi bā shāghisa? have you gone mad that you should bite your own flesh? Maniac: ōde hilh karēne—pānē hilh kē-ta ki nan ō dē aṛiāmbā habb-a kēk, he's got fever—and well he may, as he's for ever running about like a maniac. Ravenous, starving: ni aṛi us? ba kun, are you ravenous? come and eat. [aṛ¹ + -i]

aṛi ² Hurrah! exclamation of pleasure: aṛi! dāsā i kaṭṭānuṭ, hurrah! now I've won; aṛi, dāsā nan-a kāṇa tēnā gwantā pirghingki, hurrah! now we're off to crack our pistachio nuts; aṛi, tammānus? dāsā ust-ne khwash massune? ho! ho! have you fallen? are you now satisfied? [Jaṭ. aṛri]

aṛi ³ Hullo you! call to a woman: aṛi, antei bassunus? khair e? mākne jōṛ ō: hullo lady, why've you come? is all well? are your children well? [Si.; Jaṭ. aṛri]

aṛi ⁴ Lie, false accusation: aga ni sāf us, ōnā aṛitein nē ant-a marēk? if you're innocent, what do his lies matter to you? ō sardārnā mōnaṭi kanki dākha aṛi dasēne, ki sardār kanā hite rāst-a tippak, he has showered so many calumnies about me in front of the chief, that the chief doesn't believe what I say.—aṛi kanning To lie: aṛi kappa, rāst pā, don't lie, speak the truth; aga ōde tirōi massaka, dākha aṛi kattavaka, had he ever intended to give it, he would never have told so many lies; ō kantō aṛi-a kēk, aga rāst-a pārēka i tissuṭa-ta, he's lying to me, had he spoken the truth I would have given it him [Si.]

aṛi ⁵ Obstacle, obstruction: numtō aṛias shāghānō? have they put obstacles in your way?—aṛi shāghing To obstruct [aṛ² + -i]

aṛsing etc. To turn, etc. [var. of haṛsing]

āṛti Flour used for the wedding feast: nan āṛti barāmnā iraghnā nute pāna, we call the flour for the wedding cakes āṛti. Supplies for the wedding feast sent by the groom's father, Life-history § 108. [Bal. ārt, P. ārd, flour]

aṛz Petition.—aṛz kanning To petition. [A. 'arz]

aṛzān Cheap. Easy. [P. arzān]

-as A, an, the enclitic indefinite article, Grammar §§ 70-5. Used to denote indefiniteness of number, § 74. Forms approximate numbers, § 105. Attached to several indefinite pronouns, § 153 seq. Particularises the antecedent of a relative sentence, § 427. [fr. asi]

āsā Staff, crutch: ō kanā pirinā āsā e, he's the staff of my old age. [A. 'aṣā]

āsān Easy. [P.]

asar Impression, effect. [A. asar]

-ase Oblique base of -as, Grammar § 71. Used instead of -as before the 1st and 2nd pers. of the substantive verb, § 72. [-as + oblique formative -e-]

asi One, the adj. form of the first numeral, Grammar § 96 [Drav. oru; for the charge a < o cf. halling, khalling; for s < r cf. musi, also -s²]

āsi Rebel, sinner: khudānā āsiase ut, kane hich pāpa, nā gunāas kat-

tanut, I'm a sinner in the eyes of God, but you needn't say anything to me, I've done you no harm. Wild, uncontrollable: dā āsiō khazm ō, tir-a tifasa, these are wild deer, they don't give you a shot; hullie khalpa, āsi-a marēk, don't beat the horse, it'll get uncontrollable. Intolerable: ōde āsiō khalhas halk, he was seized with pain past bearing. [A. 'āṣi]

āsiāb Mill, other than a hand-mill. [P. āsiyā, mill, āsiyāb, water-mill]

āsiāvān Miller. [P. āsiyābān]

asi ēlō Each other, one another. [var. of asiṭ ēlō]

asika Once, Grammar § 108: i ōde chaṛa asika khanāṭ, I saw him once only. For a while: ni asika tūlh, sit down for a few minutes; asika kanā arze khaf tōr, just listen to my petition for a moment. [asi + -ikā]

asikatō All at once, suddenly, Grammar § 108: nan haftas bandagh assun, kul asikatō i-āi-ta tūfak khalkun, there were some seven of us and we all fired at it at once; asikatō kūkas khafāi-ka tammā, suddenly a cry struck my ear. [asika + -tō]

asi-khani One-eyed. Only looking at one thing: ni asi-khani us, daun kappa, khudāghān khula, you've only eyes for one (*i.e.*, the other wife), don't, for God's sake. Self-centred: ni asi-khaniō bandaghase us, hamsāyaghāteāi khan-ne tammipak, you're a self-centred man, you never give a thought to your neighbours. [asi + khan-i]

asil Real. Thoroughbred. [A. aṣīl]

asiska Once. For a while. [asi + -iskā; var. of asika, Grammar § 108]

asiṭ One, the substantival form of the first numeral, Grammar § 96. [asi + -ṭ¹]

asiṭ ēlō Each other, one another, Grammar § 169. ['one the other']

āsk Deer. [also Bal.; P. āhū, Phlv. āhūk]

-āsk Personal plural suffix, Grammar § 30 [-ā- + -sk]

āskār Wantonly, intentionally, deliberately, for nothing, Grammar § 399: āskār tēne ḍakkāne bafak, he has concealed himself intentionally and won't come; āskār kunnal kanningati e, he's kicking up a fuss for nothing. Occ. declined: haṛdē āskāraṭ handākā barēk gidrēngik ki ī ghairat kēv, he comes wantonly passing by here every day to provoke me. [also Bal.; cf. P. āshkār, openly?]

askhar Generally, commonly. [A. akṣar]

asl Reality. Origin, beginning. Lineage, stock. [A. aṣl]

aslī Real, actual, genuine. Of good stock. Made of brass: dā asliō tāsas e, this is a brass cup. [asl + -ī]

āsmān Sky, heavens. [P.]

ass- Past stem of the subs. verb [<ar- + -s³]

āstūnk Sleeve. [āst-(ū)nk; P. āstin]

āsūda Peaceful. Prosperous. Smooth-paced: dā mādiān āsūda-a kāik, this mare has easy paces. [P.]

āsūdai Peace, ease. Prosperity. [āsūda + -ī]

-asuṭ etc. Terminations in the pluperfect [<ass- + uṭ etc.]

āshik Lover. Loving. [A. 'āshiq]

āshikī Love, amour. —āshikī kanning To love. [āshik + -ī]

āshti Peace, reconciliation: Reconciled: num maga āshti massunure, have you then become reconciled?—āshti kanning To make peace: janōzānnā barām ghussanā āshti kanning asiṭṭ e (prov.), the marriage of a widow and peace after wrath are much the same. [P.]

atam Spring. [var. of hatam]

atam-bei The grass erysimum repandum. [var. of hatam-bei]

atam-chuk Wag-tail. [var. of hatamchuk]

ating etc. To bring etc. [var. of hating]

ātishzūr Fire-tongs. [P. ātish + Bal. zūr-, take, 'fire-seizer']

attar Scent, perfume. [A. 'iṭr]

attar-dān Scent-bottle, made of silver, hung from the collar of every young married woman's shift [P. 'iṭr-dān]

aṭ How many? adj. and subs., Grammar § 152 [a- + -ṭ¹; cf. Tam. ettanai, etc.]

-aṭ Instrumental suffix, Grammar § 63. [cf. Tam., Tel. -ṭa, Tuḷ. -ḍ'du]

-aṭī Locative suffix, denoting in, into, etc., Grammar § 65. [-āṭ + directional -ī² ?]

aṭkal Estimate, conjecture. [Psht., Jaṭ.; Si. aṭikal°]

aṭṭimikō Which in order? Grammar § 152. [aṭ + -imīkō]

aṭ-ō-maṭ How long: aṭ-ō-maṭ tēne kundaṭī ḍakkōs? how long will you hide in the corner? [m-jingle on aṭ]

-au Termination of the 3rd p.s. in the past neg. [<aff]

audēm Out of sight etc. [var. of avdēm]

aukhāna Bladder. [P. āb + P. khāna 'water receptacle']

aulād Children. Descendants. [var. of alvād]

aulīkō The first. [var. of avalīkō]

aurazēnging To become inflamed: hullī rēsh mass. rēsh-ta aurazēngāsas, the horse got galled for the sore had become inflamed. To flare up, become excited: khānavādaki hitāi aurazēnging jwān aff, zara-as khiāl ka, it's not right for a man of position to flare up over a remark, just think a bit; dā chunā aga aurazēngā, khudā tōre-ta, once this child gets excited God alone can stop him. To jump up: aurazēngāṭ ki khalēv-ta, nā ilum kane tōrē, I jumped up to strike him, but your brother stopped me; khazmas aurazēngā, tūfakaṭ khalkuṭ-ta, a deer jumped up, and I shot it. [P. āfrāza, flame, afrāzī, elevation]

auzār Tool. [P. 'tools']

aval At first, first, adv. and subs.: ō kane aval khalk, he struck me first; ō avalaṭī nah karē, at first he declined. [A. auval]

āvāl News: nī tēnā āvāle ēte, let me hear your news—the formal invitation to the customary interchange of news.—āvāl kanning (halling) To call on for the news. āvāl tining To give the news. [A. aḥvāl, plur. of ḥāl]

avalēnging To become confused: dāṛē bassunuṭ, kasase drust-a kappara, avalēngānuṭ, I've come here and know nobody and feel embarrassed.

avalifta } **avalihafta** } Saturday: avaliftanā dē handāṛki kāṭum mashpasa ki bandaghe sarchanḍ-a kēk, heads are not washed on a Saturday because it leads to head-shaking. [P. 'the first of the week']

avalīkō The first, Grammar § 100. [aval + -ikō]

avalīkō aīd The first Id festival after a death, Life-history § 308. ['the first Id']

avalīkō tugh The earlier part of the night. ['the first sleep']

aval-peshīn Early afternoon, about 2 p.m. ['first afternoon']

aval-shām The first meal in the house three days after a death, Life-history §§ 278-9. ['first evening']

avang Iron mortar. [P. āvang]

āvāning To yawn: tugh halkune-ta, āvāniṅgaṭī e, he's so overcome with sleep he's yawning; ō ki āvānā, kane shak tammā ki nājōṛ-a marēk, his yawning made me suspect he was going to be ill. [imit.; cf. Malt. āvole, Kuṛ. aula-]

avār Mixed, together: nan-a-nī avār-a kāna, we and you will go together; hēṭe zhāla ka ki daghar-ta ī-tō-ta kuraṭī avār-a chirrēngik, huṛp-ta, put a bag on the goat's teats, so that its kid may go with her in the flock and not suck her. Cohabiting: avār manningān must pashshas afīm kun, nē mār-a marēk, take a pellet of opium before cohabiting and you'll beget a son.—avār kanning To mix: bakhkhāl dā nutāṭēṭī mish avār karēne, the grocer has mixed dust with this flour.—avār tamming To come together: lashkak jōanā rahāi avār tammār, the armies closed with one another near the stream. To cohabit: ōde tafēsasur, khudānā mērbānī mass, istō tēnā arvattō avār tammā, they had bewitched him but last night thank God he cohabited with his wife. [also Bal.; contracted from avarda ?]

āvār¹ Flat, level: āvārō ḍaghāras e, it's a flat piece of ground.—āvār kanning To level: nan ḍaghāre āvār karēn, we levelled the ground. To reconcile: tēn-pa-tēn jang-a

kēra, ōfte āvār ka, they're squabbling together, reconcile them. [Psht. hawār, P. hamvār]

āvār² Mixed, together. [loc. var. of avār]

avarda Mixed, together. [town var. of avaṛda]

avaṛda Mixed: dā nutātēṭi mish avaṛda e, there's dust mixed with this flour. Together: nan haṛtōmā avarda kān, let's both go together. Collected together: nan kul avaṛda massun, dushmanāi julau karēn, we were all collected together and made an attack on the enemy.—avaṛda kanning To mix together: ni pugāte kutratō avaṛda ka, hulliāi shā, mix the chopped straw with the chopped grass and throw it to the horse.—avaṛda tamming To come together. [fr. P. āvarda, 'brought together' ?]

-avaṭ etc. *Terminations in the past neg.*, preceded by past sign -t-². [<affaṭ etc; note 3rd p.s. -au]

āvāz Noise, sound, cry. [P.]

avdēm Out of sight: shahr dākān avdēm e, the town is invisible from here; gaḍḍātā randāṭ hināṭ, maga mashāi laggār, avdēm massur, I went after the mountain-sheep, but they ran up the hill and vanished. Behind: nanā āsiāb shahranā avdēm e, our mill is behind the village. Sheltered place: dā tahōnā mōn e, avdēmasēṭi gidānte bash kabō, this is in the teeth of the wind, pitch the tents in some sheltered place.—avdēm halling To take shelter: tahō zōrāk kashshāka, nan avdēm halkun, tūsun, the wind blew hard, so we took shelter and waited.—avdēm kanning To hide, veil: mōne tēnā kaneān avdēm karē, he hid his face from me. [loc. Nushki and Sar.; Bal.; old Bal. av, from + Bal. dēm, face]

avēshk The clematis aricutalis, used as a vegetable and fodder.

-avēsuṭ etc. Terminations in the pluperfect neg., preceded by past sign -t-² [=-av- < -au < aff + assuṭ etc.]

avirda } Mixed, together. [var. of
aviṛda } avarda, avaṛda]

ayāl Children. Wife. [A. 'eyāl]

azāb Torture.—azāb kanning To torture, annoy. [A. 'azāb]

azal Fate. [A. 'eternity']

āzān Call to prayers. [A. azān]

āzār Oppression, trouble.—āzār kanning To oppress [P.]

āzāt Released, free.—āzāt kanning To release. [P. āzād]

āzāti Release [āzāt + -i]

azghati Powder flask.

azmūda } Tested.—azmūda (azmūta)
azmūta } kanning To test, experience: i azmūta karēnuṭ arāng ki ōde mōn-a ētiva, sōhb-a kēk, barēk, my experience is that he returns with triumph wherever I send him. [P. āzmūda]

azmūdagār Experienced: ō bhallō jang khanōkō azmūdagārō arēas e, he's a great war-tried experienced man. [P. āzmūdagār]

āzugha Hoard. [P. āzuga]

azhdihār Dragon. [P. azhdār, azhdahā]

B

bā¹ Mouth: bā tēnā khwājaki hīt-a kēk (prov.), the mouth speaks for its master, *i.e.*, you're blowing your own trumpet. Orifice, aperture: kōnḍanā bāe halkur, they closed the mouth of the cave; khōanā bā aga malōk e, ḍōe hayā barē (prov.), even though the mouth of the kettle is open, the spoon should have some shame, *i.e.* don't impose on one's generosity. Edge of a knife, etc.: zaghme dushmane khallingaṭi us, bā-ta nā jindāi haṛsēngaṭi e, you're striking at the foe with your sword, and its edge is turning against you yourself, *i.e.* you're playing with two-edged tools.—bā biṭing To bite at: huch kaneāi bā biṭē, the camel snapped at me.—bā kanning To open: khurrume bā karēne, harkase rōza ētik, he's opened the granary and is feeding everybody. To burst (of a boil): chuṭ-ta bā karēne, his boil has burst.—bā khalling To chatter, squabble: ō kuchakām-bā bā-a khalēk, he squabbles like a dog.—bā maling To break fast: ainō rōcha massunuṭ, illē ki bā maliv. I've been fasting today, let me break my fast. To open (of flowers): pullik bā maḥtanō, the

flowers aren't open yet.—bā shāghing To bite: ōde hariō kuchakas bā shāghāne, he's been bitten by a mad dog. To overwhelm: dā nājōri ōde azhdihārām-bā bā shāghāne, this illness has overwhelmed him like a dragon. [Kan., Tuḷ. bāyi, Kuṛ. bai, Tam., Mal. vāy, Tel. vāyi]

bā² Sir, Sirrah. [fr. bāva ?]

ba- One of the bases of banning.

-bā (before the copula, -bār) Like, enclitic postposition governing the abl., the suffix of which changes from -ān to -ām before the labial. Grammar § 380: ōnā mōn khamirām-bā ghazhzhāne, his face has swollen up like yeast; ō kaneāi daun mērabān e ki shanzaghām-bā dasik, he's so gracious that h[e] rains favours on me like a shower [of] rain. Forms attr. adj. of similarit[y] -bārō, -bārā by adding the usu[al] terminations. Grammar § 83. [Kuṛ. postpos. -besē, like; cf. Tel. vale, similar ?]

[b]ābat Cause, account: ant bābatat ni kanā karze tifesa? how do you account for not paying my debt? [P.]

bābira String round the mouth of a waterskin. [bā + ?; any con. with mōmbira ?]

bābū Papa. [Jat., Si., Psht.]

bachau Escape, preservation [Si.; Jat. bachā; etc.]

bachching To escape, be preserved, be left over. [Jaṭ., Si. etc. bach-]

bachchū Fellow! my lad: bachchū, hur, kanā hite khaf tō, look here, my young fellow, just listen to me. [P. bacha, child + dim. -ū]

bad Bad—practically confined to compound loan-words [P.]

bād Flatulence. 'Wind-stroke' disease [P.]

badal Change, Transfer.—badal kanning To change, barter [A.]

badali Substitute, relief. [badal + -i]

badalō Wasting sickness, espec. of unborn babes. Life-history § 12. [fr. badal, 'changing' sickness ?]

bādām Almond [P.]

badan Body [A.]

badani Water-jug [Si. badinō]

badbakht Unlucky, luckless. [P.]

bad-bunyād Villain. ['bad-foundation']

bad-duā Curse.—bad-duā kanning (tining) To curse [P. bad-du'ā]

badi Evil. Feud. [P.]

bād-i-farang Syphilis: ōde bād-i-farang balkune, ōrtō iragh avār kumpa, he's got syphilis, don't eat with him. [P.]

bād-i-gūgū Diphtheria. ['dove-disease', by folks-etym. for bād-i-gutlū, 'throttle-disease' ?]

bād-i-laghām Palsy. [P.]

badkār Evildoer. Adulterer. [P.]

bā-khaṭ Open-mouthed, grinning, gaping. Sluggard, simpleton: ō bā-khattas e, ōṛān hichch-a mafak, he's a good-for-nothing gaby. ['mouth-apart']

badmāsh Evil-liver, villain. [P. badma'ash]

badmāshi Villainy. [badmāsh + -i]

badnām Of bad repute, etc. [var. of bannām]

badnāmi Disrepute, etc. [var. of bannāmi]

bad-niat Malevolent. [P.]

badraka Escort: bīr mālanā badraka e kharmāghān, the dog is the cattle's escort against the wolf. [P. bad raqa]

badrang Ugly. [P.]

bādring Cucumber. [P.]

bādsār High fever, resulting from 'wind stroke' in a state of perspiration. [bād + P. sār, pain]

bādshā King. Bridegroom during the wedding ceremonies. Life-history §§ 111, 117, 130 [P. bādshāh]

bādshāhi Kingdom.—bādshāhi kanning To live like a king: nā sēkhāti nan bādshāhi-a kēna, thanks to your kindness we live like a king. [P.]

bā-dūi Talk, chatter.—bā-dūi kanning To speak out: bā-dūi-a karēsa, ki bāi titavēsa, you should have spoken out and you wouldn't have lost. ['mouth-tongue']

baḍ Load carried on one's back: tēnā baḍḍe harf, rāhi ma, lift up your load and be off. Shoulder, when something is carried on it: zaghm baḍḍāi pēsh tammā, he came forth, sword on shoulder.—ba[ḍ] i

kanning To take on one's back: mammā chunāe harfē baḍ karē. tēnā kōnḍāi darē, the bear lifted up the child and took it pick-a-back to his cave.—baḍ tining To put on another's back: giṛāte-ta baḍ ēte. kashsha-ta ki kāe, put his things on his back and let him go. [perh. con. with bē, bēt, bāṭagh, 'what is put on', 'where it is carried']

baḍḍī Spotted, piebald (of sheep, goats, dogs, not of horses): dā baḍḍiā hēṭe pēn āṛ arē? is there another pair to this speckled goat?

bāf Steam, vapour.—bāf kanning To steam, smoke. [Si. bhāph: Skt. bāspa]

bag Herd of camels [Bal. bag, Jaṭ. vagg, Si. vaggᵘ, Skt. várga, group]

bāgiā Well-to-do [*Bal.* bhāgiā, Si. *bhāggiō*; Skt. *bhāgya*-]

bagjat Camel-grazier. [bag + jat]

bāgh Garden. [P.]

baghair Without, except, prep. or post. governing the abl., Grammar §§381, 384: baghair silāghān pēsh tammipa, don't go out without weapons; nēān baghair ī hamēṛē kāmpara, I won't go there without you. [A.]

baghaire Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 381: baghaire ōṛān kane kasas dōst aff, I care for nobody but him. [baghair + -e ²]

baghal Armpit, bosom. Embrace: luṭū ka, ba, tēnā bāvae baghalas ka, come, run and give your father a hug. [P.]

baghal-kashshī Embrace on meeting.—baghal-kashshī kanning To embrace [P.]

bāghcha Little garden. [P.]

bāghpān } Gardener. [P. bāghbān]
bāghvān }

bahā Price, value. Costly: kanā zaghm bāz bahā massune, ī tēnāe nē tifara, nī dēs ḍūnḍatī khalēs-ta, my sword has cost a lot, I won't give you mine, you might take and strike it into some carcase.—bahā kanning To sell.—bahāaṭ halling To buy. [P.]

bahādur Brave, gallant. [P.]

bahāduri Bravery, gallantry.—bahāduri kanning To play the hero. [P.]

bahāna Pretext, excuse.—bahāna kanning To make excuses: vām tirōi aff nē, bahāna antei kēsa? you don't intend to pay your debts, why make excuses? [P.]

bahān Sheep-fold, camel-fold, cow-pen. [Jaṭ. bhānā, Si. bhāṇᵘ]

bāhir Herd of donkeys. Bal.]

bahisht Paradise: ōde bahisht nasīb marē, may paradise be his lot, *i.e.* God rest his soul. [P. bihisht]

bahishtī Child of tender years, innocent child: dā bahishtie antei khalēsa? why do you beat this little innocent? tēnā māranā markāṭ hōghpa, bahishtinā kismat naneān jwān e, don't weep for the death of your son, the lot of the innocent is better than ours. [bahisht + -ī]

bāhōṭ Taking sanctuary, refugee: kanā ilum Shēkh Hussainnā bāhōṭ massune, my brother has taken refuge at the shrine of Sheikh Hussain.—bāhōṭ tōning To give sanctuary [< Si. vāhᵘ, protection + Si. ōṭᵘ, sanctuary? Bal. bāut]

bāhū Armful of corn, reaper's sheaf: kanā khōlume rūta, bīstān asi bāhū nē lāī ētiva, reap my wheat, and I will give you the reaper's wage of one sheaf in twenty [cf. bāhuṛ]

bāhuṛ Shoulder: kanā sum huchchanā-ta bāhuṛāi bass, my bullet struck his camel on the shoulder. [obsolescent; P. bāhū, upper arm, Jaṭ. bāhū, horse's shoulder, Si. bbāhan, arm, Skt. bāhu, forearm]

bahūsh Uncivilised: nanā mashanā Sumālāṛik dāiskā daun bahūsh ō ki aga nanikān mēlhas-tā hankēnāi kahē, ōnā sūr harām-a tippasa, kunēra-ta, our hill Sumalaris are still so uncivilised that if one of their sheep die in the fold over-night, they don't look upon it as unclean but eat it. [Jaṭ. bhūsh: cor. of bē-hōsh?]

bāī Lid, cover: khōanā bāiē ata, bring the lid of the kettle: chādānnā bāie antei gōānus? why have you lost the lid of the tea-kettle? dā bāī sundūkhnā bāki balun e, this lid is too big for the mouth of the box. [bā + -ī, that which belongs to or covers the mouth']

bāi tining To lose, espec. at gambling or in the law-court: nī shartaṭī kaṭṭās yā bāi tissus? did you win or lose over the bet? [Bal. bai dēagh, Kābulī bāi dādan. Psht. bāe-, P. vai-; v. bāifing, bāinging]

baida Egg: baidaghāte kaṭūraṭi tikh, tanga-tā navā pinnir, put the eggs in the basket and hang them up or they'll get broken. [A. baiẓa]

bāifing To lose: ō shartaṭī sad rupai bāifēsas, he had lost a hundred rupees on the bet. [c. formation on the base bāi, v. bāi tining, bāinging]

bāinging To be lost: kanā rupaik kul shartaṭī bāingār, all my money was lost in the gamble. [p. formation on the base bāi, v. bāi tining, bāifing]

bāīnk Bracelet, generally silver or ivory. [Bal. bhain, Si. bhāṇhīn]

baisikal Bicycle. [Eng.]

baj Back: ī tēnā māre daunō pizzas titavaṭ ki ōnā baje dushmank khanir, I didn't give my son such natal food as would let the foe ever see his back; arā tahō kashshe, bandaghe hakk e ki baje ēte (prov.), a man should turn his back on the wind whichever way it blows, *i.e.* discretion is the better part of valour. Backing, support: onā baj muhkam e, his support is strong. Behind, after (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 362): ō kanā bajān bass, kane dikka tiss, he came from behind me and gave me a shove.—baj khalling To rely upon: i nē mardas khanāt, nēṭī baj khalkut, I thought you a man and relied upon you.—baj tining To turn one's back on, retreat from: dushmane baj tining laghōrnā kārēm e, it's a coward's game to turn one's back to the foe. [cf. Kan. ben, Tel. bennu, Tuḷ. beri, Kui bēta, back, Malt. baje, side ?]

bājāī Brother's wife. [Jat. bharjāī, Si. bhājjāī, Skt. bhrāturjāyā]

bajgat Camel-grazier. [hill var. of bag-jat by metathesis]

bājī Offering (espec. of food) to one's neighbours: mayār e ki ī khōe lēṭ kēv, tēnā hamsāyaghāte bājī tifar, I should be ashamed to put the pot on the fire and send out nothing to the neighbours; masiṛ pēnanā bājī e (prov.), a daughter is a gift to one's neighbour. [Jaṭ., Si. bhājjī; Skt. bharjita, fried]

baj-pāsh Imperfectly dressed: baj-pāsh hākimnā mōnāi himpa, don't go before the ruler improperly dressed. ['back-bare']

bak Wrestling.—bak halling to wrestle. [Jaṭ. bhakī; Si. bhakⁿ, embrace]

bakāl Bunnia, grocer. Hindu [var. of bakhkhāl]

bakār Serviceable. Necessary. [P.]

bākī Remaining. Remainder. [A. bāqī]

bakhkhāl Bunnia, grocer. Hindu: bakhkhāle, chunāe, niāṛie jangaṭī kasfing mayār e, it's against the rules of war to kill a Hindu shopkeeper, a child or a woman. [A. baqqāl, grocer]

bakhmal Velvet. [Bal. etc.: A. makhmal]

bākhō Mouthful, morsel: ō bākhōas iraghnā kuntane, he hasn't eaten a mouthful of food; khalēghā mēlhe asi bākhōas karē, the leopard made one mouthful of the sheep.—bākhō khalling To take large mouthfuls: bākhō khalisa kāsa, maga ishtāfi us, kāsa, I suppose you're in a hurry to be off, that you're taking such large mouthfuls [bā[1] + ?; cf. Tam. vāy-koṇda, 'mouth-taken' ?]

bākhō-būṭī Tatters.—bākhō-būṭī kanning To tear to shreds: ō tēnā pūskunā kūse irā dēṭī bākhō-būṭī karē, he tore his new shirt to ribbons in a couple of days. ['mouthful—piece of flesh']

bakht Fortune, luck. [P.]

bakhtāvar Fortunate, lucky. Tame: dā bakhtāvarō kharāsas e, khalpak, this is a tame bullock, it won't toss you. [P.]

bāl[1] Wing. Flight: ōde bālaṭī khalkut, I shot it on the wing.—bāl kanning To take wing, fly away: ō tūfakas khalk, rad mass, chuk bāl karē, he had a shot but missed, and the bird flew off.—bāl tining To make (birds) get up; chukkāte

bāl tirisa tirisa kanā pāraghāi ba, come towards me beating the birds as you go. To drive out, extirpate: kanā lashkar nē nā shahratō asi damaṭi bāl-a ētik, my army will wipe out you with your village in a trice. [P.]

bāl² Withered grasses, crops, etc.; dry fodder: kure ē khushkāva-aṭi darak, ki bāl bāz e-ta, take the flock to the unirrigated land yonder, there's a lot of dry fodder there. [= bāl¹, 'carried by the wind' ?]

bāl³ 'Thumbs' of a horse. [= bāl¹ ?]

balā Calamity, misfortune: nā vām massune, yā balā massune, ki harde kaneāi kunnal-a kēsa ? have I got in your debt or is it simply my ill-luck that you bother me every day ? [A. balā]

balad Guide: dā mashtēṭī nan jwānō balad un, we're good guides in these hills. Acquainted with the way: nanā khalkāi ni balad marōs ? will you be able to find your way to our village ? [A.]

bālakhāna Upper story, balcony. [P. bālā-khāna]

balazir Accursed, wretched: dā balazīrō tāzias e, murūe halling-a kappak, this cursed greyhound can't catch a hare. Wretch; balazīr, kanā chunāe ant i khalkunus ? wretch! why have you beaten my child ? — balazir kanning To sacrifice as a scapegoat: sakht nājōr mass, bāva-ta ōrki pandaras balazir karē, he got very ill, so his father sacrificed a bull for him. [Bal. balāzūr. = balā + zūr, 'calamity bearer', scapegoat]

balghur Mother-in-law (whether husband's mother or wife's mother): ainō swār us, chāva ki kāsa, tēnā balghurnā mōnān hullie drikka ētise, so you're riding today, I suppose you're going to show off your horse to your future mother-in-law, *i.e.* 'off to give the young ladies a treat'. [fr. bal-un, cf. balla, balluṛī ; for -ghur cf. malkhuṛ, -ṛ in both being prob. fem.]

bālī¹ Able to fly: chūrik dāsā pūskun bālī massunō, the young birds have just learnt to fly. [bāl¹ + -ī]

bālī² 'Thumbs' of a horse. [var. of bāl³]

bāligh Having reached puberty, adult: nā guṭ haṛsēngāne, chāva ki bāligh massunus, as your voice has cracked, I suppose you're grown up. [A.]

bālisht Pillow. Easy-going man: dē chāe agar nanā pūskunā sāib shaukinas marē yā bālishtas ? I wonder whether our new official will be a man with some go in him or a lazy sort of fellow. [P.]

balki Rather. Furthermore. But. [P.]

balla Grandmother (father's mother or mother's mother). Granny, old woman. [fr. balun, cf. balluṛī, balghuṛ]

ballā Def. attr. adj. fr. balun, Grammar § 84. [var. balunā ; v. balun]

ballā-hilh Typhus. ['the great fever']

ballā-hōr Thumb. ['the big finger']

ballō Indef. attr. adj. fr. balun, Grammar § 81. [var. balunō ; v. balun]

balluṛī Old woman. [fr. bal-un, cf. balla, balghuṛ ; -uṛī prob. contains fem. -ṛ]

balun Big, large: dā kullān balun e, it is the largest of the lot; amarō ballō māras e, what a big boy he is! Elder (opposed to *chunak*, smaller or younger): kanā ballā mār khadō kask, my elder son died last year. Full-grown: ō dāsā balun massune, he's now full-grown. With experience of the seamy side of life: dā ballō zāifa-as e, ballā kuṛiteāi mālūm e, she's a woman who has seen life, as one can see from her big heels — which grow big with cohabitation. [bal-un ; Kan., Tel., Tuḷ., Malt. bal-, Tam., Mal. val-]

balunī Bigness, largeness, full growth. [balun + -ī]

bāmb Roof. [P. bām]

bāmus Nose: kanā bāmusān ditar ṭing tiss, blood poured from my nose; bāmusnā burzī bandaghe jwān e, a stuck-up nose is no bad thing for a man; nēān tā bāmusiskā rasēngānuṭ, lit. I've arrived from you to the nose, *i.e.* I'm sick of the sight of you: bandunō bītas kane pārēs ki kanā bāmuse taṛēs, you spoke to me so rudely that you cut my nose, *i.e.* lowered me in everybody's eyes. [= bā +

mus(t), 'that which is in front of the mouth': cf. Tam., Mal. mūkku, Kan. mūgu, Tel. mukku, Malt. muso, Gōn. mussōr, fr. mu, in front; with bā, mouth, bāmus, nose, cf. espec. Kuṛ. bai, mouth, mu͂ī, nose, bai-mu͂ī, face]

bāmus-taṛ Shameless: bāmus-taṛ, antei bassunus? shameless one, why have you come? [bāmus taṛ(-ing). 'nose-cut']

band Act of binding: kullīnā bandān āvāl ēte, tell me your news since the moment you bound your sandal-thong. Bond, bandage. Shackle. Captivity. Capture: jangān ballō bandas hēsunō, they've brought a large number of prisoners from the war. Stoppage. Stopped. Embankment. Joint: bandāk-ta bārisur, his joints got stiff. Sling of a rifle, etc. Knotted thread used in magic, Life-history § 174.—band kanning To bind, capture, obstruct, stop. [P.]

banda Human being. [var. of bandag͟h]

bandag͟h Human being, creature, man. Grown up, mature: dā masiṛ dāsā bandag͟h e, this maiden is now grown up. [also Bal.; P. banda, creature]

bandi Prisoner of war. Slave. [P.]

band-ō-bār kanning To lead into captivity: ōfte band-ō-bār karēn darēn, we led them off into captivity. [P.]

bandōbast Arrangements.—bandōbast kanning To make arrangements [P.]

bandōk Swaddling band. Woman's collar-cord. [band-ōk, as if adj. part. fr. band (-ing); Bal. bandik]

bang Hemp. [P.]

bāng Cock-crow. Call to prayers.—bāng tining To crow. To call to prayers: dūte k͟hafteāi darēne ki bāng ēte, he's got his hands to his ears to give the call to prayers. [P.]

bāngō Cock. [fr. bāng]

bangulā Bungalow. [Jat. banglā, Si. banglō, etc.]

bannām Of bad repute, disreputable, infamous.—bannām kanning To injure the reputation of, cover with infamy: drōg͟h pāpēs, navā tēne ō tēnā bāva ō pirae bannām kēs, don't lie or you'll bring disgrace on yourself and your father and your father's father. [P. badnām]

bannāmī Disrepute, dishonour, disgrace: daunangā bannāmiteān nane k͟hudā rakkōe, I can only pray that God will preserve us from such infamies. Shame!: bannāmī! nē nang-a bafak ki nī niāṛite kirēng-a ētisa, maga nē tēnā lumma ō iṛ aflak? the disgrace of it! aren't you ashamed to abuse women? haven't you mother or sister of your own? bannāmī! mōne sill, siālāk dā chag͟haṭṭā mōn ō dūteāi mak͟hōr, for shame! wash your face, or the relations will laugh at these dirty face and hands.—bannāmī tining To defame, vilify, accuse of adultery: nā ilume ōftā iṛatō bannāmī tissunō, they've coupled your brother's name with their sister. [bannām + -ī]

bannau Embankment.—bannau kanning (tafing) To embank for irrigation. [Bal., Jat. bann, Si. bbanō; Skt. bandhā-]

banning To come (imper. ba, bar-ak, pres. stem barē-, past stem bass-, neg. stem ba-, Grammar § 257): ba k͟hairat, come in peace, i.e. welcome; tahṭi barēv? may I come in? ōde g͟hussa bass, anger came to him, i.e. he got angry; dā irag͟h bārun e, dinnā ust barēk-ta? this bread's dry, whose heart would come to it? i.e. who would have any appetite for it? kane kissa-as batavaka, no story would come to me, i.e. I couldn't think of a story; nē jādū barēk? can you do magic? Forms with the adv. part. frequentative and continuative compounds, Grammar §§ 300, 350: ī nē pārisa bassunut ki dākā bafa, I've told you again and again not to come this way; ō kane kirēng tirisa barēk, he won't stop abusing me [bases ba-, bar-, Grammar § 186; Kan. bā-, bar-, Tul., Kuṛ., Malt. bar-, Tam., Mal. vā-, var-, Gōnḍ. var-, Kui va-, vā-]

bā-pusht Behind one's back: bā-pushtā hite ī k͟haf-a tōpara, I won't listen to anything behind a man's back: kanā bā-pusht ō daun pārē, he said so behind my back. [P. ba-pusht, with change to bā, mouth, by folks-etym.]

bar- One of the bases of banning.

-bār Like, strengthened form of -bā before the copula and words beginning with a vowel generally. [-bā + -r-]

-bārā Def. attr. adj. fr. -bā. [-bā + -r- + -ā[2]]

barābar Equal, straight, correct. Exactly. [P.]

baram Fruit.—baram kanning To bear fruit. [not Tam. palam, but P. bar, fruit + subs. suffix -(a)m]

barām Marriage, wedding: barāmnā nan zāifaghāk tikk-a tikhira, gurā khalkanā zāifaghāk muchch-a marēra, tikkanā hunningki, on the marriage night the women put markings on the bride, and then the village women gather together to inspect them, *Life-history* §§ 121-2.—barām kanning To marry, be married: ō barām kattane? isn't he married? tākaṭi barām kappa, tāk-a marēsa, don't marry on an uneven day of the month, or you'll become 'odd man out' yourself, *i.e.* a widower.—barām khwāhing To make a formal request to the girl's parents for the fixing of the wedding-day. *Life-history* § 104.—barām tining To give in marriage, marry off: ni tēnā māre barām tissunus? have you married off you boy? [bar-(ā)m; hardly con. with Panj. bar, bridegroom, Jaṭ. var, Si., var[u], husband, Skt. vára-, suitor]

barāmi Married: ō pūskun barāmi e, he's lately married. Bride: barāmi-ta arāṛēk e? where's his bride? (In the plural) bridal couple: barāmik bassur nanā urāṭi, the bridal couple came to our house. [barām + -i]

bāṛau Fat calf. [Bal. bhārav]

barbād Ruined, desolate. [P.]

barbari Breed of small-headed, short-eared goat.

barchi Spear. [P.]

bardast Shoulder-blade. [Bal.]

barēbar Equal, etc. [var. of barābar]

bārēm Load, burden. Responsibility for another man's expenses: aga kanā bārēme bētisa, barēva, I'll come if you'll bear my expenses.—bārēm kanning To load. [bār-(ē)m; P. bār]

barf Snow: barf biṭingaṭi (kanningaṭi, tammingaṭi) e, it's snowing. [P.]

bariāla Cupboard in the wall for storing clothes, etc., generally mud.

bārifing To make dry, to dry: bārif-ta, gurā jwān-a marēk, dry it and it'll get all right; khōlumte bārif ki nusiv, dry the wheat for me to grind. To wear down: vakhtaseāi ki nan hit karēn, hitaṭi bārifēṭ-ta, when we came to words, I dried him up; dā hulli dudēngaṭi khazmāte bārifik, this horse can hunt deer down. To train (for racing): hullie mēlanā gōaki bārifin, let's train the horse for the race at the fair. [c. of bārring]

barkat Blessing, increase.—barkat kanning To sweep out: urāe barkat ka, sweep out the house. To make a clean sweep of: nute barkat karēnun, we've finished the flour. To measure out grain: jōhāne barkat ka, measure out the heap of grain for distribution between tenant and landlord. [A.]

barkatō Dwarf: amarō barkatōas e' what a little dwarf he is! Dwarfish: barkatōā bandaghān kārēm-a mafak, no good will come out of a dwarf. [fr. barkat, ' blessed one ']

barkhilāf Contrary, opposed to [P.]

-bārō Indef. attr. adj. fr. -bā. [-bā + -r- + -ō]

barōk Coming, comer. Newcomer in a tribe, *hamsaya*. [adj. part. of banning]

barōt Whiskers. [P. burūt]

barr[1] Penis.

barr[2] Desert. [A.]

barri Belonging to the desert. [barr[2] + -i]

bārring (pres. stem bār-, past stem bāris-) To become dry: bārōkā iraghe kumpa, don't eat the dry bread; bā-ta bāris, hit pēsh tammitavaka bāān-ta, his mouth was parched, and words failed to issue from his lips. To be trained for a race: ō hulliām-bā bārisune, he's trained as fine as a race-horse. To ripen (of corn): nanā khōlum bārisune, our corn has ripened. To become parched, wither: kanā pullāk kul bārisunō, my flowers have all withered. To become stiff: bandāteān bārisune,

he's stiff in the joints; kanā hakkalān zag͟hm dūṭi-ta bāris, at my shout the sword stiffened in his hands. [base bār-, infin. -rr- being abnormal; Kan. baṛ-, Tel., Tuḷ. bar-, Kuṛ. batt-, Tam., Mal. vaṛ-, Gōṇ. watt-, Kui vas-]

bārringing To become dry, etc.: puch-chāk bārringānō, bēn-tā, the clothes have got dry, put them on; drak͟ht bārringā, the tree withered. [deponent form of bārring]

barsh Narcotic formed by adding opium, pepper, the testicles of an otter, honey, etc. to a cup of green tea, Life-history § 190. [A. bars, kind of hashish]

barshōnk A kind of grass, occasionally used as fodder: barshōnk beiaṣ aff, zarūrki jwān e, barshonk isn't really fodder, but it serves as a makeshift.

bartām Fruit-drying place. [P. bar, fruit + ?]

bartī Enlistment, recruiting.—bartī kanning To recruit. [Jaṭ. barthī, Si. etc. bharthī]

barūk Trestle covered with a *shifi*, on which the household rugs, etc. are kept; also called *partal*.

bārun Dry: irag͟h bārun e, kumpara, the bread is dry, I decline to eat it. Ripe (of corn): bārunā k͟hōlumaṭi haṛsēngpa, pinnik, don't walk in the ripe wheat, it'll get broken down; halk bārunā k͟hōshag͟hāte danningaṭi ō, the mice are carrying off the ripe ears of corn. Shrivelled up, sickly: nā mōn bārun e, you look seedy. Unfertile (of land): dā ḍag͟hār bārun e, this is wretched land. Barren: dā ḍaggī bilīf e, bāruṇ e? is this cow in calf or barren? bārun marēs, may you become barren! [bār-(ring) + -un]

bārūt Gunpowder. [P.]

baṛ Strong, in good health. [cf. Si. bhaṛ*, proficient]

bāṛ Pimp's wage. [Si. bhāṛ]

bāṛī Pimp. [Si. bhāṛī; Skt. bhāṭa-]

bāṛ-k͟hōr Pimp. [bāṛ + P. k͟hōr eater]

bāṛō Hire.—bāṛō kanning To hire. [Si. bhāṛō; Skt. bhāṭa-]

bāṛū Quail. [con. with Jaṭ. bhaṭērā, Si. bbaērō, Skt. vartakā ?]

baṛva Pimp. [var. of bāṛī]

baṛvaī Pimping.—baṛvaī kanning To pimp. [baṛva + -ī]

baṛzī Pillow: baṛzīe hata ki kāṭume tik͟hiv, bring me the pillow to lay my head on. Napkin, table-cloth: baṛzīe hēla ki irag͟h kunēn, lay the cloth and let's take our meal. [Bal. barzī, bag; cf. P. barza the pile of cloth?]

bas Enough.—bas kanning To have enough, have done, stop. [P.]

bāsing (past stem bāsis-) To be hot, become hot: nēmrōchāi dē-a bāsik, the sun stokes up in the middle of the day; k͟hāk͟har karak ki ī tēne bāsifiva, make up a fire for me to warm myself; kanki ḍag͟hār bāsis, the place got too hot for me; ēfk naneāi ḍag͟hāre bāsifēnō, they've made the place too hot for us. To become heated, get angry: nī kaneāi antei bāsisus? why did you get angry with me? [same rt. as bis-ing, to bake; Kan. bis-, bē-, Tuḷ. bēs-, bey-, Tam., Mal., Tel. ve-, vē-]

bāsinging To become hot, etc. [deponent form of bāsing]

bāsk Upper arm, biceps: chūchanā bāskaṭī halpa ki dū-ta pēsh tammik, don't catch hold of the child's muscle, you'll dislocate its arm. [Bal.; P. bāzū]

bāsun Hot, warm: Sēbī bāsunō mulkas e, Sibi's a hot spot. Fresh-cooked: nanā lummag͟hāk ki nane lōlī ētira, duā kēra ki bāva, irag͟h nā bāsun, dīr nā pudēn, our mothers rock us to the sleep with the prayer that the food of their darling may always be fresh from the oven and the water fresh from the spring. Hot-tempered: nī bāsunō bandag͟hase us, you're a hot-tempered fellow. [bās-(ing) + -un]

bāsun-hil͟h Enteric. ['hot fever']

bāsunī Heat, warmth: āhaṛnā vak͟htāī dā mulkaṭi bāsuni zōrāk-a marēk, in midsummer the heat in these parts is tremendous. [bāsun + -ī]

bash Up.—bash manning To get up: bash ma, arise. To awaken: ō dāsā tug͟hān bash massune, he's just awoken from sleep. To be married (of a girl, as opposed

to tūling): nā masiṛ tūlōk e, yā bash massune? is your girl a maid or married? To be swollen (of eyes and throat): onā khank bash massunō, his eyes are swollen; kanā guṭ bash massune, my throat is swollen.—bash kanning To make to arise: ō nanā niāmaṭī jange bash karē, he stirred up the strife betwixt us. To make to race: hullīte bash kēn, hurin ki dinnā hullī gōe dēk, let's race the horses and see who wins. To wake: nī kane tughān antei bash karēnus? why have you roused me out of my sleep? To marry off (a girl): tēnā iṛe zū bash ka, lose no time in marrying off your sister.—bash tining To throw up in the air, winnow: dā jōhāne bash ēte, winnow this heap of corn. To boast: chaṛa bash tirisa kāik, he simply goes on bragging. [fr. same rt. as bē-[2], bēṭ, bāṭagh, Drav. mē, mēl; cf. espec. Tam., old Mal. misa, Malt. mece; for Br. sh < Drav. l, cf. mash, mish]

basha Get up: basha ki kān, up with you and let's be off. [imper. sing. of obsolete verb bashing, v. bash, bashabō]

bashabō Get up: bashabō kān, up with you all and let's be off. [imper. plur. of obsolete verb bashing, v. bash, basha]

bashkh Share: nī sēmīkō bashkho halh, take the third share. Present, gift.—bashkh kanning To share, present. [P. bakhsh]

bashkhing To give away: khwāja kanoāi dastāras bashkhā, the master presented me with a turban. To forgive: kanā gunāe bashkha, forgive me my offence. [fr. bashkh]

bash-ō-tūlh Uprising and downsitting etc. [var. of bash-tūlh]

bashshām Summer rains (July-August): alvād bashshāmnā pir e, jāga-as marek, jāga-as mafak, having children is just like summer rains, which fall in one place and not in another. [also Bal.; cf. H. barshā, rainy season?]

bash-tūlh Uprising and downsitting, consorting with, intercourse: nā bash-tūlh dērtōn e? with whom do you consort? bash-tūlhān gandanā ganda marōs, intercourse with bad men will make you bad yourself. Exercise, exertion: bāzangā bash-tūlhān i dam darēṭ, I got tired with all that exercise; bash-tūlhān chūcha-ta tammā, doing too much brought on a miscarriage. ['up-sit']

bātī Household dependant. [Si. bhāti]

battir Worse: ō dāsā battir e, he's worse now. Very, awfully, Grammar § 92: dā battir jwān e, this is d—d good. [bad + -tir, comparative of bad; P. battar]

bāṭ Boast: nī tēnā bāṭāteaṭ kane jang tirifōs, with your bragging you'll rouse me to fight.—bāṭ khalling To boast: kanā mōnāi bāṭ khalpa, ī nē chāva, don't brag in my presence, I know all about you.—bāṭ tining To flatter: nī kane bāṭ-a ētisa, you're flattering me. [Jaṭ. bhāṭ, Bal. batākī, Si. bhaṭā-k*]

bāṭagh Top, summit: ē buṭṭanā bāṭagh āvār e, the top of that hillock is smooth; dā mashanā bāṭaghāi dashtas e, there's a plateau on the top of this hill; ī kōṭavnā bāṭaghāi khāchiva, I'll sleep on the house-top. On, over (used as a post-positional noun, Grammar § 355): ē dite ōftā bāṭaghāi shāghā, he poured water over them. [same rt. as bēṭ, bē-[2]; Drav. mī, mē; cf. espec. Tam., Mal. mēḍa, Kan. mēṭi, Tel. meṭṭa, etc., upper place]

bāṭaghkō Upper: bāṭaghkō kasaraṭ himpēs, don't go by the upper road. [bāṭagh + -kō]

baṭāi Division of crops on the threshing-floor. [Jat., Si.]

baṭanging To summon, etc. [var. of baṭinging, Grammar § 279]

bāṭī Boastful: ō bāṭīō bandaghas e, he's a bragging fellow [bāṭ + -ī]

baṭinging To summon, send for: bēgāi kanā māranā sāng e, siālāte baṭingānuṭ, my son's betrothal comes off to-night and I've invited the relatives in. To pray for: kullanā khaire baṭing, pray for the welfare of all. [Kan., Tuḷ. bēḍ-, Tel. vēḍ-, to entreat]

bāṭ-ō-bal Inseparable: bandagh ō nājōṛi bāṭ-ō-bal ō, man and sickness are inseparable. Equally matched (in

wrestling etc.): tāiskā bāt-ō-bal ō, so far there's nothing to choose between them. [bāṭ (cf. Jat. bbiṭ. Si. bbiṭ*, pair, inseparable) + ō + bal(un), 'pair-strong'?]

baunri / Whorl of the hair. [Si. bhaunri :
baũri \ Skt. bhramara-, whirling]

bavā Cholera. [var. of vabā by metathesis; Jat. bāvā]

bāva Father: dā mār bāvaghān must vadi e, this urchin was born before his father—to judge by his cheek. Son, used affectionately, espec. in the voc.: bāva! dāngi barak, sonny, come here: tēna bāvaki bilas jōṛ-a kēva gwāziki, I'll make my son a bow to play with. Respectful form of address to an elderly man. Guardian: ni kanā bāva us har kārēmnā, you are in everything my guide, philosopher and friend. [cf. P. bābā etc.]

bāvai Fatherly: kanki bāvaiō kārēm karēs, your actions towards me were those of a father. Of good birth: jwānō bāvaiō māras e, he's a youth of good birth; bāvaiāk daun-a kappasa ki ni-a kēsa, gentlemen don't act like you. [bāva + -i]

bāvar Trust, confidence: bāz buchehiat ni tēnā bāvare darēnus, by constant deceit you've forfeited all faith in you.—bāvar kanning To have faith, rely: i nēāi bāvar-a kappara, I've no confidence in you; kanā hitāi bāvar ka, rely on what I say. [P.]

bavāsīr Piles. [P.]

bayām Mockery, mimicry.—bayām kanning To mock, mimic. [loc. Jhal.: appar. cor. of bayān]

bayān Statement; declaration.—bayān kanning To state. [A.]

bāz Many, much, adj. and subs. Grammar § 162: bāz huch kaskunō, several camels have died; nanā mashtēṭi mammā bāz-a marēk, bears are plentiful in our hills: bāzangā kārēmān i dam darēngānut, I'm worn out with all this work: bāzatō hinās? did you go with many? bāzāk hinānō, several have gone. Much, very: bāz khwash mass, he was very pleased: chunā bāz hōghā, the child wept bitterly. [also Bal.; A. ba'z, some, several]

bāz Hawk. [P. bāz]

bāzār Market, market-place. [P.]

bazghar Cultivator, tenant paying rent in kind: bāva us, hum bazghar us (prov.), though you're my father you're my cultivator as well, i.e. you can't expect to have it all your own way. [Psht. bazgar, P. barzgar, barazgar]

bazghari Tenancy. Tenant's share of the produce: dā ḍaghārnā bōhār nanā e, bazghari-ta pēntā-e, the landlord's share in the produce of this land belongs to us, the tenant's share to others. [bazghar + -i]

bāzi[1] Multitude: ō bāzitō bass, he came with the crowd. Largeness, large quantity: kane bāziān khalpa, don't beat me hard. General rule: mashanā bandaghnā razān bāziat kaṛsān e, the highlander's utensil is usually the wooden pot. [bāz + -i]

bāzi[2] Game, etc. [var. of gwāzi]

bāzīgar Acrobat, actor. [P.]

bāzil Upper arm. Wing. [con. with bāzū]

bāzū Upper arm. Support: ni kanā bāzū us, you are my prop. The person of: kane khōninā bāzūe halbō ētibō, seize me the person of the murderer and hand him over [P.]

bāzū-band Armlet. [P.]

bazh Up. [rare var. of bash]

bazhzhing To repel, fill with revulsion: kane pughut sakht-a bazhzhik, a frog repels me utterly. [bazhing, 'to up-set', 'make the gorge rise']

bē[1] Salt: urāti bē bēkhi aff, there's literally no salt in the house. Piquancy, spirit: ōde bē aff, there's no grit in him. Flavour, expression: mōnanā-ta bē ganda e, he's got an ill-favoured countenance.—bē shāghing To add salt: sōrangā dirati bē shāghingaṭi e (prov.), he's pouring salt into brackish water, i.e. he's making bad worse. To sow discord: ni bāva māranā nēāmati bē shāghpa, don't sow discord between father and son. To add something extra: ōnā hitāi bāvar kappa, ō hitati muṛōi bē-a shāghik, don't

rely on what he says, he always embellishes his account. To test: ī ōṭī bē shāghtanuṭ ki ō amarō bandaghas e, (why ask me) I haven't tested him to see what sort of man he is? [Kuṛ. bēk, Malt. bēku; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. uppu ?]

bē² Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 382: bē hunningān javāb kappa, don't answer without thinking; bē nēān kane kasas aff, I've no one but you. [P.]

bē-¹ Dis-, un-, -less, subs. and adj. prefix. [P.; =bē²]

bē-² On, over, used as a verbal prefix only, v. bē-bāling etc. [to the same rt. belong bēṭ, bāṭagh, bash, prob. bēning, bērum, bēghing, poss. biṭ, buṭ, baḍ; Drav. mī, mē, to be above]

bēāb Without honour, disgraced. [P.]

bēaib Without defect, unblemished. [bē-¹ + aib]

bēakl Foolish. Fool. [P. bē-'aql]

bēaklī Folly. [bēakl + -ī]

bēbakht Luckless, wretched. [P.]

bē-bāling To step over, stride across: jōān bē-bāla. dāng ba, stride over the stream and come along here; chunāe bē-bālpa, ōnā haḍḍāk khalh karōr, don't step over the child or his bones will ache — a common superstition; seiad bē-bālā-ta, dūrākh mass, the holy man stepped over him and he recovered. [bē-² + obsol. bāling]

bēbaram Without fruit. [bē-¹ + baram]

bēbāva Vagabond, rogue: ī ōde saggipara, bēbāva-as e, I can't stand him, he's a rogue. [bē-¹ + bāva, 'fatherless']

bēbāvar Faithless. [bē-¹ + bāvar]

bēbē Saltless, unsalted: chāva ki bēbēō iragh kungunus, ki dā ḍilaṭ zōr af-ne, you've been dining off saltless bread methinks, for you've no strength in you to match this body of yours. Ugly, ill-favoured: nī bēbēō bandaghase us, you're an ugly fellow. [bē-¹ + bē¹]

bēbōm Devoid of nourishment: bōmiā ḍagharnā bei ō bēbōmānā ghalla brābar affas, grass off land with nourishment is better than grain off land without any. [bē-¹ + bōm]

bēbūd Unproductive (of land): dā bēbūdō ḍagharas e, this is an unproductive piece of land. [bē-¹ + būd]

bēcharpī Lack of grease; condition of not being greased. [bē-¹ + charpi]

bēd Without, except, prep. or post. governing the abl., Grammar §§ 382, 384: bēd kaneān (kaneān bēd) himpa, don't go without me. [fusion of bē² and A. bidūn ?]

bēdān Salt-bag, salt-pouch: bē kuning ō bēdānāi pī kanning kaminanā kārēm e, to eat salt and to befoul the salt-bag (e.g. by backbiting one's host) is to do what only the vulgar do. [bē¹ + P. dān, holder]

bēdāna Seedless. Seedless pomegranate. [P.]

bēde Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 382: bēde khudāghān kane pēn dōst aff, I have no friend but God. [bēd + -e²]

bēdīr Broth, soup: bēdīte jwān pārē, he pronounced the broth excellent. Relish: iragh bēdīratō kun, eat your bread with the relish. [bē ¹ + dīr, 'salt water']

bēdīrī Broth. Relish, vegetables, any extra taken with bread: khōlumnā bāsunā iragh bēdīrī khwāhipak, handun taniā kuning-a marēk, fresh wheaten bread doesn't need anything with it, it's eaten just as it is. [bēdīr + -ī]

bēḍī Knuckle-bone: bēḍinā haḍ, the ankle.—bēḍī khalling To play knuckle-bones. [Bal.; Si. bhēḍī]

bēfāida Unprofitable, useless, vain. [P.]

bēga Evening: ī bēgatō rāhī marēva, I'll start in the evening. [Bal.; P. bigah]

bēgāi This evening, to-night. [bēg(a) + -āi]

bēgāna Stranger. [P.]

bēga-pagga Today or tomorrow, in a day or two: bēga-pagga kanā hullī hinik, my mare will foal in a day or two. Daily: ōnā bēga-pagganā khwāstān ī bāmusiskā bassunuṭ, I'm fed up with his daily begging. ['evening-tomorrow']

bēgār Forced labour. [P.]

bēgunā Innocent. [P. bēgunāh]

bēgham Without sorrow, care-free. [P.]

bēghing To knead: nute bēgh ki i bisivta, knead the flour for me to bake. To muddle up, spoil: dāsā ki bēghānus-ta, i ant kēv? now that you've spoilt everything, what am I to do? [prob. bē-[2]-gh-ing (with gh bridging hiatus as in hōghing, saghing, shāghing) 'to do over,' 'work up']

bē-halling To hold (cloth) against the body to measure off clothes: kanā kūse bē-halh, measure off the shirt against me; ni haft māranā lumma us, kanā mār ō malkhuṛnā barāmnā puchchāte bē-halh, ki khudā ōfte hum nēām-bār alvādi kē, you're a mother with seven sons, measure off the bridal clothes for my son and his bride, that God may make them as fruitful as yourself; ōnā kafane bē-halkur, they measured off his shroud. [bē-[2] + halling, 'to hold over or on']

bē-haṛsēfing To make something turn itself back, to recover: nan tēnā māle bē-haṛsēfēn dushmanteān, we recovered our cattle from the enemy. [c. of bē-haṛsēnging]

bē-haṛsēnging To turn oneself back again: bē-haṛsēngāne, banningaṭi e, he's turned back again, here he comes; hūrra pēndwār bē-haṛsēngāne, once more the thunder's coming back on us. [m. of bē-haṛsing]

bē-haṛsing To turn over, overturn, upset: khōlumte tēnā palavān bē-haṛsā, he turned the wheat out of the end of his turban; ō dārūteān nājōṛi bē-haṛsā-ta, it was all thanks to that medicine that the illness upset him again. [bē-[2] + haṛsing, to turn on or over']

bēhayā Shameless, immodest. [P. bi-ḥayā]

bēhōsh Senseless. Insensible. [P.]

bei Grass fit for grazing: dā ḍalāi būṭau bāz e, bei bāz e, on this skirt of the hill there are bushes in plenty and lots of grass. Any shrub fit for grazing: kirri huchchanā bei e, tamarisk is camel-grazing.—bei kanning To feed with grass: bei ka-ta ki saukā marē, feed him with grass to make him fat. To cut grass: ō bei kanningki hināne, he's gone grass-cutting. [Tam., Mal., Tel. mēy-, Kan., Tuḷ. mē-, Gōṇ. mēi, Kuvi mey, to graze]

beidār Awake, watchful. [P. bīdār]

bēimān Faithless, irreligious. [P.]

bēinsāf Unjust. [P. bi-inṣāf]

beirak Flag, standard: Jhalavānnā beirak harvakht kharrun-a marēk, Sarāvānnā pūshkun, the Jhalawan standard is always green, the Sarawan yellow. [P. beiraq]

bēkār Useless [P.]

bēkh Root, foundation, basis: i nā bēkhe kashshiva, I'll pull up your root, *i.e.* I'll wipe you out root and branch. [P.]

bē-khalling To strike across, cross over: bārēmtetō dirān bē-khalkun, hēpār massun, we crossed over the water with our bundles and got to the other side. To lift up: dāmane tēnā bē-khalh, lift up your skirt. To lift, steal: kukkuṛas bē-khalk darē, he went off with a fowl. [bē-[2] + khalling, 'to strike over or up']

bēkhi Utterly, entirely: kanā tūfak bēkhi khāzgi e, my gun is absolutely filthy; ō dākā bēkhi hināne? has he gone from here for good and all? [bēkh + -ī]

bēl [1] Spade. [P.]

bēl [2] Half a day or night: ōde panch bēl e ki iragh kuntane, it's two and a half days since he broke his fast. One of the two daily meals: dā nutēte ki ni ēsunus, nanā irā bēlanā nikān e, this flour you've brought will serve us as rations for two meals. Fixed dose: dā dārūk chār bēlanā ō, chār bēl kunēs-tā, this medicine is made up in four doses, you should take it four times. Division of irrigation water, flow for twelve hours: nanā kārēz shāzda bēl e, our karez is divided into sixteen shares. Water-divide: ī hināṭ dīranā bēlāi, I went to the dividing-place of the water.—bēl kanning To divide water: dire bēl karēn, tēnā mulkāi ēsun, we divided the water and brought it on to our fields. To separate: ōfk jang-a. karēra, nan bēl karēn-tā, they were fighting and we separated them. [chiefly loc. Jhal.; primary meaning appar. division; con. hardly poss. with Si. vēl[o], Jaṭ. vēlā, Skt. vēlā, time]

bēl[3] Large hill-torrent. [hardly =bēl[2] 'flowing for twelve hours'?]

bēlam Half a day or night, one of the two meals: nane musi bēlam e ki nan rōcha un, for a day and a half have we been fasting; nan irā bēlam iragh kungun ōftā khalkaṭi, we took two meals in their village. Dose: shash bēlam tēnā chūchaghāte dārū ētibō, dose your children six times. Twelve hours flow. [bēl[2] + -(a)m]

bēling To devastate, damage (espec. crops): ōfk ki nanā khalke bēlār, nan ōftāte bēlōn, if they devastate our village, we'll devastate theirs; nanā mulke numā māl bēlāne, your cattle have played havoc with our field; drakhte bēlpabō navā kharre, don't destroy the tree, it may sprout again, *i.e.*, give him another chance [Si. bhēl-]

bēnang Shameless [P.]

bēnifing To make to wear, etc. [var. of bērifing, c. of bēning]

bē-nihār Fasting [P.]

bēning To wear, put on: kūse tēnā bēn, jwāniaṭ hin, put your shirt on and go forth in your best; mashanā bandagh mōchaṛī bēmpak, chavaṭṭe bēnik, a hill-man doesn't wear shoes but sandals; bēningān kuningān jwānō giṛā pēn aff, there's nothing better than good clothes and good living [bē-[2] + phonetic -n- + -ing, 'to do on, don;' any con. with Tul. bē-, Kuṛ. bē-, Malt. bes-, Kui vē-, to thatch?]

bēnt Patch in a river-bed [var. of bēṭ]

bēpin Nameless, insignificant: nanā sardārnā ilum bēpinō bandaghas e, our chief's brother is a nonentity [bē-[1] + pin]

bēpini Namelessness, leaving no name behind: nē alvād aff, bēpini narinaki jwān aff, pēn barāmas ka, you've no children, it's not good for a man to leave no name behind him, marry again [bēpin + -i]

bē-numāz Unclean [P. 'prayerless']

bēr[1] Plum [Jaṭ. bhēr, Si. bhēr[1]; Skt. badara-]

bēr[2] Back again, returned: ō ki hinā guṛā zū bēr mass, no sooner had he left than he was back again in haste.— bēr kanning To return: bēr ka ō barak, return and come here [Bal. bērō, Si. bhērī]

bēr[3] Revenge. [loc. Nushki var. of vēr]

bērān Desolate, waste. Inflamed, of eyes: kanā khan bērān massune, my eye's inflamed [Bal.; P. wīrān]

bērav Turning, turn, return.— bērav kanning To turn back, return: bērav karēs, zū zū bassus, ki īkine bisēnuṭ? did you turn back and come in all this haste with the idea that I've got everything cooked for you?— bērav tining To take a turn: nī sāat ō dam urānā mōnaṭī bērav-a ētisa, nā matlah ant e? every now and then you take a turn in front of the house, what are you up to? To make to turn, fold: kure bērav tissuṭ, bassuṭ, I folded the flock and came in [Si. bhērō; cf. bēr[2]]

bērifing To make to wear, clothe: barāmite bērifingaṭī ō, zū zū hinbō, they're decking out the bridal couple, hurry up and go. To invest with a robe of honour: khān sāib mērabāni karē, sardāte bērifē, the Khan was gracious and presented the chiefs with robes of honour. To thatch: urānā tire tikhār, guṛā bērifēr-ta, they laid the rafter of the house and then thatched it [usual but irreg. c. of bēning]

bēring To surround: dushmank nane bērār, nan julav karēn, pēsh tammān, the enemy surrounded us, but we made an attack and sallied out; handāṛē shikār aff, babō kān, mashas bērin, there's no game here, come let's go and drive some hill [Bal. bēr-; hardly con. with Jaṭ., Si. vēṛh-?]

bērū Unhonoured, in disfavour: hākimnā mōnaṭī bērū us? are you in disfavour with the ruler? Wife in disfavour: nā arvatātēṭī bērū arā asiṭṭ e ō rūdār arā asiṭṭ e? of your wives which is the one in disfavour and which in favour? [P.]

bērum Bedding: sēlhaṭī bērum bāz bakār e, one wants a lot of bedding in the winter; bērum bandaghnā urāṭī izzat e, a pile of bedding in a man's house is a matter for pride;

bērumas aff-ta ki tēnā khanteāi sh'ighe, (he's so poor) he hasn't enough bedding to cover his eyes [cf. P. bīr ? or perh. con. with bē- ², on. bēn-, bēr-, wear ?]

bēṛi ¹ Knuckle-bone [var. of bēḍi]

bēṛi ² Boat [Bal. bēṛi. Jaṭ., Si. bhēṛi ; Skt. beḍā]

bēṛi ³ Fetter [Jaṭ., Si. bhēṛi]

bēṛi-ghark Wretch, derelict : bēṛi-gharkā ni dinnā sālum us ? wretched man that you are, whose son-in-law are you ? [' boat drowned ']

bēsā Lifeless [bē- ¹ + sā]

bēsamā Careless ; unconscious [bē- ¹ + samā]

bēsōb Unsuccessful : shikārāi hināsas, bēsōb bass, he had gone shooting but came back without any sport. Wretch : bish-ka gōingāsas, bēsōbe bāz paṭṭāṭ, khantavaṭ-ta, my donkey had got lost, and though I searched for the wretch everywhere I couldn't find it [bē- ¹ + sōb]

bēsōra Bread and ghee soaked in boiling salt water [bē ¹ + sōra, cf. bēdir, perh. affected by P. shōrba, broth]

bēshak Doubtless [bē- ¹ + shak]

bē-shōling To bathe oneself : harḍēnā bē-shōlingān gwar karē-ta, he got pneumonia from bathing daily ; barāmite bē-shōlifēnō, puchchāte-tā bērifēnō, they've bathed the bridal couple, and decked them out in their clothes ; kanā khiālaṭi ni dāskā bē-shōltahus, chup ka, methinks you haven't had a bath yet, shut up, *i.e.* you're not such a brilliant fellow as you think [bē- ² + shōling ' to pour on or over ']

bēshōn Reckless, imprudent. Astray.— bēshōn manning To die (loc. Jhal.) : lumma-ta bēshōn massune, his mother has died [~ P. bī-shugūn, luckless ?]

bēshōni Recklessness, imprudence : māle tēnā kulle bēshōniat chaṭ karē, he lost all his property through recklessness [bēshōn + -i]

bēṭ ¹ Patch of culturable land in a river-bed, a flat : ēnakhō nanā bēṭ jwān massune, our patch in the bed of the river has turned out well this year ; Mūlanā bēṭāk khadō ābād assur, the flats in the Mula stream were cultivated last year [Jaṭ. bēṭ, Si. bhēṭ]

bēṭ ² On : khō khākharāi bēṭ e ? is the pot on the fire ? nā tūfak bēṭ e ? is your bullet on the target ? nā hit bēṭ e, your words hit the mark.— bēṭ kanning : To put on : khōe bēṭ ka, put the pot on the fire ; bārēmte bēṭ karēn, tāhi massun, we loaded up and started off. To hit (a target, etc.) : tūfake khalkuṭ, bēṭ karēṭ, I fired and hit [same rt. as bē- ², bāṭagh, q.v.]

bēvakht Late. Inopportune [P. bī-waqt]

bēvafā Unfaithful, faithless [P.]

bēvakūf Foolish, stupid [P. bi-wuqūf]

bēvas Powerless [bē- ¹ + vas]

bēyā Shameless, immodest [var. of bēhayā]

bēzār Tired of, disgusted with : i dā mulkān bēzār massunuṭ, tēnā jāgaghāi-a kāva, I'm sick of this country, I'll go home ; ni kārēmiō bandaghas affēs, i nēān bēzār uṭ, ni hin, you're a good-for-nothing fellow, I'm tired of you, be off. Also used impersonally : kane nā jindān bēzār e, it's you I'm tired of [P.]

bh- For words not found under bh- see b-

bhaḍ Load carried on one's back, etc. [var. of baḍ]

bhāḍ Cave, cavern : nanā kuk kulle sēlh Dhrūnanā bhāḍātēṭi massunō, our flocks have spent the whole winter in the Dhrun caves [loc. Jhal.]

bhalun, etc. Big, etc. [var. of balun, etc.]

bharti Enlistment, etc. [var. of barti]

bhāunri Whorl of the hair [var. of baunri]

bhāz, etc. Many, etc. [var. of bāz, etc.]

bhish Donkey [var. of bish]

bhōg Joke, jest [var. of bōg ²]

bhōp Mattress [var. of bōp]

bhunḍ Log, trunk [var. of bunḍ]

bhūngi Straw hut : Kachchiṭi nan tēnki bhūngi tafōn, gidānte handāṛē illēbō, we'll make ourselves straw huts in the Kachchi, so leave the blanket tents here [Si. bhūngē, house]

bhuṭ Mound, hillock [var. of buṭ]

bi Also [Si. ; Jaṭ. bhi ; etc.]

bibi Lady ; woman [P.]

bibī-būṭau The wild thorny plant pycnocycla aucheriana, used as fodder for camels ['lady plant ']

bibinā gindār Rainbow ['lady's bow-pole ']

bichāt Yearling she-goat ; goat that has not yet kidded : nan ōde chār bichāt tissun, we gave him four yearling she-goats ; ēnakhō nanā bichātāk hālingira, our goats are to be covered for the first time this year [hardly con. with P. bacha, young of any animal ?]

bichchī Mother's breast : barak, bichchik nā pālh karēnō, come, my breasts have got milk for you.—bichchī tining To suckle : āi, kane bichchī ēte, suckle me, mammy. [baby word]

bidrang Water-shed. [bē- + -drang, 'on a precipice ' ?]

bihān Filly. [Bal. bihān, Jaṭ. bbihān, Si. bbihān", Psht. biān ; Skt. dvi-hāyana-]

bihī Quince. [P.]

bij Seed.—bij shōling To sow.—bij tining To eject semen, impregnate (of a stallion) [Bal., Jaṭ. ; Si. bbij" ; Skt. bija-]

bijjār Collecting contributions towards some family expenditure such as a marriage, Life-history §§ 106-07, or a Government fine.—bijjār kanning To collect subscriptions : khōn nameāi tammāne, bijjār kanningatī un, a blood-feud has been sprung upon us, we're collecting contributions towards the blood-money [Jaṭ. bijrāhī, present of grain to menials at sowing. Si. bbijārō, seedy]

bijjārī Contributions collected as bijjār : ī ēnakhō barām-a kēva, kane bijjārī ēte, I'm to marry this year, let me have a contribution [bijjār + -ī]

bik Kidney : chunā tā ki bāligh matane, ōde nan bikk-a tifana, ki balunitī bā-ta gand-a kēk, we don't give a child kidneys before puberty, or he would have bad breath in after-life ; mēlhanā bik ki surā, gurā bachchipak, once a sheep's kidney gets displaced, it won't recover ; bikkātēṭī kanā khalk, tusēngāt, he struck me on the kidneys and I got winded [Jaṭ. buk, Si. bukī, Skt. vṛkkāu]

bil Bow : mustanā vakhtātēṭī Brāhūik bil-a khalkura, in the old days Brahuis used to shoot with bows ; dēaseān ki tūfak paidā massune, bile kasas kārēmaṭī hatipak, ever since guns came in, no one makes use of the bow. Support, protection : nā bil nanki pudēn e, your protection acts as a cooling shade for us. [Tam., Mal., Tel. vil, Kui vilu, Kan. bil, Tuḷ. biru]

bil-a-sum Bow and arrows. Rainbow. [bil + -a-² + sum : var. of bil-sum]

bilaur crystal [P. balūr]

bilīf Pregnant (of animals) : nanā hullī bilīf e, our mare is in foal ; ḍaggī bilīf ki mass, kane-isk hata-ta, as soon as the cow is in calf, bring it along to my place [prob. con. with bil, ' bow-shape ']

bil-jāba Bow and quiver : kanā bāvanā bil-jābaghāk dāiskā illōk ō, my father's bows and quivers are still preserved [' bow-quiver ']

bilkul Entirely, quite, extremely [A. bi'l-kull]

billa } Responsibility, charge : ōde illē,
billav } pēndwār duzzī karē, kana billav e, let him go, and if he thieves again, the responsibility's mine ; kanā billavat ōde irā rupai ēte, lend him two rupees on my security ; i tēnā khalke dāṛē nā billavaṭ illēva, kāva, I'll leave my family here in your charge and depart [Si. bilō]

bil-sum Bow and arrows : bil-sum harf ki kān khalēn, take your bow and arrows and let's go shooting. Rainbow : jammak dassēr, bil-sum karē, the clouds poured with rain, and then there was a rainbow. [' bow-arrow ']

bilum[1] Neck-rope, halter : asi bilumas hata, bring a neck-rope. Having a halter on : adā, bilum massunus ? brother, have you put a halter round your own neck ? bilum kanning To fasten with a neck-rope : zahe bilum kabō, put a rope round the kid's neck ; sardār duzzāte bilum karē, the chief put a halter on the thieves [prob. con. with bil]

bilum ² Small kid-pen [= bilum ¹ ?]

bīm Fear: dushmannā khaningtō ōde bīm harfē, he was seized with fright at the sight of the foe. [P.]

bīmār Sick, ill [P.]

bīmārī Sickness, illness [P.]

bīn Hunger: kane bīn halkune, I'm seized with hunger; bīn bandaghki aiḥas aff, it's no disgrace for a man to be hungry [Kan., Tuḷ. bēn-, pain; cf. Mal. viś-, hunger, Kan., Tuḷ. bēsar, fatigue ?]

binā Building, structure.—binā kanning To start building: ō tēnki urāas binā karēne, he's started building a house for himself; nī kantō dushmanīe binā karēnus, maga kaneān gōe dapparōs, you've set yourself against me, but you won't win the game off me [A.]

binā- Past stem of bining.²

bing- Past stem of bining.¹

bīngun Hungry: bīngunā piḍ shēratō jang-a kēk (prov.), a hungry belly will make war with a lion; bīngun ki marēk, bā shāghik, when he's hungry, he falls to with a vengeance [bīn + -kun]

bīngunī Hunger: bīngunīe saggipara, I can't bear being hungry [bīngun + -ī]

binifing To make to hear: ō tēne tēnaṭ kaṛr karēne, maga ī ōde jwāniaṭ binitōṭ, he has made himself out to be deaf, but I'll make him hear all right. To inform: nā sāngaki binifēnuṭ-ta, I've told him all about your betrothal. To cause to be heard: dā khabare makhlūkaṭı binifpēs, don't let this news get noised abroad [c. of bining]

bining ¹ (past bing) To hear: ī hich bintanuṭ, I've heard nothing; bin ki ō ant-a pāik, hear what he has to say; murrān biningaṭī e nā khabare, he's hearing all about you from afar; aga bimpēsa, guṛā tēneān pāpa, unless you actually hear it, don't say it at random [Tel., Kan. vin-, Kui ven-, Kuṛ. men-; Malt. men-, hear, ask; Tam., Mal. vin-, ask]

bining ² (past binā) To pick, pick up: kanki asi dastias pullanā bin ō hata, pick and bring me a handful of flowers; ī tūtanā kēraghān tūt binā̃t, I picked mulberries up under the tree [H. bin-]

bin-ō-malās Hunger and thirst: bin-ō-malās nanā lashkare kuṭṭēfē, hunger and thirst decimated our army. [' hunger and thirsty ']

bīra Simply, just, Grammar § 403: nī bīra ēngi hin, just you go over there; bīra iānta halpa, illē ki khwār marē, simply hold aloof from him and let him go to the dogs. Pure and simple (in the def. attr. adj. form): ō bīraghā mēlhk ō ki khwāhingaṭī ō, they are sheep pure and simple that are grazing; bīraghā zaghmātā rōshkhe khaning-a kēva, I can see nothing but the glitter of the swords.

birēna Womb [P. birina hole ?]

birr Wild, not tame: kanā ḍaggī birr e, khurk bimpa ki narrik, my cow's wild, don't go near it or it'll run away; chukkāk birr assur, hich dū tammitau, the birds were wild and nothing fell to my gun; kanā mār kaneān birr e, my son is shy with me; bāz hakkalipa-ta ki birr marōe, don't worry him or you'll scare him. [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. viṛ-, shiver ?]

birrī Wildness [birr + -ī]

birring To separate out: ī tēnā mēlhte hētteān birriva, I'll part my sheep from the goats; birra-tā ki tēnāfte dēn, separate them out so that we can take ours away. To pick out, select: kharmā birrā, jwānangā mēlhte darē, the wolf carried off the pick of the flock; ō bahādurō bandaghas e, arāṛē ki lashkarasēṭī tamme, bashkhas tēnki birrik, he's a mighty warrior, wherever he falls in with an army, he picks out his quarry. To pick out with spots in weaving: dā shifīnā nashkhāte hushārō niāṛias birrāne, ama zēbā ō, some clever lady has worked the spots in this carpet, see how pretty they are. To distinguish, recognise from afar: ē drakhtātā gwarāi maunias khaningik, birring kēsa-ta, antas e ? one can see something black by the side of those trees, can you make out what it is ? [Tam., Mal., Tel. vēṛu, Kan. bēṛ, separation, separate]

birvē Sieve: hin, birvēas halh, go and fetch a sieve.—birvē kanning To sift: nutāte birvē ka, iraghe bis, sift the flour and bake the bread; zāifaghāk much massunō, āṛtic birvē kanningaṭī ō, the women are gathered together, sifting the flour for the wedding feast [con. with birring]

birvinging To be sifted: nutāk dāsā birvingānō, bēghiva-tā, the flour is now sifted, I'll knead it. To trickle: nā khaṛīnkāk antei birvingāra? why were your tears trickling? dir handāṛē birvingaṭī e, the water is trickling down here. [fr. birvē]

biṛ Rush, attack.—biṛ kanning To rush at: nan ki hakkal tissun-ta, sat karē, zaghme kashshā, biṛ karē, when we challenged him, he played the man, drew his sword and made a rush at us [Bal. bhīr; cf. Si. bhīṛ*, pressure?]

biṛing To milk: mēlhte biṛānō, they've milked the sheep; tēnā khatte biṛ, hurin ki pālhk amar ō, milk your breasts and let's see what your milk's like; daunō kissa-as kantō karēs ki kane biṛās, hich illētavēs, you played me such a trick that you squeezed me dry and left me nothing. To draw off (milk): pālh biṛ, chūchanā khantēṭi shāgh, ki khank-ta khalh-a kēra, draw off some milk and put it in the child's eyes, they're hurting him [cf. Kuṛ. bīn-, Kui vṛisa, Gōṇ. pir-?]

bisaṭ Straight away, right off: lashkar bisaṭ Kalātāi hinā, the army made straight for Kalat: zaghm iānta bisaṭ gidārēngā, the sword went slick through him; kharmā mēlhe darē, nan randaṭ-ta hinān, ō bisaṭ kungas-ta, the wolf carried off the sheep, we followed on his tracks but he had devoured it right off; sardār daun bisaṭ ganda massune ki kase tēnā rahaṭ illēpak, the chief has become so utterly bad that he'll let no one near him [Si. bbisaṭ* lw.; = bis-aṭ, an instr. from the base of bising, bissun]

bising[1] (past bisē) To bake, cook: iraghe tēnā bisē, rāhī mass, he baked his bread and started off. To do for: nē khudā kattavaka, haṛdēnā jangatō kanā māre bisēnus, kungunus, curses on you, with your incessant quarrelling you've done for my son [same rt. as bāsing; cf. bising[2]]

bising[2] (past bisis) To be baked, to be cooked: dā brinjāk bistanō, khām ō, this rice isn't cooked, it's raw. To become ripe, ripen: tūaseān guḍ tūt-a bisik, mulberries ripen in a month's time. To be fulfilled, mature: dāsā nanā hīt bisisune, our plan has now matured [same rt. as bāsing, v. bising[1]; cf. Malt. bić, Kuṛ. bi'i, past bićć, Kuvi bēs-, Kui veh-, Gōṇ. wē-]

bisinging To be baked, ripen, etc. [p. of bising[1], and var. of bising[2]]

bissun Baked, cooked: iraghe ki tāfūāi shāghānus, bissun e? is the bread you've put on the girdle baked yet? Ripe: kūṭikh bissun e, kuningki hata, if the melon's ripe, bring it along to eat. Authenticated: dā āvāl bissun e? is this news confirmed? Experienced: nī bissunō bandaghase us, tēnaṭ jwan-a chāsa, you're a man of ripe experience, you know it well enough yourself [bis-(ing)[2] + -un]

bīst Twenty [P.]

bīsh Donkey: vakhtaṭī bandagh bīshe bāva kēk (prov.), in a time of need a man makes his donkey his father, *i.e.*, misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows; zōr-ne rasēmpak bīshāi, pālāme khalēsa (prov.), you're not strong enough to beat the ass, so you beat the saddle, *i.e.* you wreak your spleen on some innocent weakling [hardly con. with P. bēsra, or Skt. veśara, mule?]

bishēnk Cloth in which bread is kept: bāsunā iraghnā maṛk ō bishēnknā malkhamūt, nēān ant-a marēk? oh grave of warm bread, oh Angel of death to the bread-bag, what else are you good for? — taunt to a lazy man. [bish-(ē)nk; cf. A. bashsh, bandage?]

bīshī Donkey-man [bīsh + -ī]

bīshkhaf The wild plant eremostachys vicaryi. ['donkey ear']

bish-khanda Smiling.—bish-khanda kanning To smile [Bal. brish khandagh, to smile; P. rishkhanda]

bitrappa Dusk: bitrappa massune, dāskā māl batane, it's got dusk and the cattle haven't come in yet; bitrappa tammāne, zū zū k͟harrin, arā vak͟htāi maizile rasēngōn? dusk has fallen, hurry up or when do you think we'll make the stage? bitrappae haṛsēngpabō, navā dūshag͟hāk nume kunēr, don't go about at dusk for fear of snake-bite.

bitrappa-shām Dusk: bitrappa-shāmāi bass, he came at dusk. ['dusk-evening']

biṭ Mound, hillock: dā biṭṭāi lagga, hur, banningaṭi e, climb this hillock and see if he's coming [loc. var. of buṭ; cf. Si. bhiṭ', sand-hill; prob. con. with bēṭ, bāṭag͟h; and Drav. miṭṭe?]

biṭifing To make to throw, cause to be thrown, etc. To cause to be covered: mādiāne sānḍān biṭif, get the mare covered by the stallion [c. of biṭing]

biṭing To throw: dushmante k͟hanāṭ, sumte bāṭi biṭēṭ, nalōte mōnaṭi haṛsāṭ, when I saw the foe, I popped the bullets in my mouth, and brought the powder-measures round to the front. To throw down baggage, unload, outspan: maizile ki rasēngān, biṭēn, k͟hāchān, on arrival at the stage we unloaded and went to sleep; tēnā kāfilae hampē, asi shahrān k͟huṛk biṭē, he loaded up his caravan and outspanned near a village. To come down, descend, settle (of animals): pādāṭēṭi tūlbō, māl biṭik, guṛā tūfak kabō, sit tight in the shelters until the game comes down and then fire. To let drop: kasarāi rupaīas biṭēnuṭ, I've dropped a rupee on the road. To give premature birth to: tēnā arvate daun k͟halk ki ō chunā biṭē, he beat his wife so severely that she had a miscarriage. To fall (of snow): ēnak͟hō sēlhe barf bēk͟hī biṭṭane, it hasn't snowed at all this winter. To throw in the air, winnow: jōhāne biṭ ki tahō kashshingaṭi e, throw the heap of corn in the air, the wind's blowing. To throw over: kane ki biṭēs, nē ant fāida mass? what did you gain by throwing me over? To throw off, shed: zardalū dāna-a biṭik, the apricot is shedding its fruit; dūsha-as aff ki sil biṭēne (prov.), he's not a snake to shed his skin, i.e. can a leper change his skin? To spread oneself out: kanā pālēz dā jār jwān biṭēne, my melon plants have thrown out well this time [Kan., Malt. biḍ-, Kuṛ. bidra-, Tuḷ. buḍ-, Tam., Mal., Tel. viḍ-]

-bō Termination of the 2nd. pers. plur. in the imperative and prohibitive [=-b-, sign of pres.-fut. time (cf. -p-), + -ō, pron. plur. (cf. -ō [2])]

bōd Sense: bōd jwānō giṛāas e, commonsense is a splendid thing. Sensible: dā bōdō māras e, this is a shrewd lad.—bōd kanning To recover one's sense or strength: bāva-tā ki kask, dāsā kala-aṭ bōd karēnō, they have only just got over their father's death; dā nājōṛiān i hurēai bōd karōṭ, it'll take me a long time to get over this illness. [Bal. bōd͟h, Jaṭ. bbudh, Si. bbudhi; Skt. bōdha-]

bōdalā Simpleton: ō bōdalāas e, he's a simpleton. Simple, foolish: ō bōdalāō bandag͟has e, hichch-a tippak, he's a witless fellow, he understands nothing [Si. bōdilō]

bōdalāi Foolishness: tēnā bōdalāiān hākimnā mōnaṭi tēne lajjī karē, he was put to shame by his foolishness in the presence of the ruler [bōdalā + -i]

bōḍ Louse, vermin: kāṭume silpēsa, bōṛ-a tammik, rishk-a kēk, if you don't wash your head, it'll get infested with lice and nits.—bōḍ kanning To be covered with vermin: mālk bōḍ karēnō lāg͟hariān, the cattle are in such wretched condition that they're covered with vermin. [Bal. bōṭ, bōt; var. bōṛ]

bōg [1] Joint in sugarcane, cereals, etc.: kane asi bōgas kamandnā ēte ki chūshiv-ta, give me a joint of sugarcane to suck. In the stalk: dāsā faslāk bōg ō, the crops are now in the stalk [Bal.]

bōg [2] Joke, jest: dā rāst e, bōg e? is this true or a joke? ō kane bōgat pārē, he told me in jest.—bōg kanning To jest: kantō bōg kappa don't jest with me; nan tūsun,

makhān, tēn-pa-tēn bōg karēn, we sat and laughed and cracked jokes together [cf. Si. bhōgg°, enjoyment, Skt. bhōga-]

bōhar Proprietary share of the land produce: khushkāvaghān bōhar hashik e, the proprietary share on rain-crops is a sixth [con. with bōtār ?]

bōhāri Broom. Sweepings.—bōhāri kanning To sweep [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. bbuhāri]

bō-i-mādrān The wild plant achillea santolina used as a drug for fever, and also to soothe new-born babes [P.]

bōking Cry of the he-goat when covering [Si., Jat. bbōk-, bleat]

bōlāi With white blaze and points (of horses, goats and cattle): hamō bōlāiā hēte zū taṛbō, khairāt kabō, i tughas khanānut, quick, kill that goat with white blemishes and give it in alms, for I've had a bad dream [Jaṭ. bōlā, Si. bbōlāhō]

bōlū Monkey: nang bōlūe hum dōst e, i ama tēnā chunāte biṭōṭ? even a monkey feels shame, how could I abandon my children? [Bal., Si. bhōlū, Jaṭ. bhōlū]

bōm Power of nourishment: dā nizōrō daghāras e, beie-ta bōm aff, this is wretched land, there's no nourishment in the grass on it [cf. Si. bhūi, Jaṭ. bhoĩ, Skt. bhūmi, earth ?]

bōmi Nutritious [bōm + -i]

bōp Mattress: kase ki khudā tissune, bōpāi khāchik, it's only the fortunate few who sleep on mattresses [Bal.; P. bōb, pōb]

bōr Brown, chestnut [P.]

bōr-ablakh Piebald ['brown spotted']

bōṛ Louse, vermin [var. of bōḍ]

bōtal Bottle [Eng.]

bōtār Master, landlord [Bal. bōhtār, Jaṭ. bhūtār]

bōtāri Landlord's share of the produce; rent [bōtār + -i]

brābar
brēbar } Equal, etc. [var. of barābar]

brijlōṭ Breach-loading rifle [Eng.]

brinj [1] Rice [P.]

brinj [2] Brass: tēnā khisune brinj kappa (prov.), don't make your gold out to be brass, i.e., don't decry your advantages [A.]

būch [1] Bush: asi ballō būchasēnā padaṭi irā bandagh tēne ḍakkāsasur, two men had hidden themselves behind a large bush; būchātеān kishkār, dārū karēr, they plucked some from the bushes and made medicine out of them.

būch [2] Rubbish, mess: būchāteāi tūlpa ki puchchāteṭi-ne lichchōr, don't sit in the rubbish or it'll stick to your clothes. Wisp, speck: būchas kanā khanaṭi tammā, kashsha-ta, a speck fell into my eye, take it out. Any at all (with neg. or interrogation) Grammar § 164: nī chuk-būchān tūfakas khalkus? did you have a shot at any bird at all? ī ki ēṛē hināṭ, būchas allau, there wasn't a soul when I got there; mēmānteān būchas aff, kul hinānō, there's none of the guests left, they've all gone.—būch kanning To make a mess: urāṭī būch kappa, navā kasas barē, don't make a mess in the house, there may be some one coming. [Tel. būju, rubbish, Kan. būju, Tuḷ. būci, mildew]

buchk Mane [var. of bushk]

būd Produce: dā ḍaghārnā būd akhas e? what does the produce of this land amount to?—būd karning To be brought under cultivation: Shālkōṭnā mulk dāsā būd karē ki sarkār bass, the country round Quetta only came under cultivation after the arrival of the British Government. To sprout: kanā fasl dāiskā būd kattane, tippara ki chiva bōd karōe, my crops haven't sprouted yet, I can't say when they will [P.]

būdi Cultivated: kantō jwānō būdiō ḍaghāras e, I've an excellent plot of cultivated land. [būd + ī]

budṛū Stumbling.—budṛū halling To stumble: ī khalasēṭī budṛū halkut, I tripped over a stone; budṛū halisa tammisa urāiskā rasēngān, stumbling and falling we got as far as the house. [Psht. budri]

buḍḍēnging To be drowned, sink: irā jihāz darō buḍḍēngānō, two boats sank yesterday. To become unconscious, to faint: buḍḍēngaṭī uṭ, diranā chuṭṭas ētibō-ka, I'm fainting, give me a little water,

kanā kāṭum haṛsēngā, ust kanā buḍḍēngā, my head swam and my heart grew faint [m. of buḍḍing]

buḍḍing To be drowned, sink: chunāas ki dariaunā karrakāi gwāzī-a kēk, ainō buḍḍitau, pagga buḍḍik (prov.), the child that plays on the river-bank, if it doesn't drown to-day will drown tomorrow, *i.e.*, the pitcher goes to the well till it breaks [Bal. bud-, Jaṭ., Si. bbuḍ-]

buggī Fried.—buggī kanning To fry [Si. bhuggō ; cf. Skt. bhṛjjati]

bugging To fry [fr. buggī]

būhāngav Proprietary share of the land-produce [con. with bōhar]

būhari Irrigation water-divide [cf. Jaṭ. bbūha, door ?]

buj Bunged up: ōnā khafk buj massunō, khalh-a kēra, it's because his ears are stuffed up that they're aching; kanā silanā duk bujj e, the eye of my needle has got something in it.—buj kanning To bung up: dā halanā kōḍe buj karak, bung up this rat-hole; tēnā bāe buj ka, shut your mouth. —buj tining To shut one's mouth: dāsā buj ēte, pēn hit kappa, now put a stopper on it, and talk no more. [Bal. buja, Jaṭ. bujjā, Si. bbunjī, plug]

bujjī Bung, plug, stopper [buj + -i]

buk Kiss.—buk halling To kiss [vulg. fusion of pak, būz ?]

būk Muffled up: vakhtaseāi ki ī khanāt-ta, būk ass, when I saw him, he was muffled up.—būk kanning To muffle: yakhkhān mōne būk ka, navā pūshaṛ kē-ne, muffle up your face from the cold or you'll get a chill. To be muffled up: būk karēnō, hōghingaṭi ō, ki ōftā khalkān asiṭ kaskune, they're mourning with muffled faces for the death of one in their village. [Si. bbōkī, Jaṭ. bbukil, wrapping round waist and shoulders]

bukhcha Clothes-beg, wrapper, wallet [P. buqcha]

būkhing To low, bellow: dā kharās mast e, kulle nan būkhik, this bull's mad, it bellows the whole night long. To groan, mourn: lumma-ta ki kask, daun būkhāka ki tavār-ta murriskā hināks, when his mother died he mourned so loud that his groans could be heard a long way off. To grumble: shash tū ki nī būkhās, nē ant fāida mass ? what was the good of your grumbling half the year ? To glare at: nī kaneāi būkhingaṭi us, antaki ? what do you mean by glaring at me like a bull ? [imit. ; cf. Si., Jaṭ bbōk-, to bleat]

būl Nose-ring: nan Brāhūik tēnā masintā bāmusaṭi būl shāghina, we Brahuis put rings in our daughters' noses; dā pīranā būl e bāmusaṭi-ta, this ring in her nose belongs to the saint, *i.e.* it was dedicated to him before her birth [Jaṭ. būl, Bal. bhūl, Si. būlō, P. bulāq]

būm Owl. [P.]

bumpad Foundation [hardly bun + pad, 'root-back'? corr. fr. bunyād ?]

bun Root, bottom. Sour milk.—bun kanning To add sour milk (to fresh): pālh te bun karēnus ? have you added sour milk to make the milk congeal ? [P.]

buna Provisions and transport for a journey. [P.]

bunchikh Root: bākim aga nā mauninā bing, bunchikhe nā kashshōe, if the ruler hears of your adultery, he will tear you up by the roots [bun + ?]

bunḍ Log, trunk: ballō bārunō bunḍas khanān, we found a big dry log of wood; ō bārunō bunḍas e, ant-a marēk-ta ki kasam kunē ? he's a dry log (without any children to consider), what does it matter to him whether he perjures himself or not ? tēnā pittingtō kanā bunḍe kashshānus, with your cursing you have torn me up from the very roots [Bal. bund, Si. bunḍ[u]]

bunḍī Barilla plant, used as fuel and fodder for sheep and goats: murūnā ṣūe baghaire bunḍiān hich pāṭ bispak, barilla is the only wood that's any good for roasting hares on.

būngī Straw hut [var. of bhūngī]

bunjat Capital, principal: ōfk ki saudāgirie shurū karēr, bunjat-tā akhkha ass ? what was their capital when they started business? [bun + ?]

bunjōhānī Grain left at the bottom of the corn-stack, the perquisite of the farm labourers [bun[1] + jōhān + -ī]

bunṭōl Without issue: bunṭōl mass, kask, he died without issue [bun + ṭōl, 'root-branch']

bunyād Foundation. [P.]

bur Small piece [var. of būr[2]]

būr[1] Any dog except a greyhound, generally a sheep-dog: būṛe bandaghnā pālhe ētira ki bandaghnā gande harfik, kunōk-a marēk, bēgānae khalkanā rahaṭ illēpak, they give the dog human milk that it may get scent for human beings and learn to bite and not allow strangers near the encampment [cf. Jaṭ. bbur, shaggy hair of a dog, Si. bbur[a], mane ?]

būr[2] Small piece, bit: kane būras khassinā ēte, give me a pat of butter; khīsunnā būras nane tiss, he gave us a bit of gold.—būr kanning To make into small pieces: dā sūe būr ka, bis, mince this meat up before cooking; asi laṭṭatō nā haḍḍāte būr būr-a kēva, I'll smash your bones with a single blow of my stick. [Jaṭ. bhōrā, Si. bhōr[u]]

būra Lump of sugar [Hin. bhūrā]

būrasēṭi Within an ace, all but: kanā hulli khalasēṭi tuḍḍ kung, būrasēṭi tammāsas, my horse stumbled against a stone and was within an ace of falling. [būr[2] + -ase + -aṭi, 'within a little bit']

buring To become small, crumble: dā bunḍ saṛāsas burā, tammā, this trunk rotted, crumbled and fell; ōnā zilāk bāzangā kārēmteān burānō, nī ama pāsa-ta ki kārēm-a kappak ? his nails are broken with overwork, so how can you say that he won't work ? dā iraghe burif, kuchaknā mōnāi shā, crumble this bread and throw it to the dog [con. with bur, būr[2]; Jaṭ. bhurr-, Si. bhur-]

buringing To become small, crumble: haḍḍāk-ta kabraṭi buringānō, nī dāsā bassunus vāmanā hallingki ? his bones are crumbling in the grave, and have you now come to collect your debt ? nanā khōshaghāk buringār, pug massur, our ears of corn were ground and turned into flour [p. form of buring]

burj Tower. [A.]

burkha Caul. Veil [A. burqa', woman's veil]

bursh Brush [Eng.]

buruṭ Small bit, crumb: iraghnā buruṭṭāte laghaṭṭaṭī biṭpa, don't throw the bread crumbs under foot.—buruṭ kanning To break up into small pieces: buruṭ buruṭ karēr, iraghāte bēdiraṭī shāghār, kungur, they crumbled up the bread, put it in the broth and ate it [bur + ?]

burvānk Eyebrow [burv-(ā)nk; Bal. also barvān, P. burū]

burz[1] Linseed [P. barzak]

burz[2] High, tall, etc. [town var. of buṛz]

buṛbuṛ Murmuring, bubbling.—buṛbuṛ kanning To murmur, bubble [imit.; Jaṭ. buṛbuṛ, Bal. burbur, Si. buṛbuṛ[u]]

buṛbuṛing To murmur, bubble [fr. buṛbuṛ]

buṛz High, tall: dā mash buṛz e, this hill is lofty; ī nēān buṛz uṭ, I'm taller than you. Height, top: ē jammarnā buṛzaṭi nōk salisune, the new moon is perched on the top of that cloud. Up-country: buṛzān banningaṭī un, shēfī kāna, we've come from up-country and are going down. [P. burz]

buṛzā Above, up: nī buṛzā hin, go up above; dāngī buṛzā hur, dēr salisune ? look up here and see who's standing. Up-country: buṛzā pir karēne, it's rained up-country. Over and above: dāṛān buṛzā pēn nī ant-a khwāhisa ? what do you want over and above this ?—buṛzā kanning To lift up, raise: nī kanā hōranā buṛzā kanningān tittavēs, pēn ant chāōs ? if you didn't understand when I lifted up my finger, what on earth are you likely to understand ? To raise threateningly: kaneāi muchche buṛzā karē, he shook his fist at me [buṛz + -ā[4]]

buṛzāī Ascent [buṛzā + -ī]

buṛzānkō High, upper: buṛzānkō bandagh ki mashāī salisune, puchchāk-ta amar ō ? jwāniaṭ hur-tā, what are

the clothes of the man up there, standing on the hill, like ? take a good look at them. [buṛzā + phonetic -n- + -kō]

buṛzī Condition of being high up [buṛz + -ī]

buṛzīkō High, upper [buṛz + -īkō]

buṛzkō High, upper [buṛz + -kō]

bus Dusty: bāzangā banningān hiningān dā ḍag̱hār dāṛē bus massune, this ground here has got dusty with all the traffic; bussō kasaras e, pir ki marē iṭita, lichchakh bāz-a marēk, it's a dusty road, if it rains, it becomes swamp. [Si. busiṛ[1], dust; con. with bur-ing ?]

busī Dusty [bus + -ī]

bushk Tuft of mane of horse or donkey; mane: dāsā bāsunī e, tēnā hullinā bushkāte karg̱ha, now that it's the hot weather you should hog your horse's mane. [Bal.; P. bush, mane, bushk, forelock]

bushkhāv Plate [P. bushqāb]

but Picture, image. [P.]

butkī Ducat [Psht. būtkī, Si. budikī]

buṭ Mound, hillock: ē buṭṭāi lagga, ōde tavār ka, climb up that hillock, and give him a shout. Heap of cut crops: kanḍān ki hēpār massus, nanā jōhān-jaiṭi rūtōkā k̲hōlumtā buṭṭāte k̲hanōs, when you get the other side of the pass, you'll see the heaps of wheat on our threshing-floor [loc. var. biṭ; prob. fr. same rt. as bēṭ, bāṭag̱h, bē, q.v.; Drav. miṭṭe; Kan. also beṭṭa]

būṭ Boot [Eng.]

būṭau Bush [Bal. būṭī, Jaṭ. bbūṭā, Si. bbūṭō]

būṭī Piece of flesh: ī hināṭ, kane asi būṭias sūanā tiss, ēlō makhlūke bāz bāz tiss, when I went he gave me one slice of meat, but any amount to the other folk; nā kuchak kanā būṭias kishkāne, your dog's taken a bite out of me; kanā mār kane girām himpak, ī ōnā dushmantā būṭitēṭi bā shāg̱hiva, never will I forget my son, rather will I flesh my teeth on his enemies; ī tēnā būṭie ustanā nā dūṭī tissuṭ, nī itōta ant jwānī karēnus ? I placed my very heart's blood in your hands and what kindness have you (her husband) ever shown her ? [Si. bbūṭī, Jaṭ. bbōṭī]

buṭōr Tail of the fat-tailed sheep: hēṭe buṭōras massaka, tēnā punḍūe ḍakkāka (prov.), had the goat a fat-tail, he would hide his bottom, *i.e.*, I can't help myself, so how can I help you ?—buṭōr kanning To grow a fat-tail: k̲harṭe sāmbān, handunō buṭōr karēr ki kas k̲hantau, we fattened up the rams and they grew such fat tails as no one ever saw; nī buṭōr karēnus, dāsā nā būṭōre k̲hudā dir kē, you've waxed fat and proud, now may God melt your fat tail, *i.e.*, humble you.—buṭōr k̲halling To grow a fat-tail [con. with būṭī ?]

buṭōr-si Ghee made from the tail of a fat-tailed sheep ['sheeps' tail—ghee']

buṭṭō Dog: luṭū ka, luṭū ka, navā buṭṭō halē-ne, run, run, or the doggy will catch you [children's word]

būz Snout, muzzle: tōlag̱hām-bā būze būṛzā tissune, hūlingaṭī e, dū-ta rasēmpak, pāik ki sōr e, he's howling for it with his snout in the air like a jackal, but as he can't reach it, he says the grapes are sour. Kiss (vulgar): tēnā illae būzas ēte, give your uncle a smacking kiss. Skirt of a hill: mashanā būzāi nanā mōne halkasur, they had blocked our passage on the skirt of the hill.—būz halling To kiss: ōde tēnā kuṭṭaṭi tūlifiva, būz-a halēva iānta, I'll take him on my lap and kiss him.—būz tining To nose about, be greedy: būz tissus, gudāte halkus, tanak ō, kubēn ō, you were over-greedy and bought the cloth, and it's flimsy and dear at that [cf. P. pūz ?]

buzgal Flock of goats [Bal.; P. buzgala]

buzmark Virulent lung-disease, also called *pifuk*, which attacks goats [P. buz, goat + mark, 'goat-death']

būzh Matted, tangled: nā kāṭum būzh e, antei mashipēsa-ta ? your hair's matted, why don't you wash it ? Matted hair, tangled locks: aga jang karēs, nā būzhāte jwān-a kishkiva, if you fight,

I'll give your tangle a good pull. Cocoanut fibre: jauzanā būzhe husha, tēlatō avār ka, kāṭumaṭī khalh, nā puzhzhaghāk vaddira, burn some cocoanut fibre, mix it with oil, apply it to the head and your hair will grow [Si. bhūch^{u}]

būzhī Shaggy [būzh + -ī]

CH

chā¹ Please understand, I'd have you know, just suppose, forsooth, Grammar § 406: dā chā jwānō hītas e, this forsooth is a capital idea; dā chā ganōk ō, they are, we must suppose, mad; nē yāt e ki ī nē kaizān -yala karifēṭ? nē chā girām hīnāne, do you remember that I got you out of jail? you've forgotten methinks; ī chā naukarīki battanuṭ, it isn't after a situation that I've come anyhow [imper. sing. of chāing. Grammar § 406 footnote]

chā²
chā̃ } Tea [P. chā]

chāb Short grass; scrub [Bal. chābar]

chābuk Whip. [P.]

chach Lisping, mispronouncing.—chach kanning To lisp, mispronounce: kanā mār dāiskā chach-a kēk, dīre nīr-a pāik, kharāsc khalās-a pāik, my boy can't pronounce properly yet, he calls water nīr, and bull khalās [Jaṭ. chachṛā, stammering, chichṛā, mispronouncing]

chāchā Riddle: ī nume asi chāchāas pāva, num pirghbō-ta, I'll tell you a riddle, you must solve it; chāchā! chāchā! bāe pāchā, a riddle! a riddle! it peeled the mouth—answer: a pair of scissors which clipped the mustache.—chāchā pāning To ask riddles: nan Brāhūik nanikān chāchā pāna, we Brahuis ask each other riddles at night-time [cf. Kuṛ. chhachem, in secret ?]

chādān Tea-kettle [P.]

chaghal Throwing. Tottering.—chaghal halling To totter: nā ilum kane dikka tiss, chaghal halkuṭ tammāṭ, your brother gave me a push and I tottered and fell.—chaghal kuning To totter: ē manḍ e, magar laṭṭatō chaghal kunisa-a barēk, lame though he is, he comes tottering along with his stick.—chaghal tining To fling: bēṛie kanā pāraghāi chaghal ēte, fling the knucklebone towards me [Bal. chagal]

chaghalī Throw of a stone, fling: kanā chaghalī nāṛān murr-a kāik, my throw will go further than yours.—chaghalī khalling To fling stones: bāghpāne pā ki kasase illēp ki dā drakhtāi chaghalī khalē, tell the gardener to allow no one to throw stones at this tree [chaghal + -ī]

chaghaṭ Dirty: mōn ō dūk nā chaghaṭṭ ō, kane dōst-a mafēsa, your face and hands are filthy, I don't like you; tēnā rishe ō pīshkavāte machchi charp ka ki puchchāk nā pīhun salīr, chaghaṭ mafas, smear your beard and locks with a little oil so that your clothes keep clean and don't get dirty; dā razānk chaghaṭṭ ō, mūshk-tā, these pots are dirty, scrub them out [cf. H. chikkaṭ, Si. chikaṛ^{u} ?]

chaghaṭ-mōnī Dirty-face: dā chaghaṭ-mōnī dinnā mār e? whose son is this dirty-faced one? [chaghaṭ + mōn + -ī]

chāinak Tea-pot. [chā² + ?]

chāing (past stem chāis-, neg. tipp-, titt-, Grammar § 261) To understand, know: ī asi hitas tittavaṭ, I didn't understand a single word; nī Brāhūī chāsa? do you understand Brahui? nā mār hichch-a tippak, your boy knows nothing; Marīk ṭappakī jwānō sijla chāra, the Maris know some excellent ointments for a wound. To realise, perceive: sardār chāis ki mē rāst-a pāik, the chief realised that the slave was speaking the truth. To fancy, suppose: kane kanā khalkanāk kahōk-a chāra, the folk of my village suppose me dead. To regard, consider, look upon: nī tēne kantō barābar-a chāsa? do you consider yourself on a level with me? ī ōde dōst-a chāva, I hold him dear; Brāhūītēṭī bāgiā-ā bandagh ki mēmāne iragh tif, ōde laghōr-a chāra, among Brahuis they despise a well-to-do man who is inhos-

pitable [orig. aff. base prob. not chā-, but tā- (tiā-) as in loc. var.; neg. base tir-, Grammar § 18, 261; Tam., Mal., Tul. teri, Tel. teri, Kan. til-; con. with Gōn. chāwa, opinion? for ch < t cf. chōshing]

chaj Winnowing basket [P.]

chak Backward glance in running.—chak (chakke) khalling To look backwards (in running): dushmannā khulisān kasarat chak khalisa kāik, he goes along the road casting looks backward for rear of the enemy; ō chakke khalk, he looked back.—chakke harsing To turn round: khazmāk gidrēngisa karēr, ī shūkār karēt, asit chakke harsā, ī tūfake khākhar tissut, sum laggā-ta, ō tammā, the deer were running off, I whistled, one turned round, I put the match to the gun, my shot hit it, and it fell [fr. chakkar? or cf. Skt. cakṣan, eye?]

chakkar Circuit, turn, airing: hullīte chamanati chakkarāi darēne, he's taken the horses for a turn in the meadow. Dice.—chakkar biting To throw dice.—chakkar kuning To turn oneself round: ō chakkar kung, mōne harsā, he wheeled round and faced the other way.—chakkar tining To take for a turn: chunāte shahrāi da, chakkar ēte, take the children to the village and give them an airing. To take a turn: nā vatākhāi chakkar tissut, nī allavēsus, I took a turn round your quarters but you were away [Bal., Jat. chakar, Si. chakar[u]; Skt. cakra]

chakkar-ḍabbī Dice-box [chakkar + ḍabbī]

chakkī Taste: angūr pūskun vadī massune, chakkīas kēn, grapes are just ripe, let's have a taste [fr. chakking; Si. chakhī, Jat. chakkhī]

chakking To taste [Bal. chak-, Jat., Si. chakh-]

chakkul Small spring: Muchai Chapparati ballō chashma yā kārēzas aff, chakkulas e, Muchai in Chappar is neither a big spring nor a *kārēz*, it's just a little spring [fr. chuluk by metathesis?]

chakmī Bead bracelet [Jat., chamkī, Si. chamkō, glitter, spangle, by metathesis?]

chakh Sound used to drive away dogs.—chakh kanning To drive off: kuchake chakh ka, drive the dog off; sheitāne ō ghussae chakh kanning jwān e, it's good to expel the devil and anger [imit.; cf. Psht. chikh]

chākh Crack, split.—chākh tining To make to crack, split: ī nā piḍḍe chākh-a ētiva, I'll split your stomach open. [P. chāk]

chākhū Knife [P. chāqū]

chakhulk Cloven hoof, hoof of a cloven animal: ḍalanā khalk tēz assur, mēlhtā chakhulkāte tarēnō, the stones on the skirt of the hill were so sharp they've cut the sheeps' feet; dā hēt manḍ-a kēk, hur ki navā chakhulkati-ta pitas hināne, this goat's going lame, see if a thorn hasn't run into its hoof [con. with chākh?]

chakhulkī Cloven-hoofed: mēlh, kharās, hēt chakhulkīō sādār ō, sheep, oxen and goats are all cloven-footed animals [chakhulk + -ī]

chākhur Scratch: dā kahā isparāi mammānā chākhurnā randāk ō, pēn zaghmanā tap affas, the marks on this shield of mine are bear scratches, there are no sword cuts.—chākhur tining To scratch: pishshīe nāgumān halkut, dūe-ka chākhur tiss, I caught hold of the cat suddenly, and it scratched my hand; tēnā zilāte tēz karēnus kanā chākhur tiningki, so you've been sharpening your nails to scratch my eyes out [fr. chākh? or con. with Kur. ćakk-, prick, pierce, Malt. ćirć-, scratch?]

chal Spinning round; spin.—chal kuning To be spun round, spin, whirl round: dā vāngū jwān chal-a kunēk, this top spins well; ō chāpatī jwān chal-a kungaka, he used to be a first-class whirler in the dance; ō chal kung, padāi bass, he wheeled round and came back.—chal tining To spin something round: ī ōde chal tissut, ḍaghārāi khalkut, I spun him round and flung him to the ground. [con. with chalakō, challav?]

chālāk Active, over-active. Cunning, slim [P.]

chalakkāra Scream, screech: chalakkāra-as khalk, urāṭi narrā, she gave a scream and ran into the house [imit. + -āra]

chalakō Girl's game, consisting largely in whirling round; whirligig.—chalakō kuning To whirl round: chalakō kumpa, navā ust ō kāṭum nā haṛsēngir, don't whirl round, or your heart and head will turn giddy [con. with chal, chakkar? Si. chakuli]

chālaṛi Foot-rot: ē vakhtas ki pir-a kappak, mēlhte ō kharāste chālaṛi halēk, chakhulkāk-tā ditar-a marēra, manḍ-a marēra, tā vakhtasēkā ki pir kattane, when there's no rain the sheep and cattle get attacked by foot-rot, their feet bleed and they go lame until it rains again [cf. Jaṭ., chānaṇi, staggers? or Si. chhālinō, blister?]

chalburī Circumcision [chall + P. burī-, cutting]

chalēnging To become cracked, to split [m. form of chaling]

chaling To become cracked, to split: ōnā natanā ṭap pēndwār chalānc, the wound on his foot has cracked again; dāghāk-ta chalānō, kane khulis-a barēk ki kasp, his brandings have cracked, I'm afraid he'll die; dā gudas e saṛōkō, machchi zōr-a barēk-ta, tēnā mōnaṭ-a chalik, this is a rotten piece of cloth, with the slightest pressure it splits of itself; ēnakhō pālēzāte pir khalkune, galavāk tēnā mōnaṭ chalingaṭi ō, the rain this year has affected the melon-patches, the musk-melons are splitting of their own accord; bāz kumpa navā piḍ-ne chale; don't eat so much or you'll burst; halkuṭ-ne, chalifōṭ-ne, I'll split you if I catch you [cf. Malt. calgh-, Kuṛ. calkh-, split, open trs.?]

chalkhchuk Bat [Bal. challatuk, affected by folk-etym. of chak?]

chall Child's penis: nā challe taṛiva, I'll give you what for!—a not uncommon threat to a child. [P. chul]

challav Ring [Bal. chalō, Si. chhalō, Jaṭ. chhalā]

challavī In ringlets, curly: nā pishkavāk ama challavī ō, how curly your locks are! [challav + -ī]

challav-pūch Hunt-the-Ring, played by an equal number on either side ['ring empty']

challing To pass current: khānanā paisa Shālaṭī challipak, the Khan's pice aren't current in Quetta. To be efficacious: kana hīt ōṛtō challipak, my words have no effect on him [Jaṭ., Si. chal-; Skt. calati]

chaman Meadow. [P.]

chamba Wrist, hand, paw.—chamba tining To shake hands. To join issue with [Jaṭ.; Bal. chambav, Si. chambō]

chambar Wall of fort or courtyard.

chambarak The wild plant malcomia africana, used as a vegetable when green, as fodder when dry [Bal. chamar]

chambar-khiāl Cucumber [chamba, tentacle, cf. chambarak, chambēlī? + A. khiār, cucumber]

chambēlī Jasmine [Si.; Jaṭ. chamba]

chambur Stained: tāzī chāva ki murūc halkune ki bā-ta ditartō chambur e, I fancy the greyhound must have caught the hare, as its mouth is stained with blood.—chambur kanning To stain: tēnā dūte antei lichchakhaṭī chambur karēnus? why have you dirtied your hands in the mire? [hardly con. with chamba = 'the effect of being clawed,' cf. Si. chambirᵘ, having claws?]

chambuṛēnging To cleave to, stick: haṛdē haṛdē ghurrānk-a ētisa-ta, asi dē chambuṛēngōe itōne, every day you growl at him, one day he'll fasten himself upon you [Bal. chambur-, Si. chambuṛ-, Jaṭ. chambaṛ-]

chamklī Bead necklace [Jaṭ. chāmkalī]

chammuk Wink.—chammuk kanning To wink [P. chashmak]

chāmpul Claw, talon [Bal.; Si. chambō]

chamṛī Dried apricots.

chāna Dough, dough-like lump [P.]

chanaṛī Ladder [Si. charṇī; Skt. caraṇa-]

chandan-hār Necklace [Si. chandan-hārᵘ]

chandī Number of, several [P.]

chanḍa Shock [fr. chanḍing]

chanḍing To shake: nā mār kanā tūte chanḍingaṭī e, your boy is shaking my mulberry tree; ō ballō kāṭu-mas-a chanḍik, he shakes a big head, *i.e.* he thinks a mighty lot of himself [Bal. chanḍ-, Si. chhanḍh-, old P. chandīnī-]

changāshk Crab [Psht. changāṣ̱h, changāk̲h̲, cf. P. changār]

changulī Elbow [cf. Psht. tsangal, elbow to wrist, P. changul, talon, hand]

chāning To understand etc. [loc. var. of chāing]

chank Double handful [P. chang, hand-ful]

chānk Fish-hook [cf. P. chang, any-thing bent]

chap Left: kanā chappīkō dū k̲h̲alh-a kēk, my left hand aches. Wrong: ō tēnā rāst ō chappe tippak, he can't distinguish between what is right and wrong for him; ō kasarān chapp e, he is off the right path [P.]

chāp Clapping of hands: chāp irā dūaṭ marēk (prov.), it takes two hands to clap, *i.e.*, it takes both parties to make friends. The country-dance, in which there is a lot of clapping, Life-history, § 57.—chāp k̲h̲alling To clap hands, especially in the dance [Bal.; cf. chapalāk̲h̲, chapānṭ]

chapalāk̲h̲ Slap [P. chapla]

zhapānṭ Slap.—chapānṭ k̲h̲alling To slap [Si. chapāṭh*; P. chapāt]

chapaṭī Cake of bread [P. chapāti]

chapāv Sudden attack, foray [Psht. chapāo, P. chapāwal]

chap-chap kanning To smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating [imit.; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. chapp-]

chāp-jahi Dancing-ground marked out by a circle of stones, Life-history §115 ['dance-place']

chap-ō-chōṭ Uneven ['wrong and crook-ed']

chapōnk Wooden bat for washing clothes [imit.; chap-(ō)nk; cf. chāp, chapalāk̲h̲, chapānṭ]

chappar Weighted hurdle used for thresh-ing [Psht. tsappar, Jaṭ. chhappar]

chappī Left side, wrong side: dā gudanā chappī ō rāstī arād e? which is the wrong side and which the right side of this cloth?—chappī kann-ing To overturn: dariaunā lār bēṛie chappī karē, the wave over-turned the boat; masiṛ basha, tāse chappī ka, nā īlum ainō bassu-ne, arā pārag̲h̲ān tahō kashshā, come girl, turn your cup over, your brother's come to-day, see from what quarter the wind blew him hither [chap + -ī]

chappī-rāstī Topsey-turveydom, disorder.—chappī-rāstī kanning To turn upside down, ransack: ī shahre chappī-rāstī karēṭ, ōde k̲h̲antavaṭ, I ransacked the village, but couldn't find him ['wrong side, right side']

chappikō The left, the wrong, def. attr. adj. fr. chap, Grammar § 87 [chap + -ikō]

chār [1] Red-hot embers: ballō chāras ka-rak ki shitie bisiv, get a lot of embers together for me to bake the cake; ī tēnā masiṛe k̲h̲āk̲h̲arnā chāraṭī biṭēnuṭ, I've flung my daughter (by marrying her into this family) into a hotbed of ene-mies; Sēvīṭī ḍākī e, chāranā rahān murr ma, there's cholera in Sibi, keep out of the fire [cf. Si. chhār^u, Skt. kṣāra, ashes]

chār[2] Four [P.]

chāra Remedy, resource, help [P.]

charāg Pasture [Bal. charāg̲h̲; P. charā-gah]

charāī Grazing wages [P.]

chār-bīst Eighty ['four score']

chārī Spy, scout. Watchful.—chārī kan-ning To spy out, scout.—[Bal., Si.; Jaṭ. chārū; Skt. cāra-]

chārik Quarter, a fourth [P. chāryak]

chārkō Wild plant, used as fodder.

chār-kunḍ Four-cornered, square ['four corner']

chār-kunja Four-cornered, square [chār[2] + P. kunj, corner]

chark̲h̲ Wheel, pulley. Circular motion; turn: ba kān, chark̲h̲as kunēn, come let's go and take a turn.—chark̲h̲ kanning To take a turn: bāsunā dēāi chark̲h̲ kappa, don't walk about in the hot sun.—chark̲h̲ tining To take for a turn: dā

hullie charkh ēte, hata, give this horse a turn and bring him back. [P.]

charmāing A wild plant from which a cough mixture is made.

chārmākunḍ On all four sides [chār² + mā (cf. tōmā, kumādē) + kunḍ]

chārnāla Canter, gallop [chār²+nāl]

charp Greasy, fat.—charp kanning To grease. [P. charb]

chārpāda Four-footed. Quadruped [chār² + pāda]

charpī Grease, fat [P. charbī]

charra Shot, pellet [Jaṭ. etc. chharrā]

chārsū Cross-roads; market-place where four roads meet [P.]

chār-shākha Four-pronged pitchfork [P. chārshākh]

chār-shambē Wednesday: barāmiā niāṛī chār-shambēnā dē kāṭum-a mashipak ki navā janōzān marēv, a married woman never washes her head on a Wednesday, 'lest (says she) I become a widow' [P. chār-shamba]

chār-tal Four-fold [chār²+tal]

chaṛa Simply, merely, only, Grammar § 405: i chaṛa nā salāmāi bassunuṭ, I've simply come to pay my respects to you; i chaṛa zimīdāri-a chāva, pēn kārēm-a tippara, I only understand husbandry, nothing else; nī hulliāi bassunus yā chaṛa bassunus? have you come on horseback or just as you are? Simple, mere, sheer (with the attr. endings): dā pālh affas, chaṛaō dir ō ki nī hēsunus, this isn't milk, it's sheer water you've brought. Single, unmarried: nī dāskān chaṛa us? are you still single? chaṛangā bandagh khudāghān murr e, a bachelor is far from God. [Bal. charō, Si. chhaṛhō, Jaṭ. chhaṛā, Psht. tsaṛṛa]

chāṛda Fourteen [P. chārdah]

chaṛvāṭ Track, footpath: dā chaṛvāṭān halma ka, mōne-ta halh, run by this short-cut and head him off; Shālān Kānakāi Karakhsanā rahaṭ chaṛvāṭas kāik, from Quetta to Kanak there's a foot-path by Karakhsa [= chaṛa + Jaṭ. vāṭ, Si. vāṭ*, Skt. vártma-, path; Psht. tsaṛṛa wāṭṭ]

chaṛz Bustard [P. charz]

chaspān Brisk, alert: sipāhī ki chaspān maf, pahra tining-ta jwān aff, if a soldier isn't alert, it's useless his keeping watch. Briskly: ō bāzārāi chaspān chaspān-a hināka, he was going along briskly to market [P. 'glued to']

chashik Wooden grindstone-pin holder.

chashma Spring, fountain [P.]

chāsht Morning meal [P.]

chashsham A wild plant.

chatr¹ Two-year-old calf [cf. P. chadr, four-year-old she-camel]

chatr² Umbrella [P.]

chattar Joke, mockery.—chattar kanning To mock at [Bal. chatar, Si. chatar*]

chatti-bichāt v. bichāt.

chaṭ¹ Ruined, destroyed.—chaṭ kanning To ruin, destroy: tāūn Panjāl-e chaṭ karē, the plague ruined the Punjab; malakh fasle chaṭ karōe, the locusts will destroy the whole crop; nanā ispustāte numā kharāsk kungur chaṭ karēr, your oxen ate up our lucerne [Jaṭ. chaṭ, Si. chaṭ*; Tam., Mal. keṭu, Kan. keḍu, Tel. ceḍu, Tul. caṭṭu, destroy]

chaṭ² Scattered, sprinkled.—chaṭ halling To be scattered, sprinkled: khulīsān chaṭ halkur, they scattered in terror; murr ka ki dik īāine chaṭ-a halēra, stand off or the water will get sprinkled on you.—chaṭ kanning To sow broadcast: dā ḍaghāre chaṭ karēnus yā nāṛī? have you sown this land broadcast or by drill?—chaṭ tining To scatter, sprinkle: dā urānā mōnaṭī giṛāas dir chaṭ ēte, sprinkle some water in front of this house; kaneāi ghussa mass, pullāte chaṭ tiss, she got angry with me and scattered the flowers away, To sow broadcast: ō ḍaghāraṭī tukhm chaṭ-a ētik, he's sowing seed broadcast in the field [also Bal.; Jaṭ. chhaṭṭ-, Si. chhaṭ- to scatter]

chaṭṭ Lazy, good-for-nothing: ō chaṭṭō bandaghas e, naukar-a tōrisa, ant-a kēsa-ta? he's a good-for-nothing, if you take him on as a servant, what will you do with him? uṛē, nī hum chaṭṭ us, fellow, you are

lazy. Wastrel : ōd chaṭṭas e, ōṛ-ān ant umēd-a kēsa ? he's a waster, what can you expect of him ? [also Psht. ; Tam., Mal., Kan. keṭṭa, Tel. ceṭṭa, Tuḷ. caḍugu ; cf. chaṭ [1]]

chaṭṭi Fine, punishment.—chaṭṭi shā-g͟hing To impose fines on [Jaṭ., Bal., Si. chaṭi]

chaṭṭing To lick [Jaṭ. chaṭṭ-, Bal., Si. chaṭ-]

chaukāṭ Frame-work of a door, threshold : ō tēne chaukāṭaṭī halk, he planted himself in the doorway ; ī nā chaukāṭaṭī kahōṭ, I shall die on your threshold—so loyal am I. [Jaṭ chaukāṭh, Bal. chāūt]

chaunk Semi-circular ornament, gold or silver, worn on the top of a woman's head.

chaurī Fly-flap ; feather fan [Si., etc.]

chavaṭ Leather sandal : nanā Brāhūitā hullī nanā chavaṭṭāk ō, our sandals are the horses of us Brahuis ; mashanā Brāhūī chavaṭṭ-a bēnik, hill Brahuis wear sandals ; nan shahranā bandag͟hāk chavaṭ bēnō-kā Brāhūiān bēzār un, nan-a pāna chavaṭ shūm e, we villagers dislike the sandal-wearing Brahui, for we call the sandal unlucky. [cf. Bal. chabhav, Jaṭ. chhabbā ?]

chēbar News [Bal. ; loc. var. of k͟habar]

chēda Memorial pile of stones, cairn : Rahīm K͟hān Lāngavnā jang-jahīnā chēdag͟hāte k͟hanānus ? have you seen the cairn on Rahim Khan Langav's battle-field ? [Bal. chedag͟h]

chēn Shearing : dāsā mēl͟htā chēn e, it's now sheep-shearing ; gaḍḍātā chēnāi nē ētōe (prov.), he'll give it you when wild sheep are shorn—in the Greek Calends [Bal. ; cf. P. chinā, gathering ?]

chēṛk͟hānī Jesting.—chēṛk͟hānī kanning To jest. [Si. cheṛ*, making derision + P. k͟hwānī]

chh- For words not found under chh-see under ch-

chhāṛ Marsh, meadow [Si. chhōṛ*]

chhēṛ Spring-cleaning of water-channels [Jaṭ. ; Si chhēṛ*]

chhōl Mirage [cf. Si., Jaṭ. chhōlī, ripple of water]

chi Sound used in driving cattle. [imit., cf. Si., Jaṭ. chhī, sound used to make cattle drink]

chīā Cow : kanā māl chīāas e, iraṭ ō, my property consists of a cow or two [children's word ; cf. chi]

chīānṭ Scream : kuchakas mōnaṭī-ta bass, k͟hulīsān chīānṭas k͟halk, a dog ran under her nose, and she gave a terrified shriek [imit.]

chibī Grimace ; wrinkling the forehead and turning down the lips to show contempt [cf. Jaṭ. chibbā, crooked, having facial paralysis ?]

chibiṭ Unripe melon [Si. chibbhiṛō]

chīchak, **chīchal**, **chich-hōr** Little finger [Bal. chūch, Jaṭ. chichī, Si. chīch*]

chichī House lizard : irag͟h kuningnā va-k͟htāi aga bandag͟hnā razānaṭi chichīas tamme, ōṇā rōzī bāz-a marēk, should a lizard fall into one's pot at meal-time, one'll get wealthy [Si.]

chīchī Sweeties [children's word]

chih Sound used to drive on a goat [imit. ; cf. chī]

chihra Inspection.—chihra kanning To inspect [P. 'face']

chik[1] Pinch of something : bēgaki nutanā chikkas aff, there isn't a pinch of flour over for the evening ; ī nē mishanā chikkas tifara ki k͟hanaṭī shāg͟his, I won't give you even a pinch of dust to put in your eye, *i.e.*, I'll give you absolutely nothing. Drop (of medicine, etc.) : kanā k͟hanaṭī chikkas dārūnā shā, put a drop of the medicine in my eye [P. 'a drop']

chik[2] Right side up of a knuckle-bone in the game, as opposed to *puk* [cf. P. 'one side of four']

chik[3] Fire-steel : chikke k͟hal͟h, k͟hāk͟hare laggif, strike the steel and light the fire [P. chaqmaq]

chik[4] Click expressive of negation, Grammar § 443 [imit.]

chikār Interference. Connection : ī nā chikāraṭī affaṭ, kanā pine halpa, I've nothing to do with you, don't take my name in vain.—chikār tōning To interfere : nā kārēmk harvak͟ht g͟hānḍōk ō, ī chikār-a tōpara, ni tēnaṭ chās, your affairs are always in a muddle, I decline

to interfere, you must just arrange for yourself. To worry: ī nēān khafa uṭ, kantō chikār tōpa, I'm angry with you, don't worry me; ōṛtō chikār tōpa, nājōṛ e, don't bother him, he's seedy [hardly P. chi kār ? 'what business ?']

chikka Sour cheese, made by squeezing butter-milk in a bag.—chikka kanning To make cheese [Jaṭ. chak, Si. chak°]

chikking To pull: tambūnā tanābāte chikka, pull the tent-ropes tight; dā būṭave chikkā, bēkhān kashshā, he tugged at this plant and pulled it up by the roots; ō kanā mēmānie chikkik, he makes great demand on my hospitality [Bal. chik-, Si. chhik-, Jaṭ. ˌchhikk-]

chik-ō-puṛz Deadly enemies: nan ōfk tēn-pa-tēn chik-ō-puṛz un, we're on the worst possible terms [' steel and tinder ']

chikhānṭ Sound used in driving cattle [var. of chi]

chikhānṭ Scream [var. of chiānṭ]

chil Forty [P.]

chil Gulley; water-cut [cf. Si. chir°, fissure ?]

chilik Straw rope [Bal. chilag]

chilla One of the nine periods of 40 days into which the year is divided: sōhēl (from about August 10), naft, khushk, tar, siā, sabz, zard, āhaṛ and sāwan. The forty days of a woman's impurity after childbirth, Life-history §§ 36, 42 [P.]

chilla-bōi Gifts of aniseed and sweets given in return for birth congratulations, Life-history § 29 [chilla + P. bō, smell + -ī]

chilli Double bundle across a beast's back.—chillī kanning To load up in double bundles: khōlumte hulliāi chillī ka hamp, load up the wheat on both sides of the horse [Jaṭ., Si.]

chilmarda Seat of a saddle. Lever. Prop [P. chil-mardān]

chilum Tobacco pipe, hukka.—chilum kashshing To smoke [P.]

chilum-kash Smoker [' pipe-puller ']

chimir Nose-string of a camel [Si. chimir°]

chīnchōsha Banquet: shābās e-ne, hinās balghuṛnā chīnchōshaghāte kungus, kane yāt kattavēs ? bravo! so you went and had a rare feast at your future mother-in-law's, and never thought of asking me. [loc. Nushki]

chīnī Strawberry roan [Si. chīnō]

chinjik Twig for lighting a fire.

chinta Travelling bag [Bal.]

chir[1] Lapse of time: ī nē aṭ chir pārēnuṭ, nī kanā hite harftanus ? how many times have I spoken to you without your paying any heed to what I have said ? [Bal., Jaṭ.; Skt. ćiram, long time]

chir[2] Ramble, passage.—chir khalling To pass by: ī nē dākā chir khallingsi illēpara, I won't allow you to park by here [con. with chirrī, chirrēnging]

chirāgh Lamp. [P.]

chīring To slit, slice, tear open: ī galavas chīrāṭ, sakht hanēn ass, I slit the melon and it was mighty sweet; pardae-ta chīripa, don't tear his curtain open, *i.e.*, don't expose him. To expose: chup ka, dāsā chīriva-ne, be silent, now I'll expose you [Bal. Jaṭ., Si. chīr-; Skt. ćīram., rag]

chirrēnging To wander round, ramble: chirrēngisa chirrēngisa Mastunge rasēngāṭ, walking on and on I came upon Mastung; nē ārām aff, nī sei-shambēnā dē vadī massunus, hamē khātirān nī bāz chirrēngisa, you're so restless, you must have been born on a Tuesday, for you're always on the go; khazmāte chirrēfēr, hēsur-tā kanā pāraghāi, they rounded the deer and brought them towards me [Bal. char-, Si. chhir-]

chirrī Wandering, ramble, stroll: kaneāi chirrīas ētis, stroll round to me; ī nā jāgaghāi musi chirrī tissunuṭ, I've thrice come round to your place [fr. chirrēnging]

chīṛ[1] Stickiness: susuk mutkun ō chīṛ aff-tā, the gum is so old there's no stickiness left in it; dā ghallae chīṛ aff, iragh-ta jwān-a mafak, there is no glutinous matter in this wheat, one can't make bread properly with it [Jaṭ. chīṛh, Si. chīṛ°]

chīṛ² Argumentativeness, provocativeness. —chīṛ tiṛing To argue aggravatingly : nā hīte ī bimpara, bēfāida chīṛ tifa, I won't listen to what you say, don't waste time arguing [Jaṭ. chēṛ, Si. chēṛ*]

chiṛ-chiṛ Chirruping.—chiṛ-chiṛ kanning To chirrup. [imit. ; Jaṭ.]

chiṛēnging To be annoyed [mid. form of chiṛing ²]

chiṛing¹ Spark [Bal. chiring, Si. chiṇig, Jaṭ. chiṇg]

chiṛing² To be annoyed, provoked : ī ōde pārēṭ, ba, ō kaneāi chiṛā, when I told him to come, he got annoyed with me ; chiṛōkō zāifa-as e, she's a shrew [Jaṭ., Si. chhiṛ-]

chiṛīng Iron bell [imit. ; cf. Si. chaṛī, cattle-bell, P. chiring, jangling of bells]

chist Briskly, quickly : chist dākān pēshan ma, get out of this at once.—chist kanning To set upright : dā ghallanā gwālae divālnā mōnāi chist ka, set this sack of grain upright against the wall [P. chust]

chittir Matting, floor-covering [Bal. chitur, Si. chhitiri]

chīṭ English cloth [Bal. chīt, Jaṭ. chhīṭ, Si. chhiṭ*, Eng. chintz]

chiṭṭ Rope : nā mukhaṭī chiṭṭas tafina, buṛzā kēna-ne, we'll tie a rope round your waist and haul you up [Bal. chit]

chiva What time ? when ? declinable, Grammar § 391 [abbr. fr. chivakht]

chivakht What time ? when ? [P. chi vaqt]

chōḍi / **chōḍīnk** Bark of tree. Chip [Si. chhōḍō, Jaṭ. chhuḍḍā]

chōfarōṭ etc. I will not give [loc. Jhal. var. of tifarōṭ etc., v. tining]

chōk Poke, thrust.—chōk tining To poke [Jaṭ. ; Si. chōk*]

chōkari Handmaid [Si. etc. chhōkarī]

chōkha Cloak [P. chūkhā]

chōl Boy's penis [P.]

chōnch Beak [Jaṭ. chunj, Si. chūnja ; Skt. cañcuḥ]

chōnḍ Lucerne in its first or last stage when it can't be reaped : mēlhk chōnḍaṭī yala ō, flocks are left loose on the unreapable lucerne [fr. chōnḍ-ing, 'what is nibbled'; Jaṭ. chōnḍ]

chōnḍing To eat like an animal, gnaw, nibble : ō kūṭikhnā silte chōnḍik, he's gobbling the melons, skins and all ; sūte kanā kungus, dāsā haḍḍāte-ka chōnḍisa, you devoured my flesh and now you gnaw my bones [Jaṭ. chūnḍ-, Bal. chund-]

chōṛi Orphan : dā chōrias e, dāde khudānā pinaṭ sār ka, this is an orphan, for God's sake look after him. Motherless : ī ainō chōriō dagharas halkut, tippara arākān pālh hatarēv ikita, I bought a motherless kid to-day, and don't know where to get milk for it. Homeless, solitary : nī kane chōri khanās, kaneāi julau karēs, kane khwāja arē, you thought me alone in the world and set upon me, but I have some one to look after me [also Bal. ; Si. chhōrō, Jaṭ. chhōrā]

chōrik Quarter, of a loaf, fruit, etc. [con. with chār ²]

chōri-tark Short rib : ōnā chōri-tark pinnāne, sāṭ kabō-ta, his short rib's broken, put a plaster on it ['lone rib']

chōṛū As much as four fingers will hold [loc. Nushki]

chōshing¹ To soak, steep : tēnā iraghāte bē-diraṭi chōshāṭ, kunguṭ, I soaked my bread in the soup and ate it ; aga kanā khudā mērabān mass, ī tēnā barōtāte dushmantā ditaraṭī chōshōṭ, by the grace of God I'll steep my whiskers in the blood of the enemy. [Tam., Mal. tōy-, Kan. tō-, Tel. tōc- ; for ch < t cf. chōshing², chāing]

chōshing² To wash by rubbing, scrub : sābūn khalh, puchchāte chōsha, use soap and scrub the clothes ; nī kane daun chōshipa, jwān jwān baje-ka sil, don't scrub me like this, wash my back properly ; ainō kanā dūṭī bassunus, daun chōshiva-ne ki haḍḍāte-ne khabar tamme, today you've been delivered into my hands and I'll give you such a drubbing, that your bones won't forget it [Tam. tēy-, Mal. tēi-, Kan. tē- ; for ch < t cf. chōshing ¹, chāing]

chōtrā Quarter, dry measure equal to one-fourth of a *sark* [Si. chhōthiṛō]

chōṭ¹ Crooked : chapānṭas ki khalēv nē, bā-ne chōṭ marē, let me catch you one slap, and I guess your mouth

will get crooked; Mūlanā jal, kāṭumān ki halēs-ta, tā ākhiriskā chōṭ chōṭ-a kāik, follow the Mula bed from beginning to end, and it zigzags all the way; chōṭangā bārēm maizile rasēngpak (prov.), an uneven load won't reach its destination. Crooked in character: makhlūktō aga chōṭ us, khudātō rāst ma, however crooked you are with others, you must be straight with God; chōṭ marōs, chōṭ khanōs (prov.), if you're crooked yourself you'll get crookedness from others [Bal. chōt; Tam., Mal. kōḍ-, Kan. kuḍ-]

chōṭ², etc. I will give, etc. [loc. Jhal. var. of ētōṭ, tirōṭ, etc., v. tining]

chōṭ-chapōṭ Very crooked: nā kasmhaghāk chōṭ-chapōṭ ō, kane varipasa, your embroidery is all crooked, it displeases me [chōṭ¹ + reduplicated form of chōṭ¹; cf. laparza fr. larza]

chōṭēlī Skylark [var. of chōṭōlī]

chōṭi Top-knot, tuft. Crest, summit. [Jaṭ., Si.]

chōṭil Women's plaited hair [con. with chōṭi; cf. Bal. chōtau, Si. chōṭō]

chōṭōlī Skylark: chōṭōlī zikr karisa burzā āsmānāi kāik, ēkā bēhōsh-a marēk, tammik, har kuchakas ki kung-ta, hari-a marēk, the lark mounts high in the heaven singing God's praises, and falls exhausted to the earth, and the dog that devours it goes mad [con. with chōṭi = 'the crested bird'; cf. Si. chōṭīrⁿ]

chōṭ-rāst Zigzagging, variable: sīlaāmbā chōṭ-rāst manningaṭī us, you go to and fro like a needle, *i.e.*, you are as variable as a weather cock ['crooked-straight']

chūch Hide-and-seek.

chūcha Suckling, babe: chūcha tēnā lummae chūshingaṭī e, the babe is sucking its mother. Child: numā chūchaghāk kanā māre chōriā dagharām-bā khalkunō, your children have beaten my boy as if he were a kid that had lost its mother.—chūcha hating To bear one a child.—chūcha khaning To give birth to a child: ō dāskā chūcha khanāne? has she been delivered yet? pirangā zāifaghāk chūcha khanifira, the old women assist at confinements [fr. chūshing? or cf. P. chūcha, chicken?]

chūchai Childish: dā chūchaīō gwāzias e, this is a childish game [chūcha + -i]

chūchik Sucker, tendril: tambākhnā chūchikāte tar ki jwān fasl ēte, prune the tobacco-plant suckers that it may yield a good crop; dā daghāraṭi kure illēpa, navā chūchikāte zurratnā kunēr kahir, don't let the flock into this field lest they graze on the maize stalks and die—of the poison [con. with chūcha]

chugh Nape of the neck: hamē bandaghasēnā ki chugh kaḍḍ e, ō zarūr luchch e, ṭagg e, ten to one a man with a deep hollow in the nape of his neck is a knave and a cheat [cf. Tam. chuval? or Jaṭ. chugh, Si. chughⁿ, dint, pock-mark?]

chughlī Backbiting, slander.—chughlī kanning To backbite: ō nēāi hardē chughlī-a kēk, he slanders you every day.—chughlī khalling To backbite [P.]

chughul Backbiter [P.]

chughur¹ Grain-sieve.—chughur kanning To sift (grain): ghallae zū ka, chughur ka, hurry up and sift the grain [Orm. cheghel, sieve; cf. P. chaghal, leather vessel with a spout]

chughur² Leveret.

chuh¹ Ravenous: dāsā chuh us, ant-a khwāhisa ki ētiv-ne? you're very ravenous now, what d'you want me to give you? Ravening: chuh-ne anṭaṭ pinnik? what can your ravening be stayed with?—chuh kanning To be ravenous (used impers.): Kōlvāṭi kul sā kunēra, khōlumki chuh kēk-tā, in Kolwa everybody eats barley and they're ravenous for wheat; dāsā nājōriān bash massune, chuh karēne-ta, he's ravenous now that he's convalescent [cf. Khowar chuī, hunger < Skt. kṣudhā?]

chuh² Call to a dog [imit.]

chuk Bird [imit.]

chūk Kiss, to a child.—chūk halling To kiss (a child) [fr. chukking]

chūkī Young bird; chicken [fr. chuk, aff. by P. chūza?]

chukking To kiss [Bal. chuk-]

chul Steady run: hining e-ta chul e, kuning e-ta pul e (prov.), if you want to get there, get a move on,

if you want to eat it, first catch it; Mastungān Shālāi ī asi chulaṭ bassunuṭ, I've come from Mastung to Quetta in one steady trot; kuchak hullinā mōnāi chulaṭ hiningaṭī e, the dog is lurching along in front of the horse.—chul kanning To move at a steady run: chul ka ki kān, khalkāi rasēngin, let's run on steadily and get to the village [con. with chuluk ? or cf. Si. chur", movement ?]

chuluk Spilling. Overflow. Drop.—chuluk halling To drip, be spilled: madām hin ki tāsān dīk chuluk-a halēra, go slowly or the water will spill out of the cup [con. with churring ?]

chumming To kiss [Jaṭ., Si. chum-, etc., Skt. cumbati]

chūn Lime, slaked lime [Bal. chun, Si. chun", Jaṭ. chūnā, etc., Skt. cūṛna -]

chunā Child: hur dā amarō zēbāō chunāas e! look, what a pretty child! Used in the plural for the wife and family: nā chunāk ēnakhō Kachchiāi kāra ? are your wife and family going to Kachhi this year? [def. attr. adj. from chunak, 'the small one']

chunā-dūi Uvula ['small tongue']

chunā-jauz Walnut ['small nut']

chunak Small: chukkāk kul bāz chunak ō, the birds are all very small. Younger: kanā chunā mār han-dād e, ballā mār urāṭī e, this is my younger son, the elder one is in-doors [chun-ak; Tam., ciṇṇa, Mal., Kan., Tel. cinna, Tuḷ. kinni, Kuṛ. sanni]

chunakī Smallness. Childhood [chunak + -ī]

chunḍ Lock of hair, top-knot: kanā māranā rāstīkō chunḍ ballā pīranā e, the lock of hair on the right side of my son's head is dedicated to the great saint [Bal. chundō, Jaṭ. chūnḍā; Skt. cūḍā]

chunḍī Tufted: dā chunḍiā mēlhte aṭ karēnus ? what have you priced these tufted sheep at? [chunḍ + -ī]

chūnḍī Pinch of something: kane chūn-ḍias pilpilnā ēte, give me a pinch of pepper [Jaṭ. chūnḍhī, Si. chuhinḍ-ḍī]

chūnḍik Pinch, squeeze: nā chūnḍiknā rand dād e, hur ki tāiskā kharrun e, here's the mark of your pinch, look it's still blue; nī aga tēnā lummanā hīte harfpēsa, bāzangā chūnḍikā-teaṭ nē rāst karōe, if you don't follow your mother's advice, she'll bring you into line with all her pinches.—chūnḍik halling To pinch, squeeze.—chūnḍik tining To pinch, squeeze [fr. chūnḍī]

chup Silent. Concealed.—chup kann-ing To be silent: chup ka, be still. To conceal: ō tēne chup karēsas, he had concealed himself [Bal., Jaṭ., etc.]

chup-chupātī Silence, secrecy, calm [Jaṭ. chup-chupātā. Si. chup" chupāt']

chūping To suck [Jaṭ., Si. chūp-]

chuppī Silence. Secrecy [chup + -ī]

chur Small hill-stream: dā dīras ki nī khaningaṭī us, churrātā e, annā jaltā dīr murr e, this bit of water you see comes from the freshets, the flood from the main streams is still far off [Bal., Paht. chur, Jaṭ. chūr]

chūrī Young bird, chicken [Bal.]

churrī Streamlet: nanā kārēz asi churrīas e, ballō mulkas ābād-a kappak ki nī baṭāi halēs, our karez is a mere trickle, it doesn't cultivate a large farm for you to take revenue on it [fr. chur]

churring To flow, gush: dā chirāghān tēlāk churrira, the oil is pouring out of this lamp; nanā lashkar chur-risa bass, our army advanced like a torrent [Tam., Mal. cura-, Kan. suri; Bal. chur- prob. bor.]

churrō Urine.—churrō kanning (khalling) To make water [con. with churring]

churrō-dān Bladder [churrō + P.-dān, holder-]

churū As much as can be held in the palm [Si.; Skt. culuka-]

chūṛ Young branch. Shoot [cf. Kuṛ. cūṛā, sāl-tree shoot ?]

chuṛēnging To get soaked [m. form of chuṛing²]

chūṛī Tent-rope: nī kanā gidānnā chūṛie taṛēnus, nā kāṭumtō maṭṭ e, you've cut my ropes, that means your life.

chuṛing¹ To waste away: kubēnik hal-kur-ta, guṛā nājōṛ mass, chuṛā chuṛā, kaak, she was seized by evil spirits and gradually wasted away and died [Jaṭ. chuṛh-, Si. chuṛ-]

churing² To get soaked : piraṭi churāunt, I've got soaked in the rain ; nī ant ki kēsa karak, mōnāi sarkāraṭi nēki kaushāk churifōk tikhōk ō, do what you like, but ahead lie the shoes which government have soaked and placed ready for you [con. with chōshing ?]

chūshānk Scallop shell.

chūshing To suck [P. chōsh-, etc.]

chuṭ¹ Boil, abscess [cf. Jaṭ. chuṭuk, pock-mark ? or Jaṭ. chuṭṭā, Si. chuṭō, gall ?]

chuṭ² A drop : kane chāanā chuṭṭas ēte, give me a drop of tea ; kanā ditarnā chuṭ nā mōnāi hāzir e, the last drop of my blood is at your service ; nane dīr-chuṭṭas titau, not a drop of water did he give me [fr. chuṭṭing²]

chuṭṭing¹ To escape from, get rid of : dāki ōde khalk, dāsā markān chuṭṭāne, he was bowled over by cholera, but is now out of danger ; babō urāṭi kān, pudiān chuṭṭin, come, let's go indoors and escape from the cold ; sardār bass, nane ōftā dūān chuṭṭifē, the chief came and delivered us out of their hands [Si., Jaṭ. chhuṭ-]

chuṭṭing² To drip : kanā dūe kāchū taṛē, ditar iānta chuṭṭā, he cut my hand with the knife and blood dripped from it ; dā urā pirān dīr-a chuṭṭifik, this house lets the rain in ; ō nā khanteān chuṭṭāne, he has dripped down from your eyes, *i.e.*, he is dearer to you than life itself. [Tam. coṭṭu, Kan. toṭṭu, a drop, Tam. coṭṭu, Malt. caṭe, to drip]

chuṭṭōk Medicinal drops : ōnā khante chuṭṭōkas ka ki jōṛ marēr, put some drops in his eyes to make them well [chuṭṭ-(ing)² + -ōk]

chuṭuk Short, espec. of a beard : nā ilumnā rish chuṭuk e, your brother has got a nanny-goat beard.—chuṭuk khalling To dig at the dam's udders : rōṛe halh, ḍaggie pāṭh aff, bāzangā chuṭuk khallingān kasfe-ta, tie up the calf, the cow has no milk, it'll kill her with all its butting [con. with chuṭ², chuṭṭing² ?]

chuṭukki Condition of having a short or nanny-goat beard [chuṭuk + -ī]

chuṭuk-rīsh Short-bearded, with a nanny-goat beard : chuṭuk-rīshā bandagh bēakl-a marēk, a man with a nanny-goat beard must be a fool ; sōbanā jammar ō chuṭuk-rīshā arēān khulīpa (prov.), don't mind morning clouds or a man with a nanny-goat beard ['short beard']

chuṭuk-rīshī Condition of having a short beard [chuṭuk-rīsh + -ī]

D

-d Substantival suffix invariably attached to the nom. of the demonstrative pronouns dā, ē, ō and the interrogative arā if followed immediately by the 3rd pers. of the subs. verb., and attached optionally otherwise, Grammar §§ 130, 144 [< Drav. neuter suffix -d, Grammar Introduction, pp. 15, 16]

dā This, this one, proximate demonstrative pronoun, adj. Grammar § 126 and subs. § 127 seq. Occas. used as the nom. plur. §§ 47, 130 ; dā salīsur, these were left over [not related to Psht. dā ; but Drav. like the other two demonstratives ē, ō, the remote significance of a in Drav. notwithstanding ; ā < a < i, cf. ar- and Drav. ir- to be, han- and Drav. in- sweet, etc., and also Jhal. var. dīkha for dākha ; d- is from the on-glide, d < j < y, cf. dēr ; the change was poss. affected by the final consonant in the full form dād, and also but less prob. by Psht. dā]

da- One of the bases of danning.

dabba Leather vessel for holding ghee, etc. [P.]

dabuli Snuff-box [Psht. dabley, Bal. dabla, Jaṭ. dabli, Si. dabbulī]

dād¹ This one, this, the full form of the nom. sing. of the proximate demonstrative pronoun ; occas. used as the dat.-acc. sing., Grammar § 130 [dā + -d]

dād² Gift [P.]

dāfk These ones, these, nom. plur. of the proximate demonstrative pronoun, Grammar §§ 127-28 [dā + -f-¹ + -k]

dag Road, highway. Of the nature of a highway [Bal., Jaṭ. ; Si. dagg^{u}]

dāgh Brand, branding, commonly used as a cure, Life-history § 161: daunō Brāhūias khamparōs ki piḍḍāi-ta dāghas irat maf, you're not likely to find a Brahui who hasn't got a brand or two on his belly.—dāgh tining To brand, cauterise: Ghāzī Khān Lēhrie (khudā bashkhe!) Khōzdāraṭi khanāṭ, musi sad ō chil dāgh maghūmnā raghaki tēnā natāi tissas, in Khozdar I saw Ghazi Khan Lehri (God be merciful to him!), he had branded himself 340 times on his leg for sciatica [P.]

daghā Imposture, fraud [P.]

daghābāz Deceitful. Cheat [P.]

daghābāzī Deceitfulness. Cheating [P.]

daghām The wild onion scorzonera, eaten by shepherds.

daghar Kid: chōriā mārāi, nibbarā ōlākhhāi, garriā dagharāi, rēshiā huchchāi shart khalpa, don't put your money on an orphan child, a weak pack-animal, a mangey kid or a galled camel; dā harrafasēnā daghar e, this is the young of a hill-goat. Fawn: mādaāskanā randaṭ dagharas hināka, a fawn was following the deer.

dāghing To measure, with a vessel by pouring: asi rupaīnā ghalla kanki dāgh, measure me out a rupee's worth of grain. To pour out words: yār, dāsā dāghingaṭi us, friend, now you're pulling the long bow. To humiliate: dā maskharaghān dāghās-ta? did you down him over this empty jest? [hardly con. with dāgh, 'to measure up to the mark'?]

daghū Small kid [< daghar+dim. -ū]

dah Ten [P.]

dāh Complaint.—dāh kanning To complain: ō har-vakht barēk, kaneāi dāh-a kēk, he's for ever coming and complaining against me.—dāh tining To complain. [Bal. dāhn, Jāṭ. dhāh, Si. dānhan]

dahun In this manner, thus [var. of daun]

dāi Midwife, nurse [Bal., Psht., Jaṭ., Si.]

dāiskā, dāiskān Up to now [var. of dāskā, dāskān]

dāk These ones, these [loc. Sar. var. of dāfk, Grammar § 128]

dākā, dākān From here, hence, Grammar § 388: dākān pēshan ma, get out of this. By this way, hereabouts, § 390: dākān hin ki kasar jwān e, go this way, the road's clear; dākān tūlh, sit over here. Hereafter, after this, § 390: dākān guḍ Shālāi rāhī massun, hereafter we set out for Quetta [appar. a fusion of dā + -ik + -ān, 'this-at-from', and dā + -ikā, 'this-up to']

dākāne guḍ, dākāne pad Hereafter, after this [dākān + -e ² + guḍ, pad, var. of dākān guḍ, pad]

dakkī Earthen pot [Si.]

dākha, dākhadār, dākhar, dākhas Proximate demonstrative pronoun of quantity and secondarily of number, Grammar § 150. This much, as much as this (adj.): dākha dīr kane ēte, give me just as much water as this; dākha vār titavas-ta ki kāghazas nimishta kē, they didn't even allow him time enough to write a letter. So many, as many as this (adj.): dākha dē i dāṛē matanuṭ, I've not been here all these days. This much, as much as this (subs.): dākha zinda marēv ki tēnā nwāsaghāte khaniv! may I live but long enough to see grandsons of my own! dākhas aḍ ka, wait just a moment. So many, as many as this (subs.): nī dākhatō antei bassunus? why have you come with as many as this? As big as this, of this size (with the attributive endings): ī dākhasō shōkas khanāṭ, I saw a fox this size [dākhadar < dā + A. qadr, dimension; dākha, dākhar are contractions; dākhas < dākhar, with the change of -r to -s prob. facilitated by assimilation with -as¹]'

dākhil Entry [A.]

dalīl Proof. Opinion [A.]

dalla Female go-between: dā balla-as aff, dā dalla-as e, tēnā urāṭi illēpa-ta, this isn't a good old lady, this is a go-between, don't let her inside your house [A. dallāla]

dallāl Broker, agent [A.]

dalvat Wealth: ba khairat, barō dalvat, welcome! may wealth fall to you. Cattle (loc. Jhal.): dā dalvatātēki bei arākā hatēv? where am I to get grass for this cattle? [A. daulat]

dam Breath: dam-ta barēk kāik, kastane, his breath comes and goes, he's not dead. Moment: damas tūlh, nē batangina, wait a moment, we'll call you in.—dam danning (darēnging, Grammar § 277) To get out of breath, become tired: swāriān i hich dam-a dappara, I don't get a bit tired from riding; ainō i dam darēnut, pāṭaki hinōi affat, I'm tired out to-day, I'm not on for wood-gathering; mashanā laggingtō nī bāz dam darēngānus? have you got very blown climbing the hill? nā hardēnā dīh ō faryādān nan dam darēn, we got tired of your constant complaints and grievances.—dam kanning To breathe upon, by way of charm: kubēnik halkunō-ta, dir dam kabō, hatibō ikita, he's seized with evil spirits, charm some water and bring it for him; kane dūsha-as kungune, jōgie hatibō ki dam kē-tā, I've been bitten by a snake, fetch the snake-charmer to breathe on the bite.—dam kashshing To draw breath, take a breather, rest: tūlbō ki sāatas dam kashshin, sit down and let's recover our breath for a while; mulke shōm kabō ki dam kashshe, break up the land and leave it exposed to the air [P.]

dām Snare, net.—dām shāghing To set a snare [P.]

damāma Kettle-drum [P.]

dāmān Skirt of a hill [P.]

damb Mound, espec. an ancient mound: dā mutkunō dambas e, this is a mound of old débris. In ruins: kanā urā dāsā damb massune, my house is now in ruins.—damb kanning To reduce to ruins, demolish: tōpe ki khalkur, damb karē-ta, when they fired the cannon, it reduced it to ruins; dākha hīt kanningaṭī us ki kanā kāṭume damb karēnus, you are talking such a lot that you've reduced my brain to pulp [also Bal.]

dambūra Musical instrument with three more rarely two, strings: dā masir shūm e, nanikān dandān-a nusik, likhaṭī-ta dambūranā tāras taf, this girl's unlucky, she grinds her teeth a-nights, tie a guitar string round her neck.—dambūra khalling To play the guitar [Bal. dambīro, P. ṭambūra]

dam-dar Tired out: hamē dam-darā bandaghāte iragh ētibo, give those tired fellows some food; ō dam-dar bass, bash kappa-ta, he came in fagged out, don't wake him up [dam + dar, base of danning, v. dam danning]

damī Breath. Moment [dam + -ī]

dam-kushta Breathless, out of breath, blown [dam + P. kushta, extinguished]

damōk Bellows [dam + -ōk, as if adj. part. fr. a verb *dam-ing, cf. bandōk, kullōk, etc.; P. dama]

dā-mōn This side, on this side ['this front']

dāmun Skirt [P. dāman]

dāna Grain, berry, fruit-seed. Pimple, boil.—dāna biṭing To shed fruit, ripen, of fruit-trees.—dāna kanning To get a boil, etc.: kanā khananā kōk hushingaṭī e, dāna karēne, ant karēne? the corner of my eye is burning, is there a sty coming or what? [P.]

dānā Wise, learned. Wise man [P.]

dāna-bandī Crop-appraisement [P.]

dandān Tooth: daun budṛū halk ki sī dandānān-ta asiṭ salītau, he came such a cropper that not one of his thirty teeth was left in his head—i.e., he has quite done for himself.—dandān kashshing (kharrifing) To teethe: chūcha dandān dāsā kashshingaṭī e, the child is now teething.—dandān nusing To grind one's teeth [P.]

dandān-rōdi The cutting of the first teeth, Life-history §§ 45-47 [dandān + rōdi fr. Bal. rūd-, to grow]

dang Boundary, frontier [Si. dang^u]

dāng In this direction, hither, Grammar § 388. Hitherto [dā + -ng]

dāngāi Towards this direction, Grammar § 388 [dāng + -āi]

dāngān From this direction, hence, Grammar § 388: ainō dāngān tahō kashshingaṭī e, to-day the wind's blowing from this direction. Henceforth, from this time forth:

dāngān ki dē ṭik ēte tā dēanā kihalēngiskān rōcha tōbō, fast from the rising up to the going down of the sun [dāng + -ān]

dāngi In this direction, hither: dāngi ba, come over here; dāngi ēngi zag͟hme tēnā paṭṭā, ōde k͟hantau, he searched hither and thither for his sword, but couldn't find it. Hitherto, Grammar § 390: istōān dāngi kane hilh karēne, I've had fever from last night up to this [dāng + -ī²; cf. Tam. iṅgu and iṅgē]

dāng ki As long as. Until (with neg.) Grammar §§ 421-3 [' hitherto that ']

dānkū Parched grain.—dānkū kanning To parch [cf. Jaṭ. dāngī, grain-roasting pan, Si. dāngī, baking-pan]

danning (imper. da, dar-ak, pres. dē-, past darē-, neg. stem dar-, Grammar §§ 186, 259) To take away, hullie darak, take away the horse. To take off, remove: zag͟hm ōnā dūe darē, the sword took his hand off. To carry off, a prize, etc., win: avalikō gōe dē darē? who carried off the first race? ī gwāzie nēān darōṭ, I bet I'll win the game off you. To usurp: ī tāiskā zinda uṭ, nī ama kanā māle dēsa? so long as I'm alive, how can you usurp my property? To cut (of a knife): chāk͟hū kunṭ e, giṛāe dappak, the knife's blunt, it won't cut a thing. To blight, spoil: pudī faslāte dattane, the frost hasn't damaged the crops [bases da-, dar-; con. with Gōṇ. yē- (cf. dir. Gōṇ. yēr)?]

dar- One of the bases of danning.

dāṛakō This one over here, Grammar § 126: dāṛakō jwānō tūfakas e, halēsa-ta, halh-ta, this one over here is a first-rate gun, if you want to take it, take it [< dād + -kō]

darbār Court of a ruler, durbar, levée [P.]

dard Pain. Colic [P.]

dare nan The night before last [< darō +nan, 'the night with which yesterday began', Grammar § 393]

dariāft Enquiry.—dariāft kanning To make enquiries, enquire [P.]

dariāv River, sea (the former is specified by hanēn, sweet, the latter by sōr, salt): hanēnā dariāv handād e ki lakkiā Sindaṭ-a vahik, sōrangā dariāve Kārāchiṭi k͟hanōs, a river it is that flows into the mighty Indus, and the sea you may see at Karachi [P. daryā]

dariāv-sōr Sea [' river-salt ']

daricha Window. Shelf [P.]

darkār Needed, necessary [P.]

dark͟hāst Request, petition [P. dark͟hwāst]

darō Yesterday, adv. Grammar § 393: irā hullī darō halkuṭ, I bought two horses yesterday. Declinable substantive, § 394: darōān ki pir malingā, tāiskā dasingaṭi e, since yesterday when the rain began, it has never ceased pouring [not P. dī-rōz, but orig. a demonstrative adv. like ainō, to-day, Tam. andru, that day; cf. Kuṛ. cerō, Malt. cewr, yesterday?]

dārū Medicine. Spice. Powder, gunpowder [P.]

darvāza Door [P.]

darz Seam: darz tuṛingāne, the seam has come unstitched: Fissure, cleft: drākāṇe pā ki dā darvāzag͟hān tahō-a barēk, darzāte-ta halē, tell the carpenter there's a draught through the door, he must stop the cracks. Suture, space between the ribs: kanā sīnanā darzāk malingānō, sāṭ ka-tā, I've sprained my ribs, put a plaster on them.—darz kanning To hem: kanā kūse darz ka, hem my shirt [P.]

darzi Tailor [P.]

dāṛ- Obl. base sing. of dā, dād, Grammar § 128 [< dā -d-]

daṛa Heap, mound, hillock: dā daṛag͟hān hēpār ma, kure k͟hanōs, go the other side of this hillock and you ought to see the flock. In heaps, heaped up: bei daṛa e, tammāne, the grass is lying in heaps.—daṛa kanning To heap up: ēnak͟hō k͟hōlume daṛa karēnuṭ, hamar nī kunēsa, kun, this year I've laid in wheat by stacks, eat your fill [Jaṭ. dhiṛā, dhaṛā, Si. daṛō]

daṛaka Threat, intimidation.—daṛaka tining To threaten, intimidate [Jaṭ. daṛkā, Si. daṛkō]

daṛanging To get down, etc. [var. of daṛinging]

daṛau Pawing of the ground.—daṛau k͟halling To paw the ground: hullīte kadīm ētibō, daṛau k͟hallingaṭī ō, give the horses some grain, they're pawing the ground. To evince impatience: kanā urānā bandag͟hāk kul daṛau-a k͟halēra, ki nanki dalvat hata, shukr-a kappasa, my folk are all impatient for me to bring them money, but they are never grateful [Si. daṛahō, Jaṭ. daṛṛah]

dāṛe- Base of certain proximate demonstrative adverbs of place [< dāṛ- + -e-]

dāṛē } Here. The full form dāṛēk is
dāṛēk } imperative if immediately followed by the copula and is otherwise optional but not common, Grammar § 388: dāṛē k͟hāch, sleep here; ī dāṛēk uṭ, I'm here [dāṛe- + -ik]

'dāṛēkā } Up to here. Hitherto. The
dāṛēkān } form dāṛēkān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [dāṛe- + -ikā(n); rare var. of dāṛēskā(n)]

dāṛēsk Here, Grammar § 388 [dāṛe- + -isk; rare var. of dāṛē(k)]

dāṛēskā } Up to here, Grammar § 388:
dāṛēskān } hullie dāṛēskā dudēf, galop the horse up to here; ōnā rand dāṛēskān e, his track goes so far. Hitherto, up to this time. The form dāṛēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula [dāṛe- + -iskā(n)]

daṛifing To make to get down, etc.: mashān kure daṛif, bring the flock down the hill. To knock down, raze to the ground: dā divālnā darze halif, navā pir daṛife ta, have the crack in this wall stopped up or the rain will bring it down; ōnā urāe daṛif, raze his house to the ground [c. of daṛing]

daṛing To get down, go down, descend: mak͟hlūk bīnin tēnā kutte huchchāte kulle harfēnō, Kachchiāi daṛānō ki sēlh anā guzrāne hamōṛē kēr, the people have been driven by hunger to take all their flocks and camels and go down to the Kachhi to pass the winter there; chuk daṛā, kanā mōnāi tūs, the bird hopped down and perched in front of me. To dismount: hullie tōr ki ī daṛiv, hold the horse to let me dismount; sardār hulliān daṛā, nan kul rāhī massun piāda, the chief dismounted from his horse, so we all went along on foot [Tam. iṛanku, Mal. iṛaṇṇu, Tel., Kan. eṛagu; for d- cf. dā, dēr, but ṛ < ṛ is unusual]

daṛinging To get down, etc. [deponent form of daṛing, Grammar § 279]

daṛz Seam, etc. [var. of darz]

daṛzī Tailor [var. of darzī]

dāsā Now, just now, soon, proximate demonstrative adverb of time, Grammar § 388: dāsā hōg͟hingnā vak͟ht aff, it's not the time now for weeping; ō dāsā bassune, he has just arrived; ō dāsā barēk, he'll be coming soon [< dā + loc. -is + loc. -āi; cf. dāskā]

dasing To sow: sā handā mulkāṭī antei dasingaṭī us? why are you sowing barley in this field? To pour, of rain, snow, etc.: pir-a dasik, k͟hōlum-a k͟hassik, it rains and throws down wheat!—children's shout when it rains; Mastungaṭī nan ō dē mish-a dasik, it rains dust night and day in Mastung [con. with dassing? or with daṛing?]

dask Thread: k͟haningaṭī us ki daske tāv tiningaṭī uṭ nā puchchātēki? don't you see that I'm twisting the thread for your clothes? [fusion of P. dashk and dasta]

dāskā } Up to now. The form dāskān
dāskān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388: dāskā batane, he hasn't come yet; dasingnā vak͟ht dāskān e, sowing time lasts up till now [dā + -iskā(n)]

daski Made of thread, cotton [dask + -ī]

dasmusār Groping with the hands.—dasmusār kanning To grope with the hands: dasmusār ka, tīlīte kane ēte, grope for the matches and give me them [P. dast, hand + musār]

dasmusāra Groping with the hands [var. of dasmusār]

dasnumāz Ablution before prayer.—dasnumāz kanning To perform ablutions before prayers [P. dastnamāz]

daspāk Handkerchief, towel [P. dast-pāk]

daspanja Glove [< P. dastanjan by assimilation with panja]

daspēch Glove [P. dast, hand + pēch]

dassing To knock down, fell: ōfk kanā khallingki much massur, iraṭṭe-tā ī vāratō dassāṭ, they got together to beat me, but I knocked down two of them at a time; kharāse dassa ki guḍḍin-ta, fell the bullock and let's slaughter it [Jaṭ. dass-, Si. das-]

dasta Handle. Pestle. Wing of an army; espec. one of the two divisions of the army of the Brabui Confederacy: bāziṭī Jhalavānnā dasta Sarāvānnā dastaghān bāz e, in actual numbers the Jhalawan contingent is stronger than the Sarawan [P.]

dastār Turban [P.]

dastar-khāna Napkin, table-cloth [P. dastār-khwān]

dast-bīn Palmist [P. dast, hand + P. bīn, looker]

dast-bīnī Palmistry [dast-bīn + -ī]

dast-guhār Bridesmaid [P. dast, hand + Bal. gōhār, sister]

dastūnk Bead bracelet [P. dast, hand + -ū-nk]

dastūr Custom. Manner: ō ant dastūraṭ kask? how did he die? [P.]

dasht Plain, plateau [P.]

daulat Wealth [var. of dalvat]

daulatdār } Wealthy [P.]
daulatmand }

daun In this manner, thus, Grammar § 388: tūfak bandagh daun-a khalēk, a man fires like this. Such as this, with the attr. endings, § 182 [dā + -(h)un; v. ēhun]

daura Circuit, tour [P.]

davā Medicine; remedy [A.]

dāvā Claim, suit, accusation [A. da'vā]

dāvadī This day: dāvadīnā dē khairaṭ gidārēngā, to-day passed off all right; dāvadīān ī nētō tūlpara, from this day forth I decline to live with you. To-day: ī ōde dāvadī khantanuṭ, I've not seen him to-day [appar. dā + dē¹; perh. orig. dā-ōi-dē, cf. nanōinan]

dāz Dust, espec. flying dust: dā sundūkhnā kāṭumāı dāz tammāne, there's dust lying on the top of this box; asi swāre dāz aff (prov.), a single rider raises no dust—*i.e.*, a man without followers is of little account; ī nētō daunō karēmas kēva ki nā dāzāte harfiv, I'll deal with you in such a manner as to make your dust fly.—dāz kanning To raise dust: dāz kappa ki sardār dāṛē tūsune, don't raise dust as the chief's sitting here [Bal. dāz, Jaṭ. daz, Si. daz*]

dāzī Dusty: dā kasaraṭ himpan ki navā nanā mōchaṛik dāzi marēr, don't let's go by this path or our shoes'll get dusty [dāz + -ī]

dē¹ Sun: dē ō tūbē khudānā nūrān paidā massunō, sun and moon have been created from the light of God; dē pēsh tammāne, the sun has come out; dē ṭik tissune, the sun has risen; dē ki-halēngāne, the sun has set. Sunshine: sil-ta, dēāi tālān ka-ta bāringki, wash it and spread it out in the sun to dry. Day: dā musiṭṭimīkō dē e ki ōfk handāṛē batanō, this is the third day they haven't been here. Time: kanā ilume dē dē khalkaka, he struck my brother time after time; dēas daunō bādshā hum massunō, at times there have actually been such kings; dēas ki mashanā tahān pēsh tammān, numā khalke khanān, as soon as we issued out of the hill, we caught sight of your encampment [not con. with Panj. deh, Jaṭ. dehē, Si. ḍīhᵘ, Skt. divasa-; but Kan. nēsaṛ, sun, Mal. nēram, sun, time, Tam. time]

dē² Who? [var. of dēr]

dē drust Whole day, livelong day, Grammar § 159: dē-drust kārēm karēnuṭ, I've worked the whole day long; dē-drustaṭī hichas batane, no one has come the livelong day ['day-whole']

dēg Cooking-pot: dēganā rahāj tūlōs, puchchāk-ne maun marōr (prov.), if you sit by the cooking-pot your clothes will get black—*i.e.*, you can't touch pitch without being defiled [P.]

dēgdān Fireplace [P.]

dein Inevitable disease, *e.g.*, small-pox, measles, whooping cough. Epidemic [A. dain, debt; 'debt owed to Nature']

dē-kī-halēng Sun-set: dē-kī-halēngtō tōp tavār karē, at sunset the cannon roared out. West: kanā urānā mōn dē-kī-halēngāiṭ e, my house has a west aspect ['sun taking itself down']

dēm-dīdārī The ceremonial first viewing of the face, after birth and marriage. Life-history §§ 27, 138 [P. dēm, face + P. dīdār, sight + -ī]

dēr Who? sing. and plur., but occasionally pluralised, Grammar §§ 132-37. Idiomatically extended to inanimate objects in a few special cases: ōnā pin dēr e? what is his name? [< var. dē² + pers. plur. suffix -r¹, =Drav. inter. base yā + Drav. pers. plur. suffix -ar; cf. Tam. yā-v-ar, who, masc. and fem. plur., which contracted to yār is also used as masc. and fem. sing.; Tuḷ. yēru, who; for the consonantal change cf. Tuḷ. dā, which (sing.), Kan. dāru, which (plur.); cf. also Kur. nē, Malt. nē, nēreh, who]

dērav Threshing-floor [P. dēra, habitation]

dēṛū Borrowing of milch-animals for their milk: bāzangā dēṛūān tēne subak karēnus, you've made yourself cheap with all this borrowing of milch-animals. Animal borrowed for its milk: dēṛūo khwāhisus, titau-ne? didn't he give you back your milch-animal when you asked for it? pēnanā dēṛū nēm-rōchāi pirāik (prov.), a loaned ewe runs dry at noon—*i.e.*, a loan is always demanded back just when it's most inconvenient.—dēṛū halling To take on loan for milch purposes: dā miro dēṛū halkunus, nā jindanā aff? have you borrowed this ewe, isn't it your own? i dā hēṭe dēṛū-a halēva, I'll take this she-goat on loan.—dēṛū tining To loan out for milch purposes: i ōde panch mir dēṛū tissuṭ, I gave him five ewes on loan.

dē-ṭik Sunrise: i dē-ṭikkatō rāhī massuṭ, I started off at sunrise. East: nī dē-ṭikkāi hin, go eastwards ['sun-ray', v. ṭik tining]

dēṭik-pāragh East: Nōshkēnā dēṭik-pāraghāi drakhtas e, there's a tree to the east of Nushki ['sun-ray side']

dēv Hobgoblin, giant [P.]

dhak Blow, stroke: dā pāṭe ī asi dhakkaṭ pirghāt, I cleft this log with a single blow of my hatchet [Bal. dhaka, Si. dhakᵘ, Jaṭ. dhakkā]

dhōbī Washerman [var. of dōbī]

dhōl Drum [var. of dōl]

dīda Pupil of the eye. Apple of one's eye: dīda, dāngi ba, light of my eyes, come here [P.]

dīgar Time of evening prayer [P.]

dikka Push, shove.—dikka halling To stagger.—dikka kuning To be thrust back.—dikka tining To push, shove. To rebuff: pēnanā jwānangāteān kanā īlumnā mār ki kanā kass ass, ī ōde dikka titavaṭ, harfēṭ-ta, I did not reject my brother's son, my own kin, in favour of excellent suitors in other families, but took him as my son-in-law [Bal. dhikav, Si. dhikᵃ]

dikha, dikhadar, dīkhar, dikhas This much, just this much, only as little as this, Grammar § 150: kane dikhasō bākhōas tiss, he gave me such a tiny morsel [loc. Jhal. var. of dākha, etc.; cf. Tel. dī-, obl. base of the prox. demonstr. neuter]

dikhat Troubled, worried, pestered: bāz dikhat massuṭ, I was very worried.—dikhat kanning (tining) To trouble, worry, pester [A. diqqat, trouble]

dikhatī Trouble, worry: bāz dikhatiaṭ khalās karēṭ-ta, I finished it after a lot of trouble [dikhat + -ī]

dilāsā Soothing, comfort.—dilāsā kanning (tining) To soothe, comfort [P.]

dilband Bosom-friend: nī kanā dilband us, you're my bosom friend. Part of the back between the shoulder-blades [P.]

dillā Jar, pitcher [Jaṭ.; Bal., Si. dillō; cf. A. dalw, bucket?]

dilōī Spleen. Spleen-disease [Bal.; hardly con. with P. dil, heart?]

diluk Metal ornament placed in the central bit of the ear next the cheek [fr. P. dil, heart?]

din Faith, religion: dīnanā mār, ilum, etc., adopted son, brother, etc., (or simply) dear friend [A.]

dindār Pious, religious [P.]

dindāri Piety [P.]

dinnā Whose? gen. of dēr, Grammar § 133 [<dēr + -nā, or dē[2] + -nā: the shortening of the included vowel is characteristically Drav.]

dīr Water: i dīranā bajaṭ tammitanuṭ ki ni kane kasfis, lit. I haven't fallen on top of the water for you to kill me, i.e., I haven't fallen so low as to be at your mercy; i tēnā masiṛe dīranā khērāi biṭ-para, ni antei bassunus? I'm not going to fling my daughter to the dogs, why have you come after her? māle darēn, saudā matau, handun dīranā bajaṭ biṭēn-ta, we took the cattle off, but I can hardly say we sold them, we just gave them away for practically nothing; nā khananā dīr tammāne, the water of your eyes has dropped, i.e., you've grown shameless (v. *trump*). Flood-water: ōnā bishe dīr darē, the flood carried away his donkey. Climate: kane Sēvinā dīr sāchitau, the Sibi climate didn't suit me. Juice, sap: hilhie hanārnā dīr zū jōṛ-a kēk, pomegranate juice will soon cure fever. dīr danning To be in flood: antei makhipēsa? gwaz-ne dīr darēne, why shouldn't you laugh? the channel to your lands is brimming with water, i.e., you've got the lion's share.—dīr kanning To melt: surfe dīr ka ki sum jōṛ kēn, melt the lead and let's make bullets. To liquidate, clear off: tēnā kaule dīr-a ētiva, I'll carry out my promise.—dīr manning To get into a melting condition: kanā lōk mast massune, kohān-ta dīr massune, my camel is rutting, his hump's all flabby; bināṇ kanā ust dīr manningaṭi e, my heart is sinking with hunger.—dīr shāghing To pour water. To bathe: bāsunā dēāi dīr shāghing jwān aff, it isn't good to bathe in the broiling sun.—dīr taling To turn irrigation water on, irrigate, water: bāghe dīr tafēnus? have you watered the garden? dīr tining To water: pālēze dīr ēte, water the melon-patch [not Jaṭ. nir, Si. nir*, Skt. nira-, for there seems no link between Jaṭ., Si. n- and Brah. d-; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. nir, Goṇ. yēr, Kui siru; and also perh. Tam., Mal., Kan. ir-, moisture]

diri Watery. Juicy. Brisk: dā dīriō ōlākhas e, this is a brisk animal [dīr + -i]

dirse Any one? Grammar § 181: dirse bassune? has any one come? No one (with neg.): dirse pāp ki ō khānavāda-as e, nobody could call him a gentleman [dēr + -asi?]

dishtār Betrothed youth or girl: sālum tēnā dishtāre pōshāk-a ētik, it's for the bridegroom to provide clothes for his affianced; dā mār kanā masiṛnā dishtār e, this lad is my daughter's fiancé.

ditar Blood: bāsuniān kanā bāmusān ditar-a kāik, the heat makes my nose bleed; kane huch kung, dūe-ka kishkā, ditar-ka salipak, ditare tafbō, the camel bit me and nearly took my hand off, my blood won't stop, bind it up; ō nā ditarki malās e, he's thirsty for your blood; ōnā ditar kane bāz hanēn mass, I loved him dearly; kanā ditar nāṛtō lahr-a kumpak (prov.), my blood won't boil with yours, i.e., we are of different race, and agreement is impossible.—ditar kanning (kashshing) To make to bleed: ō kanā bāmuse ditar karē, he made my nose bleed [Kan. nettar, Tel. nettaru, Tuḷ. netturu, Gōṇ. nattur, Kuvi notori, Kui nederi]

ditari Bloody: kantō maskhara kappa, nōn ditari karōṭ-ne, don't try jokes on me, or I'll make your face bloody for you [ditar + -i]

ditar-khōr Ferocious. Fire-eater ['blood-eater']

divāl Wall [P.]

dō Two, confined to compound numerals like bist ō dō, 22, dō ō nēm, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and compound words [P.]

dōāra A second time, twice, again [P. du-bāra]

dōbi Washerman [Psht. dōbī, Si. dhōbbi; etc.]

dōch Leather-strap: dōchas bata ki tēnā hullinā tange gandiv, fetch me a strap to cobble my horse's girth with [cf. Bal. dōch-, P. dōkht-, cobble]

dōd Custom: dā nanā dōd aff ki kāṭum-pāsh chirrēngin, it is no custom of ours to go about bare-headed [Psht.]

dōl Drum.—dōl kanning (khalling) To beat the drum (espec. to assemble people together): dōl karēr, shahrān pēsh tammān, they beat the drum, and we hurried outside the village.—dōl tōning To engage a drum (for a wedding, etc.): tēnā mārana barāmāi ī dah dē dōl tōrēṭ, I engaged the drum for ten days at my son's wedding [Jaṭ.; Bal. dhōl, P. duhul]

dō-mila } Double barrelled [dō + P. mil,
dō-mili } barrel]

dōs Slit, gap: ē divālnā dōsān pēsh tam, bāghas khanisa, get through the gap in that wall and you'll see a garden; dā khavānā dōsān dir-a kāik, the water is leaking through the slit in this water-skin. Split, pierced: kanā uste khalpa, mustān dōs e, don't break my heart, it's pierced already; dōsangā divālnā dōse halh, mend the gap in the broken wall.—dōs kanning To slit, pierce: khafe-ta dōs ka ki durr shāghin-ta, pierce her ear for us to put the ear-ring in.

dōst Friend.—dōst banning To be held dear: kane daunā rang dōst-a barēk, I'm fond of such colours.—dōst tōning To hold dear: bāvaghān lumma chunāe dōst-a tōrik, a mother is fonder of her child than a father [P.]

dōsti Friendship, love [P.]

dō-shambē Monday [P. dō-shamba]

dōzakh Hell [P.]

drab The wild grass eragrostis cynosuroides, used as fodder [Psht., Bal.; Jaṭ. drabh, Si. ḍḍabhᵘ; Skt. darbha-]

drāhi Rendezvous of a raiding party [Bal., Jat.; Si ḍḍāhī]

drāhū Wild, of animals: murrān ki khanāṭ mate, khwāisaka, khuṛk illētau kane, drāhū ass, the hill-goat was grazing when I espied it but it wouldn't let me come near, it was too wild; chukkāk drāhū ō, the birds are wild [loc. Nushki; con. with drihav; cf. Si. ḍḍāᵘ, fear, Skt. drāva-, flight]

drākān Carpenter [Bal. drakān, Jaṭ. darkhān, Si. drakʰanᵘ, etc.]

drākh Well, in good health [var. of durākh]

drākhī Health [var. of durākhī]

drakht Tree [P.]

drāl Leather strap [P. duvāl]

drang[1] Leather curd-bag.

drang[2] Precipice: ē drangān irā hēṭ jang karisa tahmār, pinnār, two hill-goats fell fighting from that precipice and were smashed to atoms. Sudden calamity: kaneāi ballō drangas daṛēngāne, I dāsā mōne dērāi haṛsiv? a great calamity has fallen upon me, to whom should I now turn? [Bal.]

drang[3] Stoppage of labour in childbirth: niāṛie khalh halkaka, kanā iṛ gidrēngā, piḍ-purr ass, ōde drang tammā, the lady was in labour, but my sister who was enceinte passed by, and the lady's labour was stopped, Life-history § 19 [P. dirang, hindrance, delay]

dranjing To hang up: dranjāṭ-ta, guṛā khalkuṭ-ta, I strung him up and beat him (to make him confess); ō tēnā gandaghā kārēmteān tēne dranjifē, he brought his hanging on himself by his wickedness [Bal. dranj-]

dranna The wild bush artemisia, used as fodder and fuel.

dranzing To throw up in the air [var. of drāzing]

drassam Goat's hair: dā gwāla drassamnā e; this sack is made of goat's hair; huchchanā drassam, camel's hair [drass-(a)m; Si. ḍāsᵃ, Ormuri dās, Wakhi δürs]

drāzing To throw up in the air, winnow: jōhāne drāzingaṭī ō, they are winnowing the corn heap.

drēgh Afterbirth, of animals.

drēghas What a pity! drēghas, nī kane must-a pārēsa, ī bandōbast-a karēṭa, what a pity! had you saih so before, I should have made arrangements.—drēghas ki Oh that: drēghas ki kanā mār matavēsa, dāsā antei daun sharminda massuṭa? Oh that you had not been my son, or why should I now have been put to such shame? drēghas ki kanā piḍḍān khalas paidā massaka, na ki nī, would

that I had given birth to a stone and not to you [P. diregh + -as, prob. not indef. article but = ass, 'it was a pity']

drēsh Uniform, dress.—drēsh kanning To trim: tēnā puzhzhaghāte drēsh karēne, he's trimmed his hair [Eng.; mil.]

drīhav Sudden movement of surprise, etc.: drīhave-ta khanās? did you see him start? drīhavān kanā ust laṛzingaṭī e, my heart is thumping from the shock.—drīhav kanning To be startled: tūfaknā tavār ki mass, drīhav karēṭ, ilume tēnā kahōk khanāṭ, when the gun went off, I started up and saw my brother lying dead. To be startled in one's sleep: drīhav karēṭ, kāṭum-ka khalh-a kēk, I woke with a start and my head aches.—drīhav tining To startle: tughān drīhav tissus kane, you startled me out of my sleep; drīhav tifēs-ta, ki navā khank-ta bash marēr, don't startle him in his sleep or he'll get sore eyes [Bal.; con. with drāhū]

drik Jump, leap.—drik tining To jump, leap [Bal. ḍrik, Jaṭ. dharakk]

drikking To jump, leap: jōān drik, jump over the stream; sōk ḍaghāṭēti drikkingaṭī ō, the lambs are frisking in the fields. To pride oneself on: nī tēnā sardārnā bilāi drikkisa, nanā khudā, you glory in the protection of your chief, our protection is God [fr. drik]

drōgh Lie, falsehood. False.—drōgh pāning (taṛing) To tell lies, to lie [P. darōgh]

drōgh-taṛ Liar: drōgh-taṛnā mōn maun e, a liar's face is blackened [drōgh + taṛ(ing), 'lie-cutter']

drōh Treachery, fraud: nī kane drōhaṭ darēs hēsus, ī tēnaṭ gahas batavaṭa, you took and brought me here by treachery, I should never have come of my own accord.—drōh kanning To act treacherously: ō nantō drōh-a kēk, he'll deal treacherously with us [Jaṭ., Psht. drōh, Bal. ḍrōh, Si. ḍḍōhᵘ, Skt. drōha-]

drōhā Conjuration, oath, warning [var. of drōhī²]

drōh-bāz Traitor [drōh + P. bāz, player]

drōhī¹ Treacherous: kanā sangatāk kul kantō drōhī ō, my comrades are all ready to betray me [drōh + -ī]

drōhī² Conjuration, oath: nē drōhī e khudā ō khudānā rasūlnā, ki har matlabasēki ki ī nē shāghiva, rāst pās, I conjure thee by God and God's prophet that in the object for which I use thee thou shouldst speak the truth—the diviner's stock address to the shoulder-blade before commencing his divination. Warning: nē drōhī e, nanā shahrāi bafēs, aga-na nan nē khalēna, I warn you not to come to our village, or we'll thrash you.—drōhī tining To conjure, warn solemnly: ī drōhī tissunuṭ-ne, nī ama kāsa? how dare you go after my solemn warning? [Jaṭ.; Si. ḍḍōhī]

drōhuṛ Greed: nē drōhuṛ karēne dānā kuningki? are you filled with desire to eat it? Early months of pregnancy, Life-history §§ 9, 10 [cf. not drōh, 'the treacherous time', but Skt. dohada-, dohala-, daurhṛda-, longings of a pregnant woman]

drōsh Cutting a mark on an animal's ear, ear-marking an animal for sacrifice, etc. Ear-mark. Ear-marked [P. darōsh, lancet, the mark left by cautery]

drōshi Ear-marked for sacrifice [drōsh + -ī]

drōshum Features: kanā māranā drōshum ō kanā ilumnā drōshum asiṭṭ ō, my son and my brother are the same in feature; drōshumān Brāhūī khaningik, you can see from his features that he's a Brahui. Countenance: drōshumān-ta kane mālūm e ki sinō ghussa e, I can see from his face that he's in a bad temper to-day [drōsh + -(u)m, 'ear-mark, distinctive markings'? also Bal.]

drōt The ceremonial kissing of a woman within the prohibited degrees on head and covered hand after a prolonged absence or on high days and holidays.—drōt tining To salute a woman within the prohibited degrees with a ceremonial kiss: bāva, īṛ-nā bassune, basha, drōt ēte-ta, my boy, your sister's come, get up and greet her with a kiss. Especially used of the salu-

tations by the kinsmen to the mistress of the mourning, Life-history § 290 [P. durūd, benediction, salutation]

drōtī Cash present given by a youth to his future mother-in-law at his first ceremonial visit after the betrothal, Life-history § 99 [drōt + -ī]

drug A wild grass, used as fodder.

drungi Wooden frame under which a new-born babe is laid: chunāc drungiti khāchif, put the child to sleep under its shelter.

drust[1] All, the whole, subs., Grammar § 159: drustatō barak, come with them all. Adj.: bandaghāk drust hinānō, the men have all gone. Whole (with the attrib. endings): ni drustō iraghas kungunus? have you eaten a whole loaf? [Bal. drust, Psht. drast; P. durust, complete, entire]

drust[2] Recognised [var. of durust]

druste All, the whole, adj., Grammar § 156 [drust[1] + -e[2]]

drustī Recognition. Acquaintance [var. of durustī]

dū Hand: ōde dūaṭ halh, take him by the hand; sardārnā dūe halkuṭ, I shook hands with the chief (*i.e.*, with my superior); kane sardār dūe tiss, the chief shook hands with me (*i.e.*, with his inferior). Arm: ōnā dū pinnāne, his arm is broken; nī bassunus kanā bunyādnā kūringki? harkase tēnā dūk ō, have you come to overwhelm me? each has his arms wherewith to resist. Shoulder or leg of an animal: mēlhe taṛēṭ, nēki dūas mōn-a ētiva, if I kill the sheep, I'll send you a shoulder. Direction: nī rāstikō dūe halh, take the right hand; dā kāsid shēfkō dūān bassune, this messenger has come from below. Occasion, time: aṭ dū kārēm karēne? how many motions has he had? kanā mādiāne sānḍān asi dūas biṭif, have my mare covered once by the stallion.—dū banning To fall to hand, come into one's possession or reach: shikār bandāṛē dū barēk? can one get any sport here? ē hullī nē arākān dū bass? where did you manage to get that horse from?—dū biṭing To put out one's hand: ī dū biṭēṭ, ōnā zaghm dūṭī bass, I put out my hand, and got hold of his sword. To strive for: sāngasēki dū-a biṭiva, maga rasēngpak kane, I'm putting out feelers for a betrothal but can't secure one.—dū danning To thrust one's hand in: lōtaṭī dū da, rupaīas kashsha, put your hand in your purse and take out a rupee; kanā kārēmaṭī dū dappa, don't put your finger in my affairs.—dū halling To lend a helping hand: ainō kaneāi sakhtō sāatas e, kane dū halbō, to-day is a time of stress for me, lend me a helping hand. To take in hand, commence: dā kārēme sōbatō dū halkuṭ, dāsā kala-aṭ khalās massune, I took this work in hand this morning and it's only just finished.—dū harfing To withdraw from: rish-ta kāsām-bā massune, annā tēnā gandaghā kā mteān dū harfpak, though his beard has become as white as wool, yet will he not turn from his evil ways; nī tēnā ganōkiān dū harftanus? haven't you ceased from your folly?—dū hunning To practise palmistry: dū hurōkō bandaghas hatibō ki dūeta hure, khabar ēte, ant-a marēk, fetch a palmist to examine his hand and tell the future; ī hināṭ, tēnā dūe hurifēṭ, harrifēṭ ki mār chiva barēk, I went and had my hand examined by a palmist, and the question I put was when would the boy arrive.—dū khalling To lay hands on, touch: dū khalpa kane, kanā raghas ṭaghalēfisa, don't lay hands on me, you'll start one of my veins; nā giṛāte dū khalpara, I won't touch your things. To grope with the hand: dū khalh, khanisa-ta, grope with your hand and you'll find it. To bustle: dū khalh, kārēme khalās ka ki kān, hurry up and finish the work that we may be off. To play one a trick: ō kane dūas dā saudāṭī khalk, he played me a pretty trick over this deal.—dū khassing To shake one's hand to show there's nothing in it: dā dunyāghān harkas dū khassisa hinōe, all must depart this world empty-handed.—dū murifing To stretch one's hand out at, grasp at: kanā mulkāi dū murifpēs, hands off my lands, please.—dū sakht kanning

To catch hold roughly: i nē dū sakht-a kēva, I'll get hold of you with a vengeance.—dū shāghing To put one's finger in, meddle with, interfere: kanā kārēmtēṭi dū shāghpa, don't meddle with my affairs. To meddle with women, molest; ō pēnanā niāṛite dū shāghāka, ākhir kasfēr-ta, he was always laying hands on other men's women, and they killed him at long last.—dū shēf kanning To lower the hand to food at a funeral feast, Life-history § 279.—dū tafing To clasp hands in entreaty: dū tafēṭ, aṛz karēṭ-ta, aṛze-ka kabūl karē, I clasped my hands and implored him, and he listened to my prayer.—dū tamming To fall to one's hand, come into one's possession or reach: kane hich shikār dū tammitau, I got no sport at all.—dū tining To shake hands with an inferior: kane dū tiss, kulle dū titau, he shook hands with me but not with everybody. To let oneself be caught hold of: i chukkas ṭappī karēṭ, ō kane dū titavaka, I wounded a bird, but it wouldn't let me catch it. [con. with P. dast, cf. Zēbakī dāst, dust, dūst, Sarikolī δūst, Shighni δōst ?]

du- Two, prefix [fr. dō]

dudēnging To run, galop: kanā hullī jwān-a dudēngik, my horse galops well; ē kharāste ḍaghārān dudēf, kashsha, get those oxen on the run and turn them out of the field [cf. P. dav-?]

dūdi Smoke-charm, Life-history § 223 [P. dūd, smoke + -i]

dūdūh Noise of onrush: pēsirākāk mast ō, pēlik kashshānō, dūdūh e-tā ki barēra, the Bactrian camels are rutting, their gorges are hanging out, you can hear the sound of their onrush.—dūdūh kanning To rush madly like a rutting camel: huchehāk dūdūh karēr dākā gidrēngār, the camels rushed madly along this way; nan aga dūdūh karēn, ōftā niāmaṭi tammān, asiṭ hum zinda saliparōe, if we make a sudden onrush and fall upon them, not a single soul will survive [imit.]

dugāma Ambling. Ambler.—dugāma hining To amble [du- + gām, 'two-step'; cf. P. chārgāma]

duhō Smoke.—duhō shāghing tūling To be importunate (lit. to raise a smoke and sit over it): sālas e, duhō shāghānut, tūsunuṭ dā sāngaki, it's a year since I've been pressing for this betrothal [Bal. dūhō, Jaṭ. dhū, Si. dūhō, Skt. dhūmá-]

duhun Thus [var. of daun]

dūi Tongue: aga pēndwār jang karēs, dūie nā taṛiva, if you quarrel again, I'll cut your tongue off; chunā dūī, small tongue, uvula. Language: i nā dūie tippara, I don't understand your language.—dūī tining To give one's word: ni kane dūī tissunus ki nē madat ētōṭ, you've given me your solemn word to help me.

duk Eye of a needle: khudā tēnā kudrataṭ silanā dukkān huchehe gidārēfik, God in his power can make the camel go through the eye of a needle [Jaṭ.; Bal. also dukh]

dukāncha Raised platform or seat [P.]

dukkān Shop [P.]

dukkāndār Shopkeeper [P.]

dū-khālī Empty-handed ['hand empty']

dū-khōrk Empty-handed ['hand empty']

dū-khwār Bead bracelet ['hand bead']

dū-likhī Embracing. Reconcilement.—dū-likhī kanning To put one's arm round another's neck: ō kantō dū-likhī karē, he put his arm round my neck. To be reconciled: ō kantō dū-likhī karē, he became reconciled with me ['arm-neck']

dumchī Crupper [P.]

dūn Well-shaft: bāsuniṭi dūnanā dir machchi marēk, the water in the well gets low in the hot weather; babō ki kān kārēznā dūnteān dir hatarēn, come let's go and fetch water from the kārēz-shafts.—dūn khalling To sink wells: ni kanki dūn khalkunus, khudā kane nijāt ēte, you've dug pits for me, God save me [hardly A. 'low', 'below'?]

dung Bottle: dā dungaṭi khananā dārūk ō, there's eye-lotion in this bottle [Bal.; Si. dungᵃ, copper vessel for storing liquor]

dunō Such as this, indef. attrib. adj. [var. of daunō, v. daun]

dunyā World. Earthly possessions, wealth [A.]

dunyādār Rich, well-to-do [P.]

du-pāda Two-footed. Biped: du-pādanā lummae jwān ka, chārpādanā bāvae (prov.), for a biped get a good mother, for a quadruped get a good sire [du- + pād[1]; P. dō-pāya]

du-ragha Mongrel, hybrid [P. dū-raga]

durākh Well, in good health: nī durākh us? durākh-a-jōṛ us? are you well? are you hale and hearty? Whole, sound: nā khāya durākh e yā pinnāne? is your egg whole or has it got broken? All: Mēngal durākh dākān hampēne hināne, the Mengals have all decamped from here [Bal. durāh]

durākh-a-jōṛ Hale and hearty [durākh + -a[2]- + jōṛ]

durākhī Health: sardārnā durākhīe khwāhiva, here's health to the chief [durākh + -ī]

durkāch Sheep-shears [<du- + Bal. kārch knife, 'double-knife'; cf. P. dū-kārd]

durr Ear-ring [Bal.; Jaṭ. dur, Si. durᵘ; A. 'pearl']

durrēnging } To dare, venture: nī han-
durring } dunō hītas ama durrisa kanā mōnaṭī pāningki? how dare you say such a thing to my face? sardār daun ghussa mass ki kasas durrēngtau pāningāi-ta, the chief got so angry that no one ventured to speak to him; ballō dūsha-as khanāṭ, i durritavaṭ khallingāi-ta, I saw a large snake, but didn't venture to strike it. To dare to make an attack on: ō naneāi durritavas, tēnā jahāi salīsur, they didn't dare to attack us but stuck to their positions; kane umēd arē ki nī kaneāi gahas durriparōs, dā hīte antei-a kēsa? I'm sure you'll never dare to go for me, so why say this? aga ōtō bandaghāk matavasa, nī ōṛāi durrēngāsa, had there been no men with him, you'd have been bold enough to attack him.

durūch Small kind of wagtail: durūchāmbā drakhtāi tammānus, pāsa-ta ki sambāl ka, i bāl-a kēva (prov.), you're like a wagtail perched on a tree and saying 'look out, tree, I'm going to fly off'.

durust Recognised, distinguished: ōftā randāk durust massur, their tracks were recognised.—durust kanning To recognise, distinguish: ōde durust-a kēsa? do you recognise him? [P. 'perfect, accurate']

durustī Recognition: dākha nājōṛ massus ki durustīān hinās, you were ill beyond all recognition. Recognised person, acquaintance: ō kanā durustī mass, he was recognised by me; ōde tippara, ōnā bāva kanā durustī e, I don't know him, but his father is an acquaintance of mine [durust + -ī]

durustī-rāstī Acquaintance: durustī-rāstī khanāṭ, ōftetō jaṭas majlis karēṭ, I saw some acquaintances, and spent a moment chatting with them [durustī + rāst + -ī]

duskhīch Sister-in-law—wife's sister, husband's sister; (occas.) brother's wife [cf. Bal. dushk, dushkīsh, mother-in-law]

dūsha Snake: dūsha-as kungaka kane ki nī daun kattavēsa, better a snake had stung me than that you should have behaved like this; mattaseāi musi vār tūfak khalkuṭ, laggitauta, chāva ki dūsha-asēnā khwāre kungune, I fired three shots at a hill-goat and all three missed, so I guess it must have eaten the bead (in the head) of some snake—which proverbially produces invulnerability [folks-etym. dū(i) shā (ghing), tongue-thrower, biter, cf. bā shāghing; cf. Bal. duzhan, P dōzhana, sting? or Skt. dūṣa-, dūṣaka-, wicked, dūṣya-, poison?]

dushman Enemy [P.]

dushmānī Enmity.—dushmānī kanning To practice enmity [P.]

dutal Two-fold, double, Grammar § 106. Double-dealing: nī dutalō bandaghase us, khudā nēān khair kē, you're a double-dealer, God preserve us from you.—dutal kanning To fold in two: lēpe dutal ka, yakh e, fold the quilt in two, it's freezing. To bend double: dā amarō zaghmas e, dutal karēnuṭ-ta, what a sword! I've bent it double! [du- + tal]

dūt-kash Hole in the roof to let the smoke out [P. dūd-kash]

dutṭuk Doll, puppet. Pupil of the eye: ōnā khananā duttuk maun e, the pupil of her eye is black.

duttuk-gwāzī Playing with dolls.—duttuk-gwāzī kanning To play with dolls: masink duttuk-gwāzī kēra, girls play with dolls ['doll-play ']

duvī Tongue [var. of dūī]

duzz Thief [Bal.; P. duzd]

duzz-hilh Night-fever ['thief-fever ']

duzzī Theft. Stealth: ōde kaneāi duzziaṭ hata, bring him to me by stealth.—duzzī kanning To commit theft, steal [duzz + -ī]

duzzī-hinnām The first and private anointing with henna at a circumcision or bridal, Life-history §§ 28, 110 ['stealth henna ']

duzzing To steal [fr. duzz]

dwāzda Twelve [also Bal.; P. duvāzdah]

Ḍ

ḍab [1] Bird-trap.—ḍab tafing To set a trap [Si. dhabb^{u}, Bal. dab, Jaṭ. dabbā]

ḍab [2] Pressure.—ḍab tining To press down: kārēz tammāne, dire ḍab tissune, the karez has fallen in and driven the water down [Si. dabb^{u}; Jaṭ. dabb-, to press]

ḍabbī [1] With hanging horns: ērakō ḍabbīō kharāsas e, yon's a bullock with hanging horns [Si. ḍabbō, Jaṭ. ḍḍabbā, curved]

ḍabbī [2] Pouch for tobacco, bullets etc. [Jaṭ. ḍḍabbi, small box]

ḍāchī She-camel [Bal., Jaṭ., Si.]

ḍaḍ [1] Strong: aga khudā karē, kanā mār ḍaḍḍō māras marēk, please God, my boy will grow up a strong lad. Manly: ī hakkal tissuṭ-ta ki ḍaḍ marēs, ō harsā, kaneāi julau karē, I called on him to play the man, so he turned and attacked me. Hard: dā iragh ḍaḍḍ e, kantō kuning-a mafak, this bread is too hard for me to eat. Hard-hearted: ḍaḍḍō bandaghas e, rahāi-ta himpa ki khalēk-ne, he's a harsh man, don't go near him or he'll beat you.—ḍaḍ kanning To make strong: asi dēanā hilhān daun habakas massus? uste tēnā ḍaḍ ka, did one day's fever bowl you over like this? pull yourself together [Jaṭ. ḍāhḍā, Si. ḍāḍhō; Skt. dārḍya-]

ḍaḍ [2] Beat of drum.—ḍaḍ tōning To mourn by beat of drum, Life-history § 291 [imit.; Jaṭ. ḍhaḍḍh]

ḍaḍḍī Strength. Manliness. Hardness [ḍaḍ [1] + -ī]

ḍaggī Cow: ḍaggī gharīb jwān e, aga laghattas khalēk, pālhas ētik (prov.), poor old cow is good, even though it kicks, it gives some milk, i.e. his bark is worse than his bite [Jaṭ., Si. ḍhaggī]

ḍaghār Land, culturable land: tukhme kallarangā ḍaghāraṭī daspa (prov.), don't sow seed in saline land, i.e. don't cast pearls before swine. The earth: amānate ḍaghār dōst-a tōrik, ziān-a kappak-ta, the earth will treasure the deposit (i.e. the corpse) and not despoil it. [Bal. dighār; cor. of A. diyār, districts?]

ḍah Warning, alarm, war news: shūmanā khalk khallingik, bakhtāvarnā khalk ḍah harfik (prov.), the unlucky man's encampment is rifled, the lucky man's gets off with a fright.—ḍah tining To raise the alarm: asi shwānas bass, shahre ḍah tiss ki lashkar banningaṭī e, a shepherd came and gave the alarm to the village that the enemy was at hand [Bal. ḍāh, Jaṭ. ḍḍāh, Si. ḍāh^{u}]

ḍahī Curds [Jaṭ., Si.; Skt. dadhi]

ḍāhinḍ Witch [Jaṭ. ḍḍāhiṇ, Si. ḍāiṇ^{i}, Bal. dain, Skt. ḍākinī]

ḍāj Dowry [Si. ḍḍej^{u}, Bal., Jaṭ. dāj; Skt. dēya-, gift]

ḍak Cut, incision: tūtaṭī tafarnā ḍakkas e, mālūm aff, dēr khalkuneta, there's a cut of an axe on the mulberry tree, heaven knows who's done it.—ḍak khalling To sew with long stitches, tack: shalvārka tuṛēngāne, asi irā ḍakkas khalh, mūgh-ta, my trowsers have split, put a couple of tacks in them and sew them up.—ḍak tining To goad: dushmane ḍak tirisa bassuṭ, ḍēhān kashshāṭ-ta, I kept goading on the enemy until I drove him out of the country [no con. with Jaṭ. ṭak, Si. ṭuk^{u}, cut?]

ḍāk Bald: ōnā kāṭum ḍāk e, his head is quite bald. Bare, without tree or shrubs: ēnakhō pir kattane, kūcha kul ḍāk e, it hasn't rained this year and the whole valley is devoid of vegetation; ḍākō paṭṭaseāi nane pir halk, the rain caught us in an open plain.—ḍāk kanning To clear (ground): ī tēnā bāghanā drakhtāte guḍḍāṭ, ḍāk karēṭ, I cut down the trees in my garden and cleared it [Psht. ḍāg, P. dak, plain without vegetation]

ḍāka Rung of a ladder, step [Si. ḍākō]

ḍākī Cholera [Jaṭ.]

ḍakking To cover, cover up: hūrra e, kukuṛnā baidaghāte ḍakkibō, navā sarband marēr, it's thundering, cover up the hen's eggs or they'll addle; tēnā drōghnā ḍakkingki handun karē, he acted like this to cover up his lie. To conceal: dā chukke ḍakkak, chunāk khanār-ta, kasifira-ta, hide this bird away, if the children see it, they'll kill it; mēmāne ki khanā, ō tēne ḍakkik, if he sees a guest coming, he hides himself [Jaṭ., Si. ḍhak-, Bal. dhak-, Pkt. dhakkaï]

ḍal [1] Gravelly ground along the skirt of a hill: dā ḍalaṭī khazm bāz e, there are a lot of deer along this gravelly slope.

ḍal [2] Large spade with long handle.—ḍal kanning To divide irrigated land into plots by making embankments: tumghe dasēnun, dāsā ḍaghāre ḍall-a kēna, we've sown the seed, and we'll now plot the land with embankments [Psht.]

ḍāl Pulse, porridge [Jaṭ. ḍāl, Si. ḍḍār^{i}; Skt. dāla-]

ḍalida Not ground properly: dā nuskhal jwān aff, nutāk-ta ḍalida ō, this hand-mill is no good, the flour it turns out is coarse. Porridge [cf. Si. ḍar-, grind coarsely]

ḍaling To gnaw: ōnā nate huch ḍalāsas, khamirām-bā ghazhzhāsas, the camel had gnawed his foot, and it had swollen up like yeast [Si. ḍar-]

ḍamb Deep, out of one's depth: dā kumb ḍamb e, this pool's deep; ē kārēznā dir shēf ki barēk, ḍamb-a marēk, as the water in that karez descends lower, it gets out of one's depth.—ḍamb tining To make to sink in: khadōnā zamīnjumb nanā musi kārēze ḍamb tiss daṛifē, last year's earthquake drove in our three karezes and make them collapse [con. with dab [2]?]

ḍanḍ [1] Fine; punishment.—ḍanḍ kanning To fine [Jaṭ. ḍḍanḍ, Si. ḍanḍḍ^{u}; Skt. daṇḍa]

ḍanḍ [2] Lake, pool [Psht. ḍanḍ, Si. ḍhanḍ^{u}, Jaṭ. ḍhanḍh]

ḍanḍa Thick stick, club [Jaṭ. ḍḍanḍā, Si. ḍanḍḍō, Bal. danda, Skt. daṇḍa]

ḍang Sting, bite. Horsefly: dā ladaṭī ḍang bāz e, hullite bei khwāhingki illēpasa, there are such a lot of horseflies in this jungle that they won't let the horses graze.—ḍang khalling To sting: mūngi kane ḍang khalkune, the wasp has stung me; dūsha bā biṭē, ōnā hōraṭī ḍang khalk, the snake struck at him and stung him on the hand [Bal. dang, Jaṭ. ḍangg, Si. ḍang^{u}]

ḍāng Pole, club [Jaṭ., Psht. ḍḍāng]

ḍangar Dry brushwood, dry branch: mana ḍangaras hata ki jamjalaias kēn, fetch some brushwood and let's make a blaze; pissīnā ḍangartō aṛēngānus (prov.), you've got entangled in the branch of the wild plum, *i.e.* you've caught a Tartar [Bal. dangar, Jaṭ. ḍhingar, Si. ḍhangir^{u}]

ḍapaṛ Male calf [Bal. dhapar, Si. dhapaṛ^{u}]

ḍappa Trotting, jog-trot.—ḍappa kanning To trot, jog along [imit.]

ḍapping To trot, jog along [fr. ḍappa]

ḍarī Nomad's tent [also Bal.; cf. Jaṭ. ḍhārī, rough thatched shed ?]

ḍas Directions regarding whereabouts; i ōde dīranā ḍasse tissunuṭ, rad kapparōe, I've given him directions where to find the water, he can hardly go wrong; nī kane kasarnā ḍasse ēte, give me the directions for the road. Whereabouts: nī ḍunganā ḍasse karēnus bassunus? have you come after tracking down the whereabouts of the gang? duzzātā ḍas aṛāṛēk e? where's the haunt of the robbers? [Jaṭ. ḍḍas, Si. ḍas^{u}; Skt. darśayati, shows]

ḍaul Manner, method: dā kārēme ni ant ḍaulat-a kēsa? how are you going to do this work? arā ḍaulat ki ni pās, ī kēva-ta, I'll do it whatever way you suggest [Psht. ḍaul, Jaṭ. ḍḍaul, Si. ḍḍaulᵘ]

ḍēh Country, locality, district [Bal. dēh, Si. ḍēhᵘ, Skt. deśa-]

ḍēhaṛā Tired of, disgusted with: nanā mullā ohunāte bāz-a khalēk, dāsā kul iānta ḍēhaṛā ō, kasas khwāningki himpak, our mullah beats the children so much that they are now all sick of him and nobody goes to school.—ḍēhaṛā kanning To disgust, alienate: numā hardēnā faryādāk kane ḍēhaṛā karēnō, your daily complaints have made me disgusted; pulingaṭ sardāk rāje tēneān ḍēhaṛā karēnō, the chiefs have alienated the tribesmen by their extortions.

ḍēr¹ Heap, muck-heap: urāe rōf, būchāte ḍērāi bit, sweep out the house and throw the rubbish on the muck-heap.—ḍēr kanning To heap up: dā ghallaghāte musi ḍēr karak, pile this corn in three heaps [Jaṭ. ḍhēri, Si. ḍhērᵘ]

ḍēr² Spilt: jwālān girāas khōlum ḍēr massune, some wheat has got spilled out of the goat-hair bag.—ḍēr tining To spill, pour out: dā tāsanā dite pēshan ḍēr ēte, empty this cupful of water outside [= ḍēr¹?]

ḍh- See under ḍ-

ḍhāg Herd of cattle [con. with ḍhaggī]

ḍhākō Porringer: irā ḍhākōṭi bēdir shā, nanki hata, put some soup into two porringers and bring them along for us.

ḍhik Hill-top: mashanā ḍhīkāi laggāṭ, bāz urāṭ, maga swātā ḍas mālūm matau ki arāng hinār, I climbed up to the top of the hill and gazed everywhere, but there was no clue as to the direction in which the riders had gone [con. with ḍik, ḍōk?]

ḍi Bit of thread, thrum: daskanā ḍias kane ēte, give me three finger-windings of thread; puchehanā ḍias titanus, sāng-a khwāhisa? you've not given a rag, and yet you claim her hand? [loc. Nushki; Si. ḍahi]

ḍiḍ Pregnant: ī chāva ki ni dā-ā ḍiḍ us, I fancy you're now expecting; kanā hullī ḍiḍḍ e, my mare is in foal. In the ear: kanā faslāk ḍiḍ ō, khudā rattiān khair kē, my crops are in the ear, God preserve them from rust.—ḍiḍ kanning To be pregnant: kanā hullī ḍiḍ karēne, my mare's in foal [cf. Jaṭ. ḍhiḍh, belly, Si. ḍḍiḍhō, belly, in the ear]

ḍik Ball of cheese, grain, dates etc. [Jaṭ. ḍik, Si. ḍiggᵘ]

ḍil Body: ō ḍilaṭi kaneān sabbar e, he's stronger in body than I am; dā baḍḍe ki ni harfēnus, nā dilatō barābar aff, this load you've lifted is too much for you [Bal., Psht. ḍil, Si. ḍilᵘ]

ḍō¹ Early morning milking: shwān mēlhte ḍōaki hēsune, the shepherd has brought in the sheep for the early milking; kur ki ḍōāi bass, ī nē sōras ētiva, when the flock comes for the early milking, I'll give you a lamb [Jaṭ. ḍḍōh-, Si. ḍuh-, to milk; Skt. dōha, milking]

ḍō² Large wooden spoon for stirring [Bal., Si. ḍōi, Jaṭ. ḍḍōi]

ḍō³ Fault, blame [Bal. dō, Jaṭ. ḍḍōh, Si. ḍōhᵘ, Skt. dōsha]

ḍōbar Chest [Bal. dōbar]

ḍōḍi Cake or bannock made of maize etc. but not of wheat [Jaṭ. ḍhōḍā, Si. ḍhōḍhō, Psht. ḍōḍai]

ḍōḍō Cry of triumph; hurrah: ḍōḍō, dāsā tammānus, hurrah! now you're down; ḍōḍōnā lāikh us, you deserve a song of triumph over you.—ḍōḍō kanning To crow over: lāf khalōkātēki ḍōḍō karōkāk hum paidā marēra, boasters will find somebody to crow over them in the end.

ḍōhing To convey, carry: muzūk khisht ḍōhingati ō, the labourers are carrying bricks [Jaṭ. ḍhōh-, Si. ḍhō-, Bal. dōh-]

ḍōk Clod: ōde ḍōkas khalk, he struck him with a clod; kuchaknā ilāj ḍōk e (prov.), a clod is the only cure for a dog, *i.e.* kindness is thrown away on a rascal. Boulder: iraghī-a kumpēsa, Bōlānnā ḍōkāte kun, if you won't eat your food, you'd

better go and eat the Bolan boulders [cf. Kuṛ. ḍhukū ? con. with ḍik, ḍhik ?]

ḍōkī Cloddy: dā ḍag͟hār ḍōk ḍōkī e, this land is very cloddy [ḍōk+-ī]

ḍōl¹ Bucket [Bal. ḍōl, Jaṭ. ḍḍōl, Si. ḍōlᵘ, P. dōl]

ḍōl² Bent, stooping, crouching: ō bāz pīriān ḍōl massune, he's grown very bent from old age; ḍōl chirrēngpa, tēne rāst tōr, don't stoop when you walk, hold yourself upright; ḍōl ḍōl marissa, gēṛān pēshan mass, crouching down he got out by the hedge.—ḍōl kanning To bend down, stoop, crouch: ḍōl karēne, giṛāas paṭṭik, he's bending down to find something; chukkātā randaṭ ḍōl ḍōl karisa hināt, I went crouching after the birds. To make to crouch: tēne ḍōl karē, dīr kung, he crouched himself down and drank [Bal. ḍōlō; cf. P. dū-lū, doubled ?]

ḍōlaṇ Neck ornament, pendant [con. with Skt. dola-, swinging ?]

ḍōm } Gipsy blacksmith or Lōṛī who
ḍōmb } acts as minstrel etc. and whose wife acts as midwife etc. [Bal.; Jaṭ. ḍḍōm, Si. ḍūmᵘ; Skt. ḍōma, ḍōmba]

ḍōr Water depression, pond [Bal. ḍōr, Jaṭ. ḍhōr, Si. ḍhōrō]

ḍōrvāg Halter for an animal [Jaṭ. ḍḍōrvāgg, Si. ḍōrivāggᵘ]

ḍr- Loc. Jhal. (espec. Zahrī) var. for dr-, *e.g.* ḍrāk͟h for drāk͟h, Grammar § 18.

ḍrōj Setting of a ring. Sealing wax.

ḍ-r-r-r Call to a sheep [imit.]

ḍubbēnging } To be drowned, sink [var.
ḍubbing } of buḍḍing; metathesis also in I. A., cf. Jaṭ. ḍub- etc.]

ḍūḍik Ladybird.

ḍuk¹ Grief, trouble.—ḍuk kanning To grieve [Bal. ḍukh, Jaṭ. ḍḍukh, Si. ḍukhᵘ; Skt. duḥka]

ḍuk² Iron comb with wooden handle in a Brahui carpet-making loom.

ḍūk¹ Somewhat uneven: ōnā pēshānī ḍūk e, lumma-ta chunakkiti tūlift-ane-ta, his forehead isn't quite even, his mother can't have carried him properly when he was a child.

ḍūk² tining To knock the heads of the bridal couple together, Life-history §133: asi pīrō aulādiō k͟huṛkō siālas tak͟htāi barēk, barāmitā kāṭumte ḍūk-a ētik, duā kēk-tā ki k͟hudā nume tēmpatēn dōst kē, nume aulād ēte, an old near relative with lots of children comes on the platform and knocks the heads of the bridal couple together and prays that God may make them loving and give them issue. [con. with ḍukking]

ḍukkāl Drought, dearth, famine [Bal., Psht. ḍukāl, Si. ḍukārᵘ]

ḍukking To come together, meet: duzzāk narrisa hināra, ī pēn kasarasēān hināṭ, nāgumān nīāmaṭī ī ō ōfk ḍukkān, the thieves ran off and I went another way and to my surprise we met in the middle [Jaṭ., Si. ḍhuk-; Pkt. ḍhukkaī, meets]

ḍūmbing To cover up: kane lēpaṭī ḍūmbibō, cover me up in the quilt. [con. with ḍubbing ?]

ḍūnḍ Carcase [Bal. ḍhūnḍ, Si. ḍhūnḍh]

ḍung Raiding party, robber band: shahraṭī hōka tammā ki Mēngalnā ḍung banningaṭī e, harkas tēnā silāe harfe, the alarm was raised in the village that the Mengal gang was approaching, every one was to seize his arms [Bal. ḍūng]

E

(See also under H)

e Is. He, she, or it is.

ē¹ That, that one, remote demonstrative pronoun, adj. and subs., Grammar § 125 seq. [Kuvi ē, remote, Kui ē, prox.-remote; <ā<Drav. a]

ē² Oh! interjection introd. the vocative, Grammar §53 [var. of ō⁴]

-e¹ Daṭ-acc. suffix [Tam. -ei etc.]

-e² Adjectival formative in certain indefinite pronouns, *e.g.* kull-e, drust-e etc. Grammar § 156 [P. izāfat]

-e³ Termination of the third pers. sing. in various parts of the verb [-e]

-e- Oblique formative in the noun plur., Grammar § 33, certain pronouns § 112 etc., and certain demonstra-

tive and interrogative adverbs, § 388 [prob. weakened from the gen, -ā¹]

-ē One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb, Grammar § 216 [Drav. -i]

ēd That, that one, the substantival form of the remote demonstrative, nom. sing. Occ. used for the dat.-acc. sing., Grammar § 130 [ē¹+-d; Drav. a-du, neut. sing.; cf. Kui ēdi, m. and f.]

ēfing To raise etc. [var. of hēfing]

ēfk Those, those ones, nom. plur. of the remote demonstrative, Grammar §§ 127, 128 [ē¹+-f-¹+-k]

ēhun In that manner, remote demonstrative adverb of manner, Grammar § 388: ēhun ki nī karēnus, jwān aff, the way you've acted isn't right. Simply, just: ant kārēmasecaṭ bassunus? ēhun bassunuṭ ki nē khaniv, what have you come about? I've simply come to see you; antaki kane tavār karēs? ēhun ba ki tūlin, hītas kēn, what did you give me a shout for? oh, just come along, let's sit down and have a chat; ēhun ki nī barēsa, barak, kane nētō hich kārēmas aff, if you want to come anyhow, come along, but I've nothing special to do with you. Otherwise: kissa-as shāgh, nan murghun e, ēhun tugh-a bafak, there's a long night ahead of us, spin a yarn, otherwise we won't be able to get to sleep. That sort of (with the attr. endings § 182): ēhunō puch ki nī khwāhisa, bāzāraṭī aff, stuff of that kind you want, isn't to be had in the market; ēhunā luchchātā jah nanā khalkaṭī aff, there's no room for that sort of blackguard in our village. Common, ordinary: dā pakhir ēhunō bandaghas e, seiadas aff, this beggar is a very ordinary fellow, he's not a holy man: dā ēhunō kāghazas e, kāghaz aff, this is very ordinary paper, in fact it's not paper at all [ē+-hun; Gōṇ. āhun]

ēk Those, those ones [loc. Sar. var. of ēfk, Grammar § 128]

ēkā } Thence, from there, Grammar §
ēkān } 388. By that way, in that direction, thereabouts, § 390. Thereafter, after that, § 390 [appar. a fusion of ē+-ik+-ān 'that—at—from', and ē+-ikā 'that—up to']

ēkāne guḍ } Thereafter, after that
ēkāne pad } [ēkān + -e²+guḍ, pad; var. of ēkān guḍ, pad]

ēkha } That much, as much as that;
ēkhadar } so many, as many as that;
ēkhar } the remote demonstrative
ēkhas } pronoun of quantity and secondarily of number, adj. and subs. As big as that, of that size (with the attr. endings), Grammar § 150 [ēkhadar = ē + A. qadr; dimension; ēkha, ēkhar are contractions; ēkhas<ēkhar, with the change of -r to -s prob. facilitated by confusion with -as¹]

ēl Habit, etc. [var. of hē¹]

ēling To spread out, etc. [var. of hēling]

ēlō The other, adj., Grammar § 167: ēlō hītāte pārēs-ta, pātavēs-ta? did you tell him the other matter or not? The other one, subs.: ēlōfteān nan ustaṭī kappana, ō nanā ilum e, ōnā hit nane husōn-a kēk, we don't care a rap about the others, but he's our brother, and his words make us heavy-hearted. The second, § 101: avalikōe halpa, ēlōe hall, don't take the first one, take the second [poss. con. with Drav. ella, limit, ellavarum, all?]

ēlō-dē The next day, the day after: pagga āhah, ēlōdē barak, don't come to-morrow, but the next day. The day preceding: ēlōdē ki nan ērē rasēngān, ōfk ēkān hampēsasur, the day before we arrived there, they had packed up and gone thence ['the other day']

ē-mōn That side, the other side, yonder, etc. [var. of hē-mōn]

-ēn Adjectival suffix, Grammar § 77 [cf. -un]

ēnakhō This year, adv., Grammar § 393: ēnakhō nanā mulkaṭī hich nājōṛī aff, there's no sickness in our country this year; ēnakhō aga khudā mērabāni karē, ī tēnā māre barām-a ētiva, dishtār-ta balun e, please God, I'll marry off my son this year, his betrothed has grown up. The present year, subs., Grammer § 394: ēnakhōnā sik

jwān bahā mafasa, tippana ama kēn-tā, this year's ghee won't sell properly, we don't know how to dispose of it; ēnakhōān guḍ ī kase tēnā bazghar kappara, after this year I won't take anyone on as my cultivator [con. with ainō; cf. Malt. ēsō ?]

ēng In that direction, thither, yonder, Grammar § 388 [ē + -ng]

ēngāi Towards that direction, Grammar § 388 [ēng + -āi]

ēngān From that direction, thence, Grammar § 388. Thenceforth, from that time forth [ēng + -ān]

ēngī In that direction, thither, yonder, Grammar § 388. Thitherto, § 390 [ēng + -ī[2]; cf. Tam. aṅgu, aṅgē]

ēnō To-day [loc. var. of ainō]

ēpār That side, the other side, etc. [var. of hē-pār]

ērāf Wind blowing from two directions at once. [Bal. 'below-water']

ērakō Yon, Grammar § 126 [<ēd + -kō]

ērgwāt South-west wind [Bal. ēr-gwāth, South wind]

ēṛ- Oblique base sing. of ē, ēd, Grammar §§ 127-8 [<ē-d-]

ēṛe- Base of certain remote demonstrative adverbs of place [<ēṛ- + -e-]

ēṛē } There. The full form ēṛēk is
ēṛēk } imperative if immediately followed by the copula, and is otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388 [ēṛe- + -ik]

ēṛēkā } Up to there. The form ēṛēkān
ēṛēkān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ēṛe- + -ikā(n); rare var. of ēṛēskā(n)]

ēṛēsk There, Grammar § 388 [ēṛe- + -isk: rare var. of ēṛē(k)]

ēṛēskā } Up to there. Thitherto. The
ēṛēskān } form ēṛēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ēṛe- + -iskā(n)]

ēsidār Partner [var. of hissadār]

ēskā } Up to then. The form ēskān
ēskān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ē + -iskā(n)]

ēsharg } The bush rhazya stricta, used
ēshvarg } medicinally [var. of hēsh-varg]

ēt- Imper. and pres. stem of tining, to give [Tam., Mal., Kan. tā-, Tel. tē-; v. tining]

F

(See also under P)

-f-[1] Inserted (usually but anomalously) in the plural of the demonstratives and some analogous formations, Grammar §§ 54, 90, 128, 144: *e.g.* ē, ēd, that, plur. ēfk, loc. Sar. var. ēk [survival of Drav. -v- used to bridge hiatus; cf. Tam. i-du, this, neut. sing., i-v-ei, these, neut. plur., Kui ādi, that one, fem. and neut. sing., āvi, those, fem. and neut. plur., Grammar Introduction pp. 15-6; for its functionless survival cf. the initial letter of Tel. viḍu, this one]

-f-[2] Sign of present time used in the negative of anning, to be, manning, to become, banning, to come, tining, to give, Grammar § 231 [<-p-]

-f-[3] Short form of the causal infix -if-, used before long vowels, Grammar § 281 [for -if-]

fāida Advantage, gain [A.]

faisala Decision, judgment.—faisala kanning To decide [P. faisala]

fāl Omen, divination.—fāl shāghing To practise divination: fāl shā ki kanā ilum chiva barēk, find out by divination what time my brother will come [A.]

fāl-bin Fortune-teller [P.]

fāming To understand [A. fahm, understanding]

fark Difference [A. farq]

farsh Carpet, floor-cloth. Floor.—farsh kanning To spread on the floor [A.]

faryād Complaint.—faryād kanning (tining) To complain [P.]

farz } Divine command, duty [A. farz]
farẓ }

fasād Brawl, dissension.—fasād kanning To brawl [A.]

fasl Crop, harvest [A. fasl]

fāsh Evident [var. of pāsh; P.]

fauj Army [A.]

fazl Grace, bounty: khudānā fazlaṭ, by the grace of God [A. fazl]

fērōza Turquoise [var. of pērōza; P.]

fikr Worry, care.—fikr kanning To be worried [A.]

fikrī Worried [fikr + -ī]

fil Elephant [P.]

filāna A certain, such and such, subs. and adj., Grammar § 165 [A. fulāna]

filān-bāmān kēr (karēr) Confound you, him. etc. (in gen.), Grammar § 165: nā filān-bāmāne karēr, ni kaneāi bāz drōgh taṛēnus, aga khudā kane vāras tiss, ī tēnāe karōṭ, confound you, you've told a pack of lies against me, God give me a chance and I'll have my revenge [filāna + P. bihmān, so and so; lit. 'may they defile (they did defile) such and such a female of yours, his, etc.']

filānī A certain, etc. [var. of filāna]

firākh Spacious, wide, broad [P.]

firfir Flutter, fluttering [imit.; cf. var. paṛpaṛ]

firīngī European [P. farangī]

firishta Angel [P.]

fōlāt Steel [var. of pōlāt]

fursat Opportunity, leisure [A. furṣat]

G

g Occas. dropped (i) init. in giṛ, all, giṛā, thing: (ii) med. before -bō and -pa in the pass. and neut. verb, Grammar §§ 275, 278.

gach[1] Bit, piece: kanā gache kane ēte ki kunēv, ī bīngun uṭ, give me my bit to eat, I'm hungry; ōnā daghārnā gache jitā ka, tēnāe tēnaṭ langār kē, divide off his bit of the land, and let him plough his own lot. Portion of time: gachaseān guḍ ba, come after a while; gachasēkā tūsuṭ, ō batau, I sat for some time but he didn't come. Separated, divided: urānā tīr gach massune, tambavas ētibō-ta, the beam of the house has cracked, prop it with a pole; zaghm ki avār tammā, dushmank gach massur, when sword met sword, the enemy scattered.—gach kanning To divide, separate off: dā sūte gach ka, harkas tēnā gache harfe, cut up this meat and let every one take his share; ōnā kure ni gach karēnus ēsunus, khwash mafa, ō tēnā badale halōe, you've rounded up his flock and brought it along, but you needn't triumph, I guess he'll have his revenge. To cleave: zaghme ki khalkuṭ-ta, gach karē-ta, when I struck him with my sword it cleft him in two. To break: dūe kanā gach karēnus, dāsā khwash ma, you've broken my arm, now I hope you're happy. [Jaṭ. ggach, Si. ggach[n]]

gach[2] Number of, several: chukkanā gachchas khanāṭ ki kanā kāṭumān bālaṭ hināra, I saw a number of birds winging over my head; nan tāzīte harfēn hinān, gachchas murū halkun, we went off with our greyhounds, and caught some hares [= gach[1], despite doubling of the final consonant in the obl.?]

gach[3] Plaster, mortar: nan dīvāle gachaṭ tafēn, we built the wall of mortar.—gach kanning To plaster [P.]

gaḍ Wild sheep, hill sheep, urial [Bal., Jaṭ., Psht. gaḍ, Si. gaḍ[n]; Skt. gaḍḍārikā, sheep]

gaḍar[1] Mongrel, low-born: dā gaḍaro bandaghas e, dāṛān ant khairas khanisa? this is a low fellow, what good can you expect from him? Rascal: ī daunangā gaḍarātetō sānglbandī kēva, ki pagga kane shaghām khalēr? shall I enter into relations with such rapscallions for them to revile me to-morrow? [Si. gaḍḍō, gāḍōṛ[n], hybrid, gaḍrō, slave, Psht. gaḍēra, mixed]

gaḍar[2] Nomad woman's shift: Brāhūīnā niāṛik aslān maunō gaḍar-a lēnāra, khīsunā puch dāsā mulkaṭī tammāne, Brahui women originally wore black shifts, but the red dress has now come into fashion; janōzānnā gaḍare kashshipa, khudāghān khul, don't rob the widow of her shift, fear God (and give her maintenance at any rate); ī tā ki nā urāṭī bassunuṭ, nēān gaḍaras khantanuṭ, nī haṛdē kane khalēsa, since I entered your house (says the wife) I've not had so much as a shift from you, and you beat me every day.

gaḍḍa Fruit-stone: Makurānaṭi hilārnā gaḍḍaghāte tēnā mē te khwāfira, in Mekran they feed their sheep on date-stones; kanā bāghaṭi zardalūk bāz ō, gaḍḍa-as khanāṭ, khampēs, there are so many apricot trees in my garden, that even if I could see a stone you couldn't—a jocular way of saying there is no garden at all [Jaṭ. ggaṭṭak. Bal. gadik]

gaḍḍi Middle finger.—gaḍḍi kanning To stuff up (obsc.): gaḍḍi ka-ta, just lump it.—gaḍḍi tining To instigate: kanā dushmank nē gaḍḍi tissunō kaneāi, hōsh ka, my enemies have instigated you against me, take care [Bal.; Si. sense obsc.]

gaḍḍi-hōr Middle finger [gaḍḍi + hōr]

gaḍḍik A small black and white bird.

gaḍḍō Pickaback (of males).—gaḍḍō kanning To carry pickaback: ō manḍ e, hining-a kappak, gaḍḍō ka, darak-ta, he's lame and can't walk, carry him off on your back.—gaḍḍō manning To ride on a man's back: ba, gaḍḍō ma ki dēv-ne, get on my back and let me carry you.

gaḍḍū Small jug: gaḍḍūas dīr hata, bring a jug of water [Si. gaḍūn, Jaṭ. gaḍḍwī, Skt. gaḍḍūka]

gāḍi Cart [Bal., Si., Jaṭ.; Pkt. gaḍḍiā-]

gagallāra Bleating of goats: ōftā gagallāra kanā khafāi tammā, their bleating fell on my ear [gagall-(ing) + -āra]

gagalling To bleat like a goat: daghak gagallāra, tittavaṭ ki dinnā assur, the kids were bleating, but I didn't know whose they were; ainō ballō azhdahāras dīrāi gagallāka, there was a big dragon making a great noise at the water to-day [imit.]

gah [1] Jibbing. Obstinacy.—gah kanning To jib: dā māhrī gah-a kēk, mōnāi himpak, this riding-camel is a jibber, it won't go on. To be obstinate: nā īlum ainō gah karēne, sabakh khwāningki himpak, your brother's obstinate to-day, he won't go to his lesson [Si. gah*]

gah [2] Time, moment. Never (with negative): ī nē gahas tifara-ta, I'll never give it to you [P.]

gahgīr Jibbing, obstinate: dā gahgīra hullie aga muft ēte-ne, halpa-ta, even if he offers you this jibbing horse as a gift, don't take it [gah [1] + -gīr]

gahgīri Jibbing, obstinacy [gahgīr + -ī]

gahō Pledge, pawn, mortgage.—gahō kanning (tikhing) To pledge, pawn, mortgage [Si. ggah*; Skt. graha-]

gaj Froth, foam, spittle [Si. gajī]

gajjir Carrot [P. gazar]

-gal Plural suffix, Grammar § 32, practically confined to words common to Balochi [cf. not Drav. -gal, but Bal. -gal, presumably from gala]

gala Herd of horses [P.]

galapān Groom [Bal.; P. galabān]

galau Musk-melon: hanēnō galavas taṛēn kungun, tukhmāte-ta ḍakkān ēlō sālaki, we cut up a sweet musk-melon and ate it, and put the seeds aside for next year; galavām-bā khalēva-ne ḍaghāraṭi ki trakhkhis, I'll smash you to the ground so that you'll burst like a melon.—galau kanning To yield musk-melons: handunō galau karē ki gahas khantavēsuṭ, it yielded such melons as I'd never seen before. To sow with musk-melons: kanā asi bandas purr mass, galau karēṭ-ta, one of my embanked fields got irrigated, so I sowed it with melons [cf. Si. gidirō, Bal. gētra ?]

gali Lane, alley, street [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. ggalī]

gāliṛha A kind of millet [P. gāl]

gām Step, pace: khāmō gāmas, an ordinary pace in walking; pukhtaō gāmas, a full pace made for measuring.—gām biṭing To begin to toddle: nanā mār dāsā gām biṭingaṭi e, our boy is just beginning to toddle.—gām khalling To begin to toddle. To pace out, measure off: ainō gām khalkun, nā ḍaghāre jitā karēn, we paced out and marked off your land to-day [P.]

gām-burri The ceremony when the child begins to walk, Life-history § 48 [gām + P. burri-, 'step-cutting']

gand Odour, smell: mat nanā gande harfē hinā, the ibex got wind of us and was off.—gand kanning To smell, stink: huch hurēnā kaskune, gand karēne, the camel is stinking, it's been dead some time.—gand kashshing To sniff at: kuchak khale gand kashshā, the dog sniffed at the stone. To nose out: tēnā mōnaṭ hin, gand kashsha ki ant-a kēra, go softly and nose out what they're up to. To puff: antaki gand kashshingaṭi us, i chāva nē ust-khalhias arē, what are you puffing and blowing for? I suppose you've some urgent business.—gand tining To make to snuff: hullie sargīr karēne, kharrunō puchchas gand ēte-ta, the horse has got a chill, make him snuff up some burnt blue rag [P.]

ganda Bad: ō gandaō bandaghas e, tēnā āvāle ōde tifa, he's a bad man, don't give him your news: dā huch kul huchchātēān ganda e, this camel is of all camels the worst. Badly: iraghāte ganda bisēnus, nan kumpana-tā, you've baked the loaves badly, we can't eat them [Bal. gandagh; con. with gand, cf. P. ganda, putrid]

gandarēm A medicinal herb, especially used for colds.

ganḍ Colic: kanā hullie ganḍ karēne, si ō gwanik shāghiva-ta, my horse has got colic, I'll give it ghee and bush-seed [con. with ganḍing; cf. Jaṭ. ggandh, Si. ggandh', Skt. granthi-, knot]

gānḍ [1] Entangled: dā ābrēsumāk gānḍ ō, kantō jitā mafasa, this silk is in tangle, I can't separate it [cf. Si. ganḍḍ", Jaṭ. ghunḍī]

gānḍ [2] Plucked up, plucked out: drakht tahōān gānḍ mass, the tree was plucked up by the wind; nā rish kanā dūān gānḍ massune, annā chupp-a kappēsa? I've plucked your beard (*i.e.* thoroughly worsted you) and still you won't be silent?—gānḍ kanning To pluck up, pluck out: kanā khōlume nā mār gānḍ karēne, your son has plucked up my wheat; tēm-patēn jang karēr, asiṭ ēlōnā rishe gānḍ karēr, they fought together and plucked each other's beard; kharmā istō kanā kharanā buṭōre gānḍ karē, the wolf bit off my ram's tail last night [con. with gānḍ [1], 'plucked by tangling or twisting'?]

ganḍing To cobble, patch: ō kanā kaushe ganḍā, irā paulī kanēān halk, he cobbled my shoe and charged me eight annas; dāsā nan ō ilumī ganḍānun, haṛdē asiṭ ēlōāi kāna barēna, we and he have now patched up friendship, and exchange calls regularly [Jaṭ., Si. ggandh-; Skt. granthayati]

gānḍing To pluck up, pluck out: zōrākō dīras bass, kanā ḍagharē gānḍā darē, a strong flood came and tore up my field and carried it away; zardalūnā drakhtāi laggāṭ, khassāṭ-ta, pitāk kana puchchāte gānḍār, I climbed up the apricot tree and shook it, and the thorns took a patch out of my clothes [fr. gānḍ [2]]

ganḍō Large dam across a stream [Jaṭ. ganḍhā, Si. gganḍhō; Skt. granthi-]

ganj Treasure. Plentiful [P.]

ganōk Foolish, mad [also Bal.; Jaṭ ganōkh]

ganōkī Folly, madness [ganōk + -ī]

gappal Piece, slice: iraghnā gappalas kane ēte, give me a hunk of bread; ō kanēān ḍaghārnā gappalas zōraṭ darē, he took a slice of land from me by force.—gappal kanning To make into slices: iraghe chār gappal kabō, harkas tēnā gappale harfe, cut up the bread into four slices, and let each take his slice.—gappal gappal kanning To tear in pieces: kharmā mēll e harrā, gappal gappal karē, the wolf rent the sheep and tore it in pieces; aga halkuṭ-ne, gappal gappal-a kēvane, if I catch you I'll tear you in pieces [Bal. gaphal, Jaṭ. ggapal, Si. ggapal"]

gappal-jap Loafer: ō yalaō gappal-jappas e, naukar tōpa-ta, he's a vagabond loafer, don't take him in your service [Jaṭ. gappal-jhāp, lit. 'piece-snatcher']

gar Gorge: ē garaṭ bin, buṛzā kānias arē, go by that gorge, at the top there is a spring; lashkar barēk, garanā bāo taflō, hamōṛē jangas kēn

ītōta, the army is at hand, shut the mouth of the gorge, we'll give them battle there [Bal. gar, Si. ghārō]

garaṛ Sowing by drill in dry-crop lands during late winter rains: garaṛ garras e, mass, jwān, matau, khwājae pakhīr-a kēk (prov.), late winter-sowing is a kind of mange, if it yields anything, one's lucky, otherwise, it makes the master beg his bread—said of a man who gets sons in his old age.

garaṛī Piebald. Roan [Bal. gaṛṛī, Jaṭ. gaṛṛā]

garau[1] Frost-bite: ōnā natte garau darēne, he's lost his feet from frost-bite.—garau pinning To be frost-bitten: khadōnā puditi kanā musi kharās garau pinnār kaskur, in last year's cold my three bullocks died of frost-bite; irā bandagh pudiān garau pinnār, asiṭ kask, asiṭ salis, two men were frost-bitten with the cold, one died, the other survived.—garau tamming To get frost-bitten: garau tammānuṭ, zū khākhar ka, I've got frost-bitten, light the fire quickly [Bal. gwahar]

garau[2] Heap of stones piled over a corpse as a make-shift grave: kasaraṭ asi garavas khanāṭ, dē chāe dēr ass? I came across a grave of stones on the road, God knows whose it was. Stone enclosure for penning lambs.—garau kanning To bury temporarily under a pile of stones: nanā sangatas kask kasarati, garau karēn-ta, kulang ō bēl nantō allau ki kabr karēna-ta, one of our comrades died on the road, so we erected a cairn of stones over him, as we hadn't pickaxe or spade with us to make him a proper grave.

garbust The wild, white-flowering plant lepidium draba, used as a vegetable espec. in famine; stored for fodder in the winter.

garma An early variety of musk-melon [Psht.; P. 'ripening early']

garmāna Heating diet given to women after childbirth, Life-history § 42 [P. garm, hot]

garmsēli A variety of wheat introduced from Garmsel in Afghanistan.

garr Mange: nanā buzgale ki garr halk, ballō dūsha-as khalkun, kāṇāiṭi dir shāghān. kēraghān-ta khākhar tissun, dīk ki lār karēr, dūshae ītita biṭēn, guṛā hēṭṭā liṭṭikāte pās karēn, when our flocks got the mange, we killed a large snake, poured water into a frying-pan, and put fire underneath, when the water began to boil, we popped the snake in, and then dipped the tails of the goats; ē māranā kāṭume garr halkune, avār tūlpa ītōta, nē garr halōe, that boy's head is covered with mange, don't sit with him, or you're likely to get it too [P. gar]

garrak Rough carpet made of sheep or goats' hair [con. with garr, garrī, garrō]

gārrāra Bleat, bleating [gārr-(ing) + -āra]

garrī Mangey: dā garriā huchchāi shart khalpa, don't bet on this mangey camel. Bald: ni ē garriā zāifaghān ant-a khwāisusa ki barān karēs-ta? what did you want to marry that bald-headed woman for? Rough, not smooth: kirrinā chōḍi garrī e, ispēdārnā shūk e, the bark of the tamarisk is rough, the poplar's bark is smooth; nā mōn pudiān garrī garrī massune, tēlaṭ charp ka-ta, your face has got very rough from the cold, better oil it [garr + -ī]

garrī-glūnṭ, garrī-gulōnṭ, garrī-klōnṭ Rough lizard [garrī + glūnṭ, gulōnṭ, klōnṭ, which are never used except in this compound and tāzī-glūnṭ, gulōnṭ, klōnṭ]

gārring To bleat, baa: mēlh kanā gārrā, i chāisuṭ ki dāṛē faslas arē, my sheep bleated, so I guessed there were some crops here [imit.]

garrō West wind, which is much disliked [con. with garr, garrī, garrak; Bal. garrī, Jaṭ. garī]

gārsōla Indigestion [P. guwār, digestion + P. sūl, gripes?]

gārting To belch [imit.]

'gārum Herd of cattle [Bal. gōrum, Si. gōram[0]; perh. < P. gār, cow + P. ram, herd?]

gaṛatī Thought, worry.—gaṛatī kanning To worry: nī gaṛatī kappa, nā kārēm jwān-a marēk, don't you

worry, your affair will turn out all right [Bal. gantri, Jaṭ. gganṭri, Si. gganat]

gaṛau Cooking-pot [loc. Nushki ; Bal. gaṛō ; cf. Si. ghaṛō, large earthen water-pot]

gaṛing To fashion, shape, mould : pāṭe gaṛa, iānta ḍōas jōṛ ka, plane the wood and make a spoon out of it ; khale gaṛā, gird karē, niāmān kaṛak karē-ta, he cut the stone, and rounded it off, and made a hole in the middle of it ; chānaghāte gaṛa, iragh bis, roll the dough, and bake bread [Jaṭ., Si. ghaṛ-, Skt. ghaṭayati]

gaṭ ¹ Bite : kuchak kanā natanā sūe gaṭṭaṭ kishkā, narrā, the dog took the flesh off my leg with a bite, and bolted.—gaṭ halling To bite : shōk kanā dūe gaṭ halkune, the fox has bitten my hand ; ē māre hur ki iraghe gaṭ halisa kuningaṭi e, look at that lad eating his bread, tearing it with his teeth ; ni tēnā jōṛte kanē antei gaṭṭ-a halēsa ? aga nē mardīas arē, mōnaṭi ba, what are you biting your lips at me for ? if there's any manhood in you, come and face me ; ō tēnā jōṛte gaṭ halk, tēnā rīshāi tuf karē, he bit his lips and spat in his beard [Mal., Kan. kaḍi, Tuḷ. kaḍe, Tam. kaṭi]

gaṭ ² Inaccessible place : mat gaṭṭaṭi kāik, khāchik, the markhor goes off and sleeps where no one can get at him. Inaccessible, unclimbable : dā gaṭṭō mashas e, this is an unclimbable hill ; ē kasar gaṭṭ e, ēkā bafa, that road's impassable, don't come that way. Inaccessible, engaged, hard pressed : sardār dāsā gaṭṭ e, the chief's busy just at present ; ī nā salāmāi bassuṭ, ni gaṭṭ assus, I came to pay respects to you, but you were engaged.—gaṭ kanning To pen in : garasēṭi i mēlhte gaṭ karēṭ, sumte bāṭi shāghāṭ, hasht iāntā khalkuṭ, I penned the wild sheep in a gorge, popped the bullets in my mouth, and shot eight of them. To press hard, bother : hardē tēnā vāmaki kane gaṭṭ-a kēk, he duns me every day for his loan ; ainō puliās bāz bandagh gaṭ karē, tippara ant-a kēk-tā, the police badgered a lot of men to-day, I don't know what they will do with them [Bal. ghaṭ ; cf. Si. ghāṭō, Jaṭ. ghāṭā, thick, close together, Skt. ghaṭa, intently occupied ?]

gaṭōr Yearling lamb : Pringavātnā gaṭōre taṛpēs (prov.), don't kill a Pringabad lamb, *i.e.*, don't give your guest an onion (gaṭōr in Pringabad Dēhwāri) when he thinks you mean lamb [Bal. gaṭūr, Psht. gaḍōrē ; con. with gaḍ ?]

gaṭṭ-ō-gulum Swallow, gulp : pālhk bāz ō, gaṭṭ-ō-gulum ka, there's milk in plenty, take gulps of it ; gaṭṭ-ō-gulum karē, bākhōas guṭṭaṭi-ta halk, trujjā, he bolted his food, a piece stuck in his throat and he choked ['bite and sip']

gau-kush The 6th. five-day division of the chilla-i-siā, which begins about the last week in January [P. 'cow-killer']

gaur-band Ruined stone embankments found in many parts of the Brahui country [=P. gaur, gabr, infidel + band, 'infidels' dam']

gaush Breeze : bāsunī-a kēk-ne, pēshan gaushāi khāch, you're feeling the heat, sleep outside in the breeze.

gaz ¹ Tamarisk [P.]

gaz ² Yard [P.]

gazgi East-wind : gazgi piranā lumma e (prov.), the East wind is the mother of rain [Gazg, village east of Kalat, + -ī]

gazir Carrot [var. of gajjir]

gēḍ Roofed enclosure for animals : kharāstā gēḍaṭi bāz liḍ tammāne, ravaṛbō, pāk kabō-ta, there's a lot of dung lying in the cattle-shed, sweep it out and make it clean. Pent in : dushmantā dūaṭ nan gēḍ un, at our foes' hands are we pent in.—gēḍ kanning To bring animals under shelter : zahe gidānaṭi gēḍ kabō, trōnguṛ tammingaṭi e, navā guḍḍe-tā, bring the goats in under the shelter of the tent, it's hailing and they may get struck [var. gēṛ ; con. with vāṛ ?]

gēḍavi Pent in [loc. var. of gēṛavi]

gēṛ ¹ Roofed enclosure for animals [loc. var. of gēḍ]

gēṛ ² Brushwood hedge to keep animals off the crops [var. vāṛ]

gēṛavi Pent in: dushmantā dūaṭ nan gēṛavī un, vā khudā nanki dēas ṭik ēte, at our foes' hands are we pent in, God grant a day may yet dawn for us. Weather for staying indoors, blizzard etc.: gēṛavi e, pēshan manningān jahas aff, ama kēn? it's perishing out of doors, there's no possibility of getting out, what are we to do? dā pir ō gēṛaviṭi kāfilaghāk bafasa, the caravans won't come in this downpour and blizzard.—gēṛavi kanning To pen indoors: ainō khudā nane gēṛavī karēne, God has penned us indoors to-day [con. with gēḍ, gēṛ ¹]

gēshtir More: nī kane ēlōteān zara-as gēshtir ēte, give me a little more than the others. Too much: dā gēshtir e, kane machche ēte, this is too much, give me less [Bal. gēshtar, P. bēshtar]

ghanṭa Bell, hour [Jaṭ. etc.; Skt. ghaṇṭā]

ghaṛī Hour, time-piece [Si. etc.; Skt. ghaṭikā]

ghaṛing To fashion etc. [var. of gaṛing]

ghaṭ Inaccessible etc. [var. of gaṭ]

ghōṛav Troop [var. of gōṛav]

giānch Shrike, butcher-bird: khalkān rāhi massuṭ shikārki, giānchas mōnaṭi-ka bass, fāl tammāṭ, padāi bassuṭ, I started from the encampment for a shoot, but a shrike flew in front of me and I got a bad omen, so I came back [Bal.]

gichēn Chosen, choice: dā bāz gichēnō bullias e, this is a very choice horse; kanā gichēnō naukarias e, ī sakht khwash uṭ, mine is a particularly nice billet, I'm awfully pleased.—gichēn illing To leave the choice open: ī nē gichēn-a illēva, ki nī Nōshkēāi kās yā Padaghāi, I'll leave it to you whether you go to Nushki or Padag.—gichēn kanning To choose: gārumān dā kharāse gichēn karēṭ, I selected this bullock out of the herd [Bal. gichēn-, P. guzīn-, to choose]

gidān Nomad tent, made of wool and goats' hair: dāsā bashshāmnā mōsum e, gidānte kashshibō, pēshan khalbō, kuḍīk bāsun ō, manguṛ arē-tā, summer has come, so get out the tents and pitch them outside, the huts are hot and full of ticks; chappīkō pāraghān ballā gidān e, sardārnā, the big tent, the chief's, is on the left hand side. Living in tents: nan dāsā gidān un, we're now out in tents.

gidārēnging To pass by: dākā gidārēng hin, pēndwār bafa, pass by here and begone, and don't come again; ō tēnā bagatō bass, laghat tiss-ta gidārēngā, he came with his herd of camels, gave him a kick and passed on. To pass (of time): shash tū gidārēngā ki nī kane pārēs, ī nē kharāsas ētiva, six months passed since you promised to give me a bullock. To pass away [Bal. gidār-, gidar-, P. guẕār-]

gidisp Span, the distance between the thumb and little finger.—gidisp kanning (khalling) To measure by spans: gidisp khalh hur, dā laṭṭ akhkha murghun e, find out by spanning how long this stick is [also Bal.; P. gidast]

gidrēnging To pass [var. of gidārēnging]

giḍḍa Nodding with drowsiness: kane giḍḍa harfē, ī kasare rad karēṭ, I was seized with drowsiness and missed the road [Si. ghirṭu]

giḍḍī Waistcoat [cf. Si. giḍḍī, long padded coat]

giḍḍing To nod with drowsiness: ī khanāṭ ki kōṭanā darvāzanā ṭōhō giḍḍingaṭi e, I saw that the sentry at the fort gate was nodding with sleep; nī giḍḍingaṭi us, hich kārēm-a kappēsa, you're too drowsy to do any work [fr. giḍḍa]

gih All, etc. [loc. Jhal. var. of giṛ]

gila Reproach, complaint: kane nēān gila aff, I've nothing to reproach you with.—gila kanning To complain, lament: nā mār kane kirēng tiss, nī gila kappēsa ki ī khalēva-ta? your son cheeked me, so you won't complain if I beat him? [P.]

gilās Glass, tumbler [Eng.]

gilg Mucus discharge from the nose [Jaṭ. gig, Si. gig']

gilik Red stone, red ochre: gilik khisunō khalas e, jaltēṭī bāz vadī-a marēk, it's a red stone commonly found in river-beds [cf. P. gil, clay]

gilkat Catechu: dandāntā kha" aki gilkate nan maida saghina, bāṭī shāghina, for toothache we pound up catechu and apply it to the mouth.

gillik Buttock: kanā gillikāk bāzangā swāriān rēsh massunō, nē kaneāi rahm-a bafak? I've got rubbed behind from all my riding, don't you pity me? gillikāteāi-ta mana laṭ ki khalkuṭ, mannā ki bēshak duzzī karēnuṭ, after I'd given him a few whacks behind he confessed that he had been thieving.

gindār Bow-pole of a blanket-tent [<gidān+P. -dār, 'tent-holder'?]

ginjishk Sparrow [P. gunjishk]

ginjishk-khōr Half-ripe, ripening (of mulberries): āhaṛnā haftimīkō dē tūt ginjishk-khōr-a marēk, on the seventh day of Ahar the mulberry begins to ripen ['sparrow eating']

-gir Used as the last element in compounds to denote seizing, taking, holding; seizer, taker, holder [P.]

girām hining To escape the memory: nā hukm kane girām hinā, your order escaped my memory; nē girām hināne, nī kantō ikrār karēs ki ī nēki saibtō naukarias kēva? has your promise to secure me some billet with the Sahib gone out of your mind?—girām illing To forget, leave behind: ī tēnā laṭṭe hamēṛē girām illāṭ, I forgot my stick there; ō tēnā tūfakaṭī kārtūsas girām illā, he thoughtlessly left a cartridge in his gun; kanā mē zaghme urāṭī girām illā, my slave left the sword at home by mistake.—girām kanning To forget: hīte ki pā-ta, dākā binik, ēkā girām-a kēk, tell him a thing, it goes in at one ear and out at the other. [From the restriction of girām to use with hining, illing, kanning it looks as if it were orig. an abl. gir-ān, 'from the memory,' cf. ustān hining, to escape the memory, the change -n>-m being facilitated by the analogy of words like barām, marrām; cf. Bal. gir, P. vir, memory]

girau [1] Pledge, pawn [P.]

girau [2] Small shepherd's flute: kanā kuriā jwānō giravas khalēk, pagga itōta dirāi mashkhūl marōn, my shepherd pipes a merry pipe, I vote we spend to-morrow with him at the water [Bal. girōh]

gird Round: ōnā mōn gird e, zēbā e, his face is round and beautiful. Around: shahranā dāmōn ēmōn gird gird drakht assaka, there were trees this side and that all round the village.—gird kanning To make round [P.]

gir-ō-dēī Give and take, dealings with, traffic [Bal. var. of hal' -tiss]

giring Knot: daskanā giringe mala, sila-aṭī hinpak, untie the knot in the thread, it won't go through the needle. Knot in wood: dā pāṭaṭī giringas arē, zū pinnik, there's a knot in this wood, it'll soon get broken. Mental difficulty: nā ustāṭī giringas arē, mala-ta, harchi ki nē pāroi e, pā, if you've got something on your mind, out with it, and say what you have to say.—giring halling To get knotted: dā daskāte daun biṭēnus, giring-a halēra, kārēmān kāra, you've thrown these threads down so carelessly, they'll get knotted and become useless; chit chiṭṭatō giring-a halēk, bandagh bandaghtō, as rope is knotted together by rope, so man (in marriage) is knit to woman.—giring tining To knot: dūe tēnā taṛēnuṭ, puchchas iāita pēṛa, giring ēte-ta, I've cut my finger, wrap a piece of cloth round it and knot it. To knit in marriage: dāsā ī nē jwānō rājasēṭī giring tissunuṭ, gurā nā jindanā kismat, I've now betrothed you into one of the best families, the rest lies with yourself [Bal. garanch, P. girih]

girōk Lightning: girōk drakhtāi tammā hushā-ta, the lightning struck the tree, and burnt it down.—girōk khalling To lighten: girōk khallingaṭī e, āhiniā giṛāte tahṭī kabō, it's lightening, put the iron things inside [Bal. also girōkh, lit. 'seizer']

girr Dragging along the ground: kharāsnā mahār girr e, burzā ka-ta, navā srumpati-ta arēnge, the bullock's leading-string is dragging along the ground, lift it up or it may get entangled round its hoof; har-vakht ki Pālāvānzei kasarān gidrēngik, zaghm-ta girr e, when a Palavanzei Mengal swaggers along the road, he always drags his sword on the ground. Hanging down: kātum-ta girr e, girāas karēne, his head's hanging down, he's been up to something.—girr kanning To drag along: chūchae girr kappa, navā dūe-ta lughurēfis, don't drag the child along, you may dislocate its arm. To drag out: ni ki hite dākha girr karēs, sardāre ghussa bass, of course the chief got angry when you spun out your tale so much [fr. girring]

girring To drag along, drag off: kanā huchchas kaskune, girrisa danningati ō-ta, a camel of mine has died, they're carting it off along the ground; nē kārēm arē, kane antei girringatī us? kane ant kārēmas arē? you've work to do, but why drag me off? what concern is it of mine? [Bal. gil-, Si. gihir-, Jat. gihal-; cf. Skt. ghrs-]

gir All, the whole, Grammar § 160: girētā pā ki barēr, kure karghin, asittat mafak, tell all of them to come, and let's shear the flock, it's not one man's work; num much mabō, i gire khaniva, khudā chāe, pagga-iskā zinda ut, aflat, gather round and I'll see all of you, God knows whether I shall live till to-morrow or not; ō gir asi dūiat pārēr, ī ōftā giranā hite ama drōgh kēv? they all spoke with one voice, how shall I give the lie to the words of one and all. Whole (with attrib. endings): kane girō iraghas tiss, he gave me a whole loaf. Only, exclusively: gir mēmānk bassunō, only the guests have come [P. girda, Psht. gird> gird>gir? but var. gih, ir make it unlikely; cf. Kui guri, all, every? any con. with girā?]

girā Thing: ē ant girāas e? dāng hata, huriv-ta, what thing is that? bring it here and let me have a look at it; aga ī duzzī karēt, ī jwānō girāas darōt, if I ever do thieve, I guess I'll carry off a thing worth taking. Espec. something sweet, sweets: ba, nēki girā bāz hēsunut, come, I've brought a lot of sweets for you. Something, Grammar § 155: nī girāas khwāhisa, khwāhipēsa? do you want something or not? girāasēnā bingune? has he heard of anything? Some: nī girā maiva kunēsa kumpēsa? will you eat some fruit or not? girāas mēmāntō barak, come with some guests [var. irā; cf. Kur. gota, otā, seed, unit? any con. with gir?]

gire All, the whole, Grammar §§ 156, 160: gire huchchāk kaskunō, all the camels are dead; gire nan khāchā, he slept the whole night [gir + -e [2]]

girik Ball of thread, string, etc.: girikas daskanā hata, nā kūste mūghiv, lighir massunus, fetch me a ball of thread, and let me sew your shirts, you're going about naked; asi drassamnā girikas kane ēte, ī tēnā hullinā julle gandiv, give me a ball of goat's hair, I want to patch my horse's blanket; girikām-bā dā-pār ē-pār rēr-a kēsa, you roll about like a ball of wool, i.e., you jump from one thing to another [con. with gōri; cf. Jat. ggōrhī, small ball, ball of cotton]

gissid Stone used for ornaments.

glūnt Lizard—but only used in the compounds garri-glūnt, tāzi-glūnt [cf. Tam. kavuli, Mal., Tel. gauli, Kan. gavul; ?]

gō Horse-race: ī tēnā hullie dāsā bārifiva, sardārnā barāmnā gōaki, I'll now train my horse for the races at the chief's wedding. Competition, match: ainō dinnā tūfaknā gō e? who is running the shooting-match to-day? [Bal., Si.; cf. Jat. "anything contended for," P. 'anything round,' gō burdan, to carry off the prize, excel, v. gōbar]

gōbar Winning, successful: dā gōl arō hullias e, this horse is a winner; kanā mār gōbarangā nariānām-bā bārisune, my son is trained as fine as a race-horse [Bal. ;= gō+P. bar, 'carrying off the match']

gōbarī Horse-race, shooting match, etc. [gōbar + -ī]

gōbaṭ Threshing with oxen. Restlessness from worry: nī kane gōbaṭaṭ harfingaṭī us, you're worrying me. —gōbaṭ kanning To thresh with oxen: kharāsk ainō kullo dē gōbaṭ karēnō, the bullocks have been threshing all day; jōhāne gōbaṭ karēnun, dāsā khūrt massune, we've threshed the heap, it's now threshed small. To walk about worrying: nī dāṛē gōbaṭ kanningaṭī us, nā ustaṭī giṛāas arē, here you are walking round and round, you must have something on your mind; istō kane handunō khalhas halk, druste nan punteāi gōbaṭ karēṭ, last night I was in such pain that I writhed the whole night on my knees [Bal. gōvaṭ, Si. ggāh*, Jaṭ. ggahaw-]

gōbi Cabbage, cauliflower [Si., Jaṭ. etc. gōbbī; Skt. gojihvā]

gōdī Mistress, housewife: khwāja, ī gōdīe bāz pāṛēṭ, kanā hīte khaf tōtau, sir, I spoke at length to the mistress, but she paid no heed to what I said. Lady: gōdī, tēnā bāvae tavār ka, lady, call your father; nī kanā gōdī marēsa, ba tēnā bāvanā kuṭṭaṭī tūlḷ, if you'll be my little lady, come and sit on your father's lap [Bal.; con. with Skt. gō, cow ?]

gōḍ Knee [Jaṭ. gōḍā, Si. gōḍō; Pkt. goḍḍa-, foot]

gōg Lamb or kid (usually one for every ten animals grazed) given the shepherd in lieu of wages: nā nakhōnā zōba akha mass? dah gōg what did you get for shepherding this year? ten head [cf. P. gōga, calf? or Si. gōghō, pocket, Jaṭ. gōgī, food, Bal. gōghā, bribe ?]

gōi Doubling on one's tracks.—gōi kanning To double on one's tracks: mahriāi swār massuṭ, shahrān pēshan gōi karē, mōnāi hintau, I was riding the camel and outside the town it whirled round and wouldn't go on; nī gōi kēsa barēsa, maga dāṛē barāmas e? you're going backwards and forwards as if forsooth there was a wedding on [Si. gōhī]

gōing To lose: ī tēnā tūfake mashaṭī gōāṭ, I lost my gun on the hill; kanā mēlhk dā jalaṭī gōingānō, my sheep have got lost in this river-bed. To forfeit: nī tēnā bāvanā pine gōānus, you've forfeited your father's name [Si. gauwā; Skt. gamayati-, causes to go]

gōj Large lizard, iguana [Bal.; Jaṭ. gōh, Si. ggōh*; Skt. gōdhā]

gōjāva One of the two silver tasselled ornaments worn with a small scent-bottle, called atardān, by young married women to button the neck of the shift [P. gō, button, + jāba ?]

gōkalā On hands and knees: druste dē gōkalā chirrēngān shikārnā randaṭ mukī-ka khalh-a kēk, my waist aches from stalking all day long after the game.—gōkalā kanning To go on one's hands and knees: gōkalā karisa hin navā khazmāk khanir-ne narrir, go on your hands and knees or the deer may see you and bolt. To force down on hands and knees: duzzīān ōd tark-a tifak, manaṭe havāla ka ki gōkalā kēr-ta, swār marēr, dudēfir-ta ki chāe duzzanā ilāj dād e, he won't stop thieving, so hand him over to some men to force him on to his hands and knees and let them get astride him and drive him along to teach him that this is the way they deal with thieves.

gōkuṛt Sulphur [Bal.; P. gugird]

gōnglū Turnip [Jaṭ.; Bal. gūngrū, Si. gōgiṛū]

gōr [1] Wild ass [P.]

gōr [2] Grave.—gōr kanning To bury [P.]

gōrich North-west or north wind: ainō handunō gōrichas e, mōne hushik, there's such a Nor'wester to-day, it burns the face; gōrich mōnaṭī e, ainō himpa, garau pinnisa, the North-west wind is in your face, don't go to-day or you'll starve with cold [Bal. 'north']

gōr-paṭ Badger. [Jaṭ.; Bal. gūr-pat, Si. gōri paṭū, - gōr [2] + Jaṭ., Si. paṭ-, dig, 'grave-digger']

gōrum Herd of cattle [var. of gārum]

gōṛau Troop of horsemen [Bal. ghōṛō; cf. Si. ghōṛō, Jaṭ. ghōṛā, horse]

gōṛi Marble: kanā gōṛi jwānist pitau mass, my marble went into the hole all right; ōnā mār daunō gōṛias khalkaka ki hich rad-a kattavaka, his boy used to play such a fine game of marbles that he never missed. Eyeball: nā khananā gōṛiṭi nishānias arē, there is a speck on your eyeball. Dislocated from the socket: huch ki saghasān gōṛi mass, hich durākh-a mafak, once a camel's hip is dislocated it will never recover; kanā nat gōṛi massune, my leg's got dislocated; kanā hulli gōṛi mass, my horse went lame. [Bal., Si. gōri, Jaṭ. ggōṛhi]

gōṛi-gwāzi Game of marbles.—gōṛi-gwāzi kanning To play marbles ['marble playing']

gōsāla Calf [P.]

gōsū Little calf [gōs(āla) + dim.-ū]

gōsh-putrōk Earwig [P. gōsh, ear + putrōk fr. putrēnging; 'ear-enterer']

gōṭing To pound with a pestle: dā tambākhāte kūnḍaṭi gōṭa, pound this tobacco in the pot [Jaṭ., Si. ghōṭ-]

gōṭū Wooden receptacle for snuff, tobacco etc., carried in the pocket or tied round the waist: nā gōṭūṭi nās arē, kane ēte, if there's any snuff in your box, give me some [fr. gōṭing; cf. Si. ghōṭō, Jaṭ. ghōṭā, pounding, stuff pounded, pestle]

gōvāl Cowherd [Bal. gōāl, Jaṭ. gōālā, Si. ggōāṛ; Skt. gōpālá-, Pkt. govāla-]

gōvaṭ Threshing with oxen [loc. Nushki var. of gōbaṭ]

gōzi Wooden milking-bowl: shwān tēnā gōzie purr karē tis-ka pālhān, the shepherd filled his bowl with milk and gave it me [cf. Bal. gōdhān, udder, < gō-dān 'milk-holder'; Skt. gō, milk]

grāz Nostril: nan Brāhūik lāghanā grāzāte chākh-a ētina ki dam dapp, we Brahuis slit a donkey's nostrils to help its breathing; kanā grāzāk bujj ō, my nostrils are stuffed up; grāzāte tēnā dūshaghām-bā' paddām tiningaṭi us kanēāi, —nā khōnas karēnuṭ? you're puffing out your nostrils at me like a snake, what? have I murdered one of you? [Bal.; cf. Skt. ghrāṇa, nose]

gud Cloth: amarō gud khwāhisa, ī kāva bāzārāi nēki halēva, I'll go to the market and get you whatever sort of cloth you want; gudas dabō, kāṭumāi-ta shāghbō, challavas dūṭiṭa ētibō, gurā sāng mass, take a piece of cloth, throw it over her head, put a ring on her finger and the betrothal's complete.—gud shāghing To present (a woman) with a head-dress: tēnā barāmāi kulle niāṛite gud shāghā, he gave all his women kin head-dresses on the occasion of his marriage [Bal. gudh; < Skt. gudh, wrap up, clothe?]

gud-burri The ceremonial cutting of clothes for a circumcision or marriage, Life-history §§ 54, 101 [gud + P. burī, 'cloth-cutting']

guḍ [1] After, postposition, Grammar § 373: nī dāsā hin, ī zara-asēān guḍḍ-a barēva, you go now, I'll come after a while; ō nērmōchān guḍ bass, he came after midday [cf. guṛā, and Bal. guḍa, then]

guḍ [2] One who dies without issue or heirs: dā daghāk guḍḍasēnā ō ki sardāre rasēngānō, these lands belonged to a man without heirs and that's how they've come to the chief.—guḍ manning To die without issue or heirs: ōd guḍ mass, mirāse-ta sardār darē, he died without heirs, so the chief took his property [not con. with Psht. guḍ, crippled; appar. = guḍ[1], cf. guḍḍas, and pad, padr]

guḍḍas After the death of, prep. gov. the abl.: guḍḍas nēān zinda mafar, may I never live after your death [appar. < guḍ [2] + P. az, from ?]

guḍḍi Paper kite [Jaṭ.; Si. guḍī, Bal. guḍī]

guḍḍing To chop off: shariataṭi hukm'e ki aga asi bandaghas musi vār duzzi kē, chārimikō vār ōnā dūe guḍḍir, it is laid down in the holy law that if a man commits theft thrice, the fourth time his hands should be cut off. To cut down: dā kulle drakhtāte guḍḍa, cut down all these trees. To slaughter: tēnā kharāse darō guḍ-

ḍāṭ, I slaughtered my bullock yesterday. To bruise: ballō khalas kanā natāi tammā, kanā ballā hōre guḍḍā, dāsā kharrun haṛsēngāne, a big stone fell on my foot and bruised my big toe, and it's now turned blue [Bal. guḍ-; cf. Si. guḍ-, to pound ?]

guḍḍū Small [loc. Nushki, var. of ghuḍḍū]

gūgaṛā Dung-beetle [cf. Jat. ghāngā, Si. ghungihnī, P. gūgār; Skt. gūtha-, dung]

gūgū Dove [imit. ; cf. Jaṭ. ghuggī]

gūgū-kapōṭ Large dove ['dove-pigeon ']

gugul Bdellium [Jaṭ. gguggul, Si. gugur*, Skt. guggula]

gul Flower. Snuff of a lamp or candle. Extinguished, of a light: chirāgh gul-a marēk, the lamp will go out. Weaving heddle.—gul kanning To extinguish: chirāghe gul ka, put out the lamp [P.]

gul-gulāb } Rose [gul+P. gulāb, rose]
gul-gulāp }

gul-mēkh Spike, peg [P.]

gulōnṭ Lizard—but only used in the compounds garri-gulōnṭ, tāzi-gulōnṭ [var. of glūnṭ]

gulum Sip: chāte kun gulum gulumāi, navā nā bāe hushir, drink the tea in sips, or it'll burn your mouth.—gulum kanning To sip: dārūte tēnā gulum ka, guṛā ba, ī nē hanēnī ētiva, sip down your medicine and then come and I'll give you sweetmeats. [Kuṛ. gulm-, to nibble; cf. Skt. gal-, to swallow, gala-, throat ?]

gum Lost, missing.—gum kanning To lose: ōd āinae tēnā gum karēne, he's lost his mirror, *i.e.*, he has no eyes for his own faults. To make to disappear: shēnkāk kī pāsh karēr, gōrich kashshā, gum karē-tā, when the light clouds appeared, the north-west wind blew, and dispersed them [P.]

gumān Opinion, suspicion, guess: kanā gumānaṭī sardār ainō Kānakān rāhi-a marēk, I've an idea that the chief will start from Kanak to-day; gumānāi ō pagga barōe, at a guess I should say he'd come to-morrow.—gumān kanning To suspect: ō gumān-a kēk ki ī ōṛtō dushmani-a kēva, he suspects me of harbouring enmity against him [P.]

gumāna Trial well: dāṛē gumāna-as kashshibō ki ī sahī marēv, dā jāganā dir hanēn e, sōr e, dig a trial well here for me to ascertain whether the water hereabouts is sweet or brackish [P.]

gumbaz Dome [P. gumbaz]

gumbud } Vault, leap, pounce: pish-
gummud } shinā gummudān kuchaknā gummud khazmanā randaṭ balun e, the leap of a hound after a deer is greater than the pounce of a cat.—gumbud (gummud) kanning To pounce upon: nī kaneāi antei gumbud-a kēsa ? ī nā kunoī affaṭ, why do you pounce at me ? I won't make a morsel for you; rupaite khassā makhlūkāteāi, harkas tēnā mōn gumbud karēka, much karēka, he flung the rupees among the crowd, and every one made a grab in front of him and gathered them in. To leap up: zaghmaṭ ki khalkuṭ-ta, ditak-ta gummud karēr, when I smote him with the sword, his blood spirtled up [gummud loc. Nushki; P. gumbad]

-gun Adjectival suffix, only after bases ending in -n [<-kun]

gunā Fault, guilt.—gunā kanning To err, sin [P. gunāh]

gunāgār Guilty [P. gunāhgār]

gund Testicles [P.]

gung Dumb [P.]

gungrū Small bell [Bal., Jaṭ. ghungrū, Si. ghinghirū]

gungudām Dumb animal. Poor creature [Jaṭ., Si.; = gung+P. dām, creature]

gūnī Gunny bag, sack [Jaṭ. etc. gunī; Skt. gōṇī]

gūnjī Bird's crop [Jaṭ.; Bal., Si. gujī]

gūrring To gurgle, of camels: huchchāk gūrringaṭī ō, bei shāgh-tā, the camels are gurgling, fling them down some grass. To groan loudly: īlum-ta kaskune, gūrringaṭī e, his brother is dead, that's why he's groaning [imit.; cf. Bal. garr- to roar, Si. gur- to growl]

gūrting To low [imit.]

gurṭū Snuff box [var. of gōṭū]

guṛā Then, again, later, Grammar § 398 : ō kane khalk, guṛā ī ōde khalkuṭ, first he struck me, then I struck him; dāsā hin, guṛā ba, now go and come again; guṛā ki nī bassus dāṛē, nan iraghe kungusun, khalās karēsun, nē ant tissuna ? when you came here later, we had finished our meal, so what were we to give you ? [con. with gud ; Bal. guḍa poss. bor.]

guṛēnging } To be speechless with fright:
guṛing } balānā khaningtō chunā guṛā, the child was frightened out of his wits at the sight of the hobgoblin. To be infatuated: nī hargiṛāe ki khanisa, guṛisa, you lose your heart over everything you see [cf. Si. ghur-, to have a fondness for ?]

gussēnging } To go astray, miss (with
gussing } abl.): kasarān gussāṭ, I missed my way; sum nishānān gussā, the bullet missed the target; ō kane gussifē, he put me off [Jaṭ. ghussa-]

gush Stud ram : ēnakhō ī tēnā mēgaṛki chār marghiō gushas illānuṭ, this year I've kept four horned rams or so for my flock; ambale hur, gushām-bā banningaṭi e, annā huringaṭi us-ta ? look at the fellow, coming at us like a ram, are you still gazing at him (instead of making for him)? nī nanā gush affēs, nanēāi antei dṛikkingaṭi us ? you're not the cock of our walk, what are you prancing at us for ? [P. gushn, the male of any animal]

gushāda Some little way off: Mastung dākān khuṛk e, murr e ? bāz khuṛk aff, gushāda e, is Mastung near here ? not particularly near, it's some little way off; Rōbāt Nōshkēān gushāda e, khuṛk e ? āhah, bāz murr e, is Robat some little way from Nushki or quite close ? oh no, it's miles away [P. gushāda, open, wide, stretched out ?]

gushī Kept for stud purposes: gushīā sōre pālhaṭī khalifpēs ki nizzōr-a marēk, don't cut a lamb his milk if you want him for stud purposes or he'll never grow strong [gush +-ī]

gūtulō Dust-storm with light wind and rain.

guṭ Throat: ō kane guṭṭaṭī halk, he seized me by the throat; guṭṭaṭī-ta rēze taf, rēzanā kāṭume drakhtaṭī taf, bind the rope to its neck and the end of the rope to the tree; kanā māl ōnā guṭṭān shēf himpak, my property will never find its way down his throat; daun pāpa, navā guṭṭaṭī-ne halē, don't talk such rubbish or it'll stick in your throat [Bal. guṭh, Jaṭ. ggāṭṭā, Si. ggāṭ]

guṭ-khalh Sore throat; diphtheria [' throat-pain ']

guṭ-khalhī Yellow and black stone hung in beads round the neck for sore-throat [guṭ-khalh +-ī]

guṭlū Windpipe, throttle: guṭlūe mēll anā kharmā kishkāne, the wolf has torn out the sheep's windpipe; kane daunō hit pāpa, guṭlūṭi-ne chuṭṭas barōe, don't tell me such stuff or you'll get a boil in your throat [con. with guṭ]

guṭṭī-band Collar [guṭ+-ī+band]

guṭṭō Throttled: mēlhe sakht tafēnus, guṭṭō massune, you've tied the sheep so tight that it has got throttled.—guṭṭō kanning To throttle, strangle: kantō jang-a kēsa, ī nē guṭṭō-a kēva kasfiva, if you fight with me, I'll throttle you to death; nī kanā masiṛe bēgunā guṭṭō karēnus kasfēnus, ī nē bē kasfingān illēpara, you've throttled my daughter to death without a cause, I'll not let you go till I've killed you [Bal. guṭō, Si. ghuṭṭō, strangling, Jaṭ. ghuṭṭ-, throttle]

guzrān Livelihood, living: nanā guzrān dāṛē dā bāsuniṭi bāz mushkil e, it's very hard for us to live here in this heat; kanā guzrān dā daulaṭ mafak, I can't get a livelihood like this [P. guẓarān]

guzhgh Root: dā drakhte guzhghāteān kashshāṭ, I pulled this tree up by the roots.

gwach ¹ A herb which pounded up is used as an emetic.

gwach ² Ewe that has not yet lambed [Bal. wach, buffalo calf, P. bacha, any young animal]

gwāchī Commodities exported (especially to Makran) for exchange with other commodities (especially dates) by one man on the camels provided by another on condition that the latter receives half the exchange [cf. H bāch, exchange ?]

gwafing To weave: jwānō kōnṭas gwafēnuṭ aga halēsa-ta, I've woven a nice carpet, if you'd like to buy it. To plait: ba ki kāṭume nā gwafiva, come and I'll plait your head [Bal. gwaf-, P. bāf-]

gwafta That which is woven. Woof [Bal.; P. bāfta]

gwāh Witness. Especially the witness at a wedding, Life-history §§ 123-6 [P. guwāh]

gwāhī Evidence, testimony.—gwāhī tining To give evidence, testify: khudānā pinaṭ kanki rāstīaṭ gwāhī ētibō, for God's sake mind you all give evidence truthfully for me; nā khank gwāhī ētira ki nī duzzī karēnus, your eyes betray that you've been thieving [gwāh + -ī]

gwāla Pack-saddle for oxen. Grain-bag made of goats' hair [Bal. gwālagh; P. guwāl, sack]

gwan [1] The wild pistachio, pistacia khanjak: nan khiāl karēsun ki nane hargiṛā ētir, maga ēṛē ki hinān, gwanteāṇ pakkas aff (prov.), we thought they would give us everything, but when we got there, the cupboard was bare [Bal.; P. bun, tree ?]

gwan [2] A square, blue bead [=gwan [1], from the appearance of the nut ?]

gwanḍ Short (of objects): kanki gwanḍō rēzas hata, bring me a short rope; dā shalvār kaneāi gwanḍ e, these trousers are short on me; tēnā māraki gwanḍō tūfakas halēva, guṛā haṛdē kāe shikārki, I'll get my son a little gun, then he can go shooting every day.—gwanḍ kanning To make short: ōnā puzhzhaghāte gwanḍ karēnus, you've cropped his hair; dāsā tēnā kissae gwanḍ ka, now cut your story short [Bal. gwand]

gwanḍū Short [loc. var. of gwanḍ; gwanḍ + dim. -ū]

gwanik Shrub, whose leaves are used by nomads as a green dye [con. with gwan ?]

gwanikī Green [gwanik + -ī]

gwanjak Wild pistachio gum.—gwanjak tafing To become stuck from fear: chāva ki narrānus, bā nā gwanjak tafēne, hit kanning kappēsa, I know you've deserted, your mouth is stuck together and you can't utter a word [< gwan, affected by P. khanjak]

gwānkō The 'caller', the folk-story name for Bruin the bear [Bal. gwānk, P. bāng, cry]

gwānz Width from finger to finger with the arms outstretched, about two yards: dā dūn shash gwānz e, this well is about twelve yards deep.—gwānz biṭing To walk with legs at full stretch: ā bandaghe hur, jōanā pāraghāi gwānz biṭisa hiningaṭi e, look at that man, he is putting his best foot forward in the direction of the stream [any con. with P. bāzū, arm ?]

gwar Breast. Pneumonia: ōde gwar karēne, he's down with pneumonia. Abreast, equal (loc. Nushki): nī harchi ki kēs, kanā gwar-a mafēsa, whatever you may do, you won't get abreast of me; dā panj hōr tēntō gwar affas, these five fingers aren't all alike; kanā arvat ō īṛ-ta tēmpatēn gwar affas, my wife and her sister are unlike one another. By the side of, near (used as a postpositional noun): tēnā bāvanā gwarāi tūlb, sit by your father; kanā zaghm dīvālnā gwarāi tikhōk e, my sword is placed against the wall [Bal.; P. bar]

gwar-bām Day-break [Bal.; =gwar + P. bām, 'near dawn']

gwārī-darnau A large sweet-smelling blue-flowering wild plant found in hill-torrents, used as a drug for fever.

gwar-sōch Acidity, dyspepsia [gwar + Si. etc. sōj- swelling, lit. 'breast swelling']

gwaṛḍa On heat, properly of animals but also used in abuse: nī chup ka, nā bā gwaṛḍa e, nī tōning kappēsa-ta, be silent, your mouth is always on the go, you can't stop it.

gwāṛigh Wild yellow tulip.

gwasht A long grass, which makes excellent fodder.

gwaz Flood-channel: jammarnā shēnkāk ō, kanā gwazanā bā tafōk e, kharāste harfbō, kēn kēn malinta, it's drizzling from the clouds, and the mouth of my channel is blocked, bring out the bullocks, and we'll shovel it open; nā gwaz dīr darēne ki sardār kaneāi ghussa mass, the flood-channels of your delight run full, because the chief got angry with me; khwāja, nī ki kane daun-a pāsa dushmantā mōnaṭi, ōftā gwaz dīr-a dēk, master, when you speak to me like this in front of my enemies, they're overjoyed [Jaṭ. gaz]

gwāzī Play, game, sport.—gwāzī kanning To play: chunāk asi ēlōṛtō gwāzī kanningaṭi ō, the children are playing together.—gwāzī kunning To get the worst of a game, to be outdone: ī gwāzī kunguṭ ki kaneān kanā kharāse muft darēs, I was befooled into letting you have my bullock for a mere song; nī gwāzī kungunus ki ō tēnā kārēme karē, hinā, you've been a blind fool to let him work his wicked will, and make good his departure.—gwāzī tining To make to play: chūchae da pēshan, gwāzī ēte-ta, dāṛē hōghik, take the child out of doors and set it to play, it cries here. To outplay, outwit, cheat: nī kane gwāzī tining-a kappēsa, you can't outplay me; dā saudāṭī kane handun gwāzī tiss ki shōk tāzie gwāzī ēte, he tricked me over this deal just like a fox tricking a hound [Bal.; P. bāzī]

GH

-gh- Used freely to bridge hiatus, Grammar § 12, (i) in the noun sing. between -a- or -ā- and -ān or -āi § 36 (d); (ii) in the noun plur. between -a- and -āk etc., § 23; (iii) in the attrib. adj. between -a- or -ā- and -ā and -angā, § 84; prob. used also (iv) in the formation of saghing, hōghing, bēghing, shāghing.

ghabarr-ghabarr Chorus of barking, tumult: ghabarr-ghabarras e, hubbō kuchakāk antas khanānō, there's a great to-do, find out what the dogs have spotted [imit., cf. ghaburring]

ghaburrāra Growl: kuchaknā ghaburrāra e, hubbō navā nahāras khanāne, that's the dog growling, he must have seen a wild animal; sardār chāva ainō ghussa e, bimpēsa kachāhrīṭi ghaburrārae-ta ki kāik, I guess the chief is in a rage today, you never heard anything like his growls in court.—ghaburrāra kanning To growl [ghaburr(ing) + -āra]

ghaburring To growl: mammā ghaburringaṭi e, the bear is growling; maga duzzī karēnuṭ ki kaneāi ghaburringaṭī us, presumably I've been picking your pocket for you to growl at me like this [imit., cf. ghabarr-ghabarr]

ghāfil Negligent, careless [A.]

ghaflat Negligence, carelessness [A.]

ghaib Invisible, unapparent. The invisible, mysteries: ghaib pāpa ki bandaghnā īmān kāik, don't discuss the invisible, that's the way for a man to lose the true faith [A.]

ghair [1] Jealousy, grudge: ghaire ustān kashshās, khudāe zū khanissa, if you will only banish jealousy from your heart, you will soon find God [A.]

ghair [2] Matter, mucus, pus.—ghair kanning To suppurate: ōnā dūanā chuṭ ghair karēne, sijla tikhbō-ta, the boil on his hand has suppurated, put some ointment on it. [cf. P. ghīr, ulceration of the skin? or = ghair[1]?]

ghairat Jealousy. Offence. Zeal. Valour. —ghairat kanning To take offence. To be zealous, valiant [A.]

ghairatī Brave, zealous [ghairat + -ī]

ghair-hāzir Absent [P. ghair-ḥāir]

ghakking To yap, bark [imit.; cf. var. vakking, Psht. ghap- etc.]

ghalghal Commotion, squabbling.—ghalghal kanning To brawl, squabble: nē har karēne, druste dē ghalghal-a kēsa, you're mad to squabble the whole day long [P. ghulghul]

ghali / ghāli } Carpet [P. ghāli]

ghalīm Enemy [Bal., Psht.; A. ghanīm]

ghalla Grain: nane ghalla allau, nan hinān Zahriāi ghalla-as halkun, we had no grain, so we went to Zahri and got some; nasha ghalla-aṭi e, ḍō bangāiṭ e (prov.), the drunkenness lies in the grain and the blame is on the bhang, *i.e.* you're putting the blame on the wrong person. Standing wheat: kanā ghallae ratti halk, muchchāi khwār karē-ta, rust attacked my wheat and spoilt it utterly; ōnā ghallanā khōshaghāk murghun ō, dāna-ta hūlun e, the ears of his wheat are long, and the grains fat [A.]

gham Grief, sorrow. Infliction. Supply of men-at-arms to the Khan of Kalat by the tribes of the Brahui Confederacy in return for the tenure of lands. Feudal or state dues.—gham tining To be liable for feudal or state dues: numā ḍaghār gham ētik yā inām e? does your land have to pay state dues or is it free? [A.]

ghānḍing To mix up, mess up, muddle: iraghāte dītēṭi ghānḍānus, dinnā ust barēk-tā? you've messed the bread in the water, who's going to eat it? kanā giṛāte mishtēṭi ghānḍāne, he's messed up my things in the dust. To involve in perplexity: dāsā ki hite ghānḍānus, armān-a kēsa, you've muddled the whole thing up and now you can repent at leisure [con. with gānḍ[1], with gh- <g-, as in ghōlī etc. ?]

ghār Cavern [A.]

gharaz Design, intention [A. gharaẓ]

ghardal Slattern, slut, trollop [fusion of P. ghar, whore, ghar-dil, cowardly-hearted]

gharbīna Blunderbuss [Psht. gharaba, P. qarābīn, fr. carbine]

gharib Poor, humble. Poor creature [A.]

gharībī Poverty [P.]

ghark Drowned. Overwhelmed, ruined: aga ni kane dū halpēsa, ainōnā sāataṭi ghark-a marēva, if you don't lend me a helping hand, I shall go under this very day; nan tēnā bādshātā dūān ghark assun, khudā naneāi mēhrbān mass, sarkārē hēs, we lay crushed down by our kings, but God was gracious to us and brought the British Government.—ghark kanning To drown. To ruin, spoil [A. gharq]

ghaud Chasm: ō kasarān himpa, shēf ballō ghaudas e, aga tammās, gappal gappal marēsa, don't go by that road, there's a great chasm below, if you fall, you'll be smashed to atoms; matk dāsā mast ō, hēṭṭe ghaudātēṭi gaṭ kanningaṭī ō, the markhor are now rutting, and driving the females into the chasms [< P. gaud, low-lying ground, like ghōlī < gōlī ?]

ghaur Reflection, consideration.—ghaur kanning To reflect over, examine into. To look after, cherish: tēnā mēlh te kaditki ghaur karēnuṭ, I've fattened my sheep for biltong [A.]

ghāzi Fighter for the Faith: tēnā hakkaki kaskus, shahid us, kaṭṭās, ghāzi us, if you die fighting for the right you die a martyr, if you win you live a hero [A.]

ghazhzhing To swell (past ghazhzhā-, rarely ghazhzhis-): kane mūngias kungune, dū kanā ghazhzhāne, a wasp has stung me and my hand has swollen up; nā khantā kēragh ainō ghazhzhāne, ni durākh affēs, you're swollen to-day under the eyes, you can't be well; dāsā ō ghazhzhāne, zinda manning-ta kubēn e, now he's swollen, there's little chance of his living. To swell with rage: ghazhzhānus, bassunus, nē ant pārēnō? so here you are, bursting with rage, what on earth have they said to you? [cf. P. ghazh-, to be heaped up ?]

ghilāf Opposing, contrary [hill var. of khilāf]

ghiṛing To roll over or down [var. of riṛing]

ghōlī Ball, pellet, pill.—ghōlī kanning To roll into pellets or pills [P. gōlī]

ghōṛ Confusion, uncertainty: darō ī bakhkhālnā hisābe hurāṭ, ghōṛaṭi illāsas-ta, I looked into the bunnia's accounts yesterday, he had left them in a great muddle; nā hit kull ghōṛ e, i tippara ki ni ant pāningaṭi us, your talk is

hopeless confusion, I can't follow what you're saying. Confused: kasarí ghōṛō hitas karē, í tittavaṭ, the wayfarer talked a broken jargon, I didn't understand him.—ghōṛ kanning To confuse: dā kāghazāte ghōṛ karēnus, í tippara kāṭum-tā arād e, pad-tā arād e, you've got these papers into a mess, I can't make out which is the top and which is the bottom [Si. gōṛᵘ]

ghuḍḍū Small: kanā pīranā kabr ballā gumbazaṭí e, kanā bāvanā ghuḍḍūā gumbazaṭí e, my grandfather's grave is in the big dome my father's in the small one. Urchin: Rasūl Khānnā māre hurak ki darō ghuḍḍūas ass, dāsā akhkha balun massune, look at Rasul Khan's son that yesterday was a mite, and now how big he's grown! [loc. Nushki; var. guḍḍū; Kan. giḍḍu, Tel. giḍḍa, Kui gūṭa, Kuṛ. guḍrū, ghuṭrū, dwarfish]

ghulām Slave, servant [A.]

ghulghulū Gargling.—ghulghulū kanning To gargle: iraghān pad musi vār ghulghulū kanning sharānā hukm e, one's supposed to gargle thrice after each meal [imit.; cf. P. ghulghul, gurgling]

ghunj Large sack for carrying grass or unthreshed grain: sēr-a kappēsa, Zārāzeinā ghunj massus (prov.)? so you won't stop eating, just as if you were the sack of the Zarazei Langav?—the size of whose sacks is proverbial [P. ghanj]

ghur¹ As much milk as can be got from one pressure of the udder: dā mēlhtēṭí pālhanā ghurras aff, there's not a drop of milk to be squeezed out of these sheep; ainō kanā mir ghurras titau, my ewe didn't give a drop of milk to-day [var. hurr; cf. Tel. gumma (= gur-ma ?), spirt as of milk ? imit. ?]

ghur² Inner corner of the eye: kanā khananā ghurraṭí būchas e, kashsha-ta, there's something or other in the corner of my eye, get it out.

ghurrānk Growling, rebuke: ghurrānk manaṭ ēte-ta, pēndwār daun kapp, let him have a growl or two to stop him behaving like this again.—ghurrānk halling To growl: í dākā gidrēngāṭ, ōd kaneāi ghurrānk halk, as I passed by here, he growled at me.—ghurrānk tining To rebuke, scold: í nā hichchas gum kattanuṭ, ní kane antei ghurrānk-a ētisa? I've lost nothing of yours, why scold me? [ghurr(ing) + -ā-nk]

ghurring To growl: darvāzanā bāṭi kuchak salisune, ghurringaṭí e, í ama tahṭí barēv? the dog's growling in the doorway, how am I to come inside? ní kaneāi antei ghurrisa? why growl at me? makhlūkāi khudānā kasarí ghurringaṭí us, nā dūṭí antas barēk? you go on your way through life growling at every mortal soul, and what good does it to you? [imit.; cf. P. ghurr-, Tel. gurr-, Kan. guṛṛ-, etc.]

ghurrō Hydrocele [A.]

ghusl Bathing, ablution.—ghusl kanning To bathe [A.]

ghussa Wrath, anger. Angry [A. ghuṣṣa]

ghut Prick: dā nā ghuttanā rand e, this is the mark of your pricking. Mental prick: ní kane hākimnā mōnāi daunō ghuttas tissus, you gave me such a stab of shame before the ruler.—ghut kanning To prick: sila-as ghut ka-ta, nevā samā kē, give him a prick with a needle and perhaps he'll pay attention.—ghut khalling To nudge: ní kanā rahāi sala, aga shahidiṭí rad karēṭ, kane ghut khalh, stand at my side, and if I make a slip in the evidence, give me a dig in the ribs.—ghut tining To prick: ní antei kane silae ghut tissus? why did you prick me with the needle? To goad: kharāse kanā ki langārki darēs, ghut tissus tissus, baje-ta ṭap karēs, when you took my ox out ploughing, you goaded it so much that you gave it a sore back [cf. Bal. gut, Si. ghut*, stab]

ghutlū Tickling: kane ghutlūān bad-a barēk, I can't stand being tickled. Ticklish: ní ghutlū-a mafēsa, ant savab e? so you're not ticklish, how's that? harāmínā nishānī andād e ki ghutlū-a mafak, it's a sure sign of bastardy if a man's not ticklish.—ghutlū kanning To

tickle: aga makhipēsa, i nē ghutlū-a kēva, if you won't laugh, I'll tickle you [con. with ghut; cf. Jaṭ. gudlī]

ghuṭṭ[1] Swollen gland: kanā baghalaṭi ghuṭṭas e, tippara antān daun mass, there's a swollen gland under my arm, I've no idea how it got like this; kanā guṭṭanā ghuṭṭāte tabīb pārē hata ki ī kashshiv-tē, navā khalh kēr, the doctor told me to bring the glands in my throat along and he'd have them out or they'd get painful [not con. with P. ghadūd, as P. d does not > ḍ or ṭ; cf. Kan., Tel. guḍḍu, egg, Kuṛ. guṭ-, goṭ-, spherical ?]

ghuṭṭ All: nā mēlhk ghuṭṭ hingunō, all your ewes have lambed; pālhte ghuṭṭe kung, he drank all the milk; tēnā kārēme ghuṭṭe khudāghāi illē, leave all your affairs to God. Altogether, wholly: dā hītāk ghuṭṭ drōgh ō, these words are simply lies [Kuṛ. goṭṭā, Malt. goṭ ?]

H

(See also under A, E, I, O, U)

hab Yap, yelp, bark: kuchaknā hab-batō mēlhk trah karēr, the sheep scattered at the bark of the dog. Growl, growling, snarling: chaṛaghā habbaṭ hichch-a mafak, nī dūe hum surif, nothing gets done by simply growsing, just bestir yourself.—hab kanning To yap, yelp, bark: kuchak hab karē, dūe-ta halk, the dog yapped and caught him by the hand. To babble: hab karisa kask, he died babbling; istō kanā māre hilh karē, nane much ō habb-a karēka, my son had fever last evening and was delirious all night. To argue: hab karēṭ karēṭ, ō kanā hite mannitau, I argued and argued but he wouldn't listen to me. To run about after something: bāz nājōṛ ass, ī hab karēṭ, bāz dārū karēṭ, durākh matau, he was very ill and I ran from doctor to doctor and tried all sorts of medicines, but he didn't get well. To strive, endeavour: kanā hamraghāk hinār, ī hab karēṭ, ki rasēngiv-tā, rasēng-tavaṭ, my comrades went off, and I struggled to overtake them but didn't succeed; bandagh tēnā pāraghān bāz habb-a kēk, maga karō khudā kabūl kē-ta, man on his part struggles hard, but who knows if God will accept it [imit.? in secondary meanings cf. Jaṭ. habb, contrariness, determination ?]

habaka Stuttering: sardār kaneān har-rifē, ī habaka massuṭ, javāb tining kattavaṭ, the chief put a question to me but I became tongue-tied and couldn't answer. Confused: ō kane dākha ghurrānk tiss, ī habaka matavaṭ, uste tēnā tōrēṭ, in spite of all the scolding he gave me, I didn't lose my head but kept my presence of mind; dushman shahraṭi shō-lingā, shahranā bandaghāk habaka massur, the enemy poured into the village, and the villagers were thrown into confusion [Bal. habk-, Si. habbak-]

habashī Negro [P. ḥabashī]

habbanā bahā Fancy price: nī tēnā mire habbanā bahāe karēnus, ī halling-a kappara, you've put a fancy price on your ewe, I can't buy it ['barking price']

habbī Argumentative, self-opinionated [hab + -ī]

had Boundary, bounds: kanā kharch haddān ziāt e, my expenses are beyond all bounds. Rank, position: ī nē dā haddiskā rasēfēṭ, mōnaṭi nī chās, I brought you to this position, henceforth you must look out for yourself. Place: nī arā haddān-a barēsa? what place do you come from? nan hamē haddaṭī khanān-ta, we saw him at that place [A. ḥadd]

haḍ[1] Bone: kuchak haḍḍe kunēk, punḍū-nā samāe kēk (prov.), the dog gnaws his bone yet takes care of his fundament, i.e., however rich, you shouldn't be prodigal; sū-ta nā, haḍ-ta nanā e, her flesh is yours, but her bones belong to us, i.e., beat your wife if you must, but don't go to extremes for she is partly our property—said by the girl's people. Stock: Iltāzai ballō haḍḍas e, the Iltazai are a proud stock; aga masiṛe tēnā bash-a kēsa, sālumnā hadde

jwān kēs, if you're going to marry your daughter off, mind you see that your son-in-law comes of good stock; ō kanā haḍḍanā ilum e, he's my blood relation.—haḍ pirghing To give a betrothal-feast (for which a sheep is slaughtered, lit. 'to break bone'): sāng vakhtas ki haḍ pirghingā, guṛā pinnipak, a betrothal is irrevocable once the betrothal-feast is over [Bal., Psht. had, Jaṭ. haḍḍ, Si. haḍᵘ, Skt. haḍḍa-]

haḍ² Never, not at all (with neg.): tēnā zaghme nē haḍ tifara, I shall never give you my sword; nā.hite haḍ harfpara, I shan't follow your advice at all [Jaṭ. haḍḍō, Psht. haḍō, Si. haḍ¹]

haḍ³ Sheltered etc. [var. of aḍ]

haḍḍi Tonsils [var. of aḍḍi]

haft Seven [P.]

hafta Week [P.]

haftād Seventy [P.]

hai Beater, driver of game [imit.]

hairān Astonished, amazed, confused [A. ḥairān]

hairāni Amazement, confusion [hairān + -ī]

haj Pilgrimage to Mecca: hajjanā tū, the month Zi-ul-Hajj.—haj kanning To go on the pilgrimage [A. ḥajj]

hājat Want, need [A. ḥājat]

hāji One who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Pilgrim [P. ḥājī]

hajjām Barber: hajjām māranā chōle ganda taṛēne, jōṛ-a mafak, the barber has circumcised the child badly, he won't heal [A. ḥajjām]

hak Right, dues. Duty, incumbent on: harkase hakk e ki tēnā mulkaki kāṭum ēte, it's the duty of every man to sacrifice himself for his country [A. ḥaqq]

hakdār Rightful owner. Having rightful claims: ilum kōr, iṛ hakdār (prov.), even though the brother is blind, the sister has claims on him, *i.e.* however poor a man is, he ought to provide for his sister [P. haqdār]

hakikat Truth, sincerity [A. ḥaqiqat]

hākim Ruler [A. ḥākim]

hakkal Shout, espec. to drive on or away: kanā asi hakkaltō narrā, at one shout from me he took to his heels.—hakkal tining To raise a shout: shwān hakkal tiss, kharmāe kashshā tēnā kurān, the shepherd raised a shout and drove the wolf out of his flock. To shout at, drive on: tēnā hullie hakkal ēte, barēbar nantō barak, drive your horse on and come alongside us [Bal., Jaṭ. hakal, Si. hakalᵘ, Skt. hakkāra-]

hakkaling To drive, drive on: Brāhūik huchchanā hakkalinge jwān-a chāra, Brahuis are great hands at camel-driving. To scold: sardāre ghussa bass, bāz hakkalāta, the chief got furious and gave him a great dressing-down [fr. hakkal]

hal Mouse, rat: urāasēṭi ki duzzī-a marēk, nishāni-ta halanā paidā manning e (prov.), a sure sign of a house being given over to pilfery is the appearance of mice; naneisk dupādaō hal arēr, we've got two-footed rats (*i.e.* thieves) in our midst [Tam., Mal. eli, Tel. eluka, Tuḷ. yeli, Kan. ili, Gōṇ. alli]

hāl State, condition: dāsā nā ant hāl e? hilh nē illāne? how are you now? has the fever left you? News: bāzāraṭi ant hāl āvāl assaka? what was the news in the bazar? [A. ḥāl]

Halab Aleppo: mashūr e ki nan Brāhūik Halabān pēsh tammān, dā mulkaṭi bassun, it's common knowledge that we Brahuis set out from Aleppo and entered this country [A. ḥalab]

halāk Worn out, tired: dāsā halāk ut, hit majlis karōī affaṭ numtō, I'm now worn out, there's no sitting and talking with you for me [A.]

halāl Lawful etc. [var. of hilāl]

hala-lōli Hide-and-seek.

hāling To cover (of animals, but not of horses): mat hēṭṭe kulle ainō hālāne, the he-goat has covered all the she-goats to-day; nan tēnā mēlhte bashāmaṭi hālifina, we get our sheep covered in the summer rains.

hallā Onrush, assault: kōṭe asi hallātō halkun, we seized the fort at the first assault. Commotion: nanā shahraṭī istō ballō hallāas ass, there was a great to-do in our village last night.—**hallā kanning** To make an onrush, assault: ḍunganā tavārtō nanā lashkar hallā karē, as soon as we heard the raiding party our force rushed out; nan-a hināna, ōfk nāgumān naneāi hallā karēr, jang mass, as we were marching along they suddenly rushed upon us, and the fight began. To make a commotion: sāat ō dam kanā khallingki hallā-a kēk, bash-a marēk, every now and then he makes a hooroosh and jumps up to beat me [Jaṭ. hallā, Bal. hallagh, Psht. halah, Si. hallān; in the secondary meaning 'commotion' poss. a fusion with Mal., Tel., Kan. alla ?]

halling (imper. halh, halbō, pres. stem balē-, past stem halk-) To seize: ni halh-ta, hiningki illēpēs-ta, seize him and mind you don't let him go. To attack, of disease: kanā masiṛe ranj halkune, my girl has been seized with consumption; ōde surkhakō halkune, he's got an attack of measles. To take hold: ī khānanā dūe halkuṭ, I took the Khan's hand (to kiss it); nā dūe halēva kāva, kaneān naukri-a mafak, I'll take your hand and go, as I can't get service with you; nī ganōkātā dūe halkunus, you've taken fools by the hand, *i.e.* you're going off your head. To hold, hold up: ant gandas mass ki nī tēnā būze halkus? what was the smell that you held your nose? nī daun maghrūr massunus ki kane khanās, tēnā mōne halkus, you've got so proud that when you saw me you possed your head. To buy: dā ḍaghāre zarraṭ halkunuṭ, I've bought this land for cash. To catch up, overtake: ōfk kaneān must hināsasur, ī hināṭ ōfte halkuṭ, they had started before me, but I set out and caught them up; kasaraṭī kane pir halk, rain overtook me on the road. To catch out, detect: ī dāsā nā hunare halkunuṭ, I've now caught out your little ways. To overreach, outwit: zāifaghātā makre dēr halling-a kēk? who is up to the tricks of women? nī kane hich kārēmaṭi halling-a kappēsa, antei tēne khwār-a kēsa? you can't overreach me at all, so why put yourself out? To block up, stop up: kōnḍanā bāc halh, navā pishshī kāe kapōtāte kunē, stop up the mouth of the hole or the cat may get in and devour the pigeons. To tack, catch together: kasas allau ki shatārkas-ka halē, lāchār chōkarias barām karēṭ, there was no one even to mend a tear for me, so in despair I married a handmaid. To cover with, set with: ī tēnā zaghmanā mushte piunā zarraṭī halkunuṭ, I've covered my sword handle with silver. To stanch: chunānā kīshte halh, stop the child's running at the nose. To pare, of nails etc.: tēnā zilāte halh, balun massunō, cut your nails, they've grown long. To catch, rub against: jugh ōnā kōhāne halkune, ṭap karēne, the yoke has caught his hump and galled it. To get caught, stick: kanā guṭṭaṭi halk, it stuck in my throat. Forms several nominal compound verbs chiefly of a passive character [Tam., Mal., Kan. koḷ, Tel. kon, Tuḷ. koṇ; for h < k cf. hulli; no con. with Tam. aḷḷu, take in the hollow of the hand]

halma Rush, run: halma-aṭ ba ki ī nē hitas pāva, come at a run, I want to say something to you; ī hamēkā sar halkuṭ, dāṛē asi halma-aseaṭ bassunuṭ, I started off from there, and have come here in one run; halma-aṭ sardāre khabar ēte ki lashkar bassune, rush off and tell the chief that the army has arrived.—**halma kanning** To rush, run off: ēnā mār halma karē, buḍrū halk, tammā, his son rushed off but stumbled and fell; ni antei daun krār krār-a kāsa? halma ka, what are you going at this snail's pace for, bustle up [fr. A. ḥamla, attack, onset, by metathesis and influence of hallā ?]

halh 2nd. per. sing. imperative of halling, to seize etc.

halh-ō-tiss (ha-tiss) Givelh and take, dealings, traffic: aga nā halh-ō-tiss daun e, kane pēndwār bass e, if this is your idea of give and take, another dose of it will be too much for me; must kanā ō nā halh-tiss matane, dāsā i nē ama ētiv? you and I have never had any dealings before, how am I to give you anything now? —halh-ō-tiss (halh-tiss) kanning To have dealings with: ganōkā bandagh zōrāktō halh-tiss-a kēk, it's a fool who enters into dealings with a tyrant. To do a deal over something: i tēnā hullie shariktō halh-ō-tiss karēnuṭ, hullie i harfēt, chil rupai ōde tissuṭ, I've done a deal with my partner over our horse, the horse I took, and gave *him forty rupees*; nan *chār ilum* tēnpatēn tēnā ḍaghāre *halh*-tiss karēnun, bahā-ta dō sad rupai ass, ḍaghār hinā ballā ilumnā pināi, ō nane panjā panjā rupai tiss, we four brothers have done a deal over our land: it was valued at two hundred rupees, (we draw lots and) the land fell to our eldest brother's name, and he gave us fifty rupees each ['take and given']

ham Also, etc. [var. of hum]

ham- Intensive prefix to the demonstrative pronouns and adverbs, Grammar §§ 125, 150, 388 [P.]

hama, hamar How [occas. var. of ama, amar]

hambal Companion, friend: kanā hambalāk kane tanā *illānō*, my companions have left me all alone; ē hambal ki *nētō* tud ass, arāng hinā? where did that man go who was with you? [also Bal.; P. hambar]

hambāncha Ammunition pouch, powder flask [P. ambāncha, small scrip]

hambūr Pincers [var. of ambūr]

hamē That same, that same one, intensive form of the remote demons. pronoun ē, Grammar § 125 [ham- + ē]

hamēhun Just in that manner, intensive form of the remote demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ēhun]

hamēkha etc. Just that much etc., intensive forms of the remote demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, as much as, etc., § 151 [ham- + ēkha etc.]

hamēl Cartridge belt, bandolier [A. ḥimālat]

hāmēn Autumn harvest. (In Kalat and Upper Jhalawan) millet sown with melons on rain-crop land [also Bal.; cf. P. hamēn, summer?]

hamēṟē etc. Just there etc., intensive forms of the remote demons. adverbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ēṟē etc.]

hamēsha Always [P.]

hamiāni Scrip, money-belt: hamiānias zarrān purr ōnā mukhāi tafōk ass, a purse full of gold was tied round his waist [P. hamyān]

hamō The same, the very one, intensive form of the intermediate demons. pronoun ō, Grammar § 125 [ham- + ō]

hamōhun Even so, intensive form of the intermediate demons. adverb of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ōhun]

hamōkha etc. Just so much etc., intensive forms of the intermediate demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, so much as etc., § 151 [ham- + ōkha etc.]

hamōṟē etc. Just here or there etc., intensive forms of the intermediate demons. adverbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ōṟē etc.]

hamp Start, starting: dāsā hampanā vakht e, it's now starting time; dē-ṭiktō hamp e, the start is at daybreak; hampān must tēne rasēfis, mind you come before our start [fr. hamping]

hamping (past stem hampē-) To load up: huchchāte hampibō. maizil murr e, load up the camels, we've far to go; hampibō ki kāu, load up and let's be off; nī hampēnus, bitingnā jahe Khampēsa (prov.), you've loaded up but don't see

where to unload, *i.e.*, why don't you look before you leap? To load up and go, to start, depart: ī ainō Kalātāi hampiva, I'll pack off to Kalat to-day; nan pagga dākā hampina, we'll start from here to-morrow. To depart this life: īlumk babō, ki bāva hampēne, come brothers, father has passed away. To be wiped out, become useless: ō ki kask, ōnā urā hampē, when he died, there was an end of his household; nī tēnā ganōkā hitān nazar-a barēk ki hampēnus, you've put an end to yourself with your folly, it seems [perh. < han- + -p-, < hin- + -(i)f-, *i.e.* originally c. of hining (cf. Gōṇ., Kuvi han-), 'to make to go'? cf. hankēn]

hampifing To make to load: k͟halke hampifēt, mōn tissuṭ, I made the people load up, and sent them off. To make to start off: duzzāte tēnā ḍēhān hampif, send the thieves packing out of your country. To help to load: kanā bārēmk bāz ō, kane hampif, my load is excessive, give me a help up. To help to be loaded: sāmāne mēmānnā zū hampifbō, quickly lend a helping hand with the loading of the guest's baggage [c. of hamping]

hamra Fellow. Traveller. Comrade. After-birth [P. hamrah]

hamrang Similar in appearance [P.]

hamsar Contemporary [P.]

hamsāya Neighbour [P.]

hanār Pomegranate [var. of anār]

hand Place, locality: kanā handaṭi tūlhak, sit in my place; ī dāsā rusk͟hatāi kāva, nī kanā handaṭi barak, I'm just going on leave, you'd better come in my billet [Bal.; Si. handh[u]]

handā This same, this same one, intensive form of the prox. demons. pronoun dā, Grammar § 125 [ham- + dā]

handāk͟ha etc. Just this much etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, so much as etc., § 151 [ham- + dāk͟ha etc.]

handāṛē etc. Just here etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. adverbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + dāṛē etc.]

handāsā etc. Just now etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. adverbs of time, Grammar §388 [ham- + dāsā etc.]

handun Even thus, intensive form of the prox. demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + duhun]

hanēn Sweet to the taste: dā dīr hanēn e, k͟harēn e? is this water sweet or bitter? Pleasant: nī kanki ainō hanēnō hitas karēs, kanā ust nēān bāz k͟hwash mass, you did a very pleasant thing for me to-day, I was heartily pleased with you; aga, k͟hwāja, nē tirōi e, kane hanēnō bashk͟has ēte, ki nā pin dētēkā sale, if, sir, you're in the giving vein, give me something nice, that I may remember your name for days to come; bāṭi hanēn e, ustaṭi k͟harēn e, he's soft-tongued, but bitter at heart. Dear, charming: aulād hanēnō giṛāas e, children are sweet things; nī kane handun hanēn us ki hilār chukke, you're as dear to me as dates to a bird. Fertile, rich (of land): hanēnō ḍag͟hāras hubbō, pālēz kabō, search out a fertile piece of land, and sow it with melon; dā hanēnā ḍag͟hārnā fasle hur ki ama buṛz bassune, just look at the crops on this rich land, how high they've got.—hanēn kanning To sweeten: sērinā kāṭumāi kumpa, irag͟he hanēn ka kun, don't eat on the top of satiety, sweeten your bread (with labour) and then eat [han- + -ēn; Tam. iṇi, Mal., Kan. ini, Malt. embe, Kuṛ. embā]

hanēna Fertile soil [fr. hanēn]

hanēnī Sweetness: hanēniān nā guṭṭ-a bushingik, it's because of its sweetness that your throat burns, *i.e.* you've got hold of a good thing though you pretend to decry it [hanēn + -ī]

hangumēn Honey: hangumēnas aff ki nī haṛdē kunēs-ta (prov.), it's not honey for you to eat it every-day, *i.e.* you mustn't expect always to have luck like this [P. angubīn]

haninging To copulate, of human beings [Tam. aṇai, Mal. aṇa, Kan. aṇe, Tuḷ. ane, embrace, Tam. also copulate]

hanj Waterfowl, duck, goose [Bal. hanjar, Si. hanjᵘ, Psht. hans, Skt. haṁsá-]

hanj-likhī With a neck like a goose: hanj-likhiō masiṛas e-ta, lāikh e har kārēmnā, she has a daughter with a swanlike neck, a great hand at everything ['goose-necked']

hankēn Old camping-ground: dā hankēn dinnā massune? whose camping-ground has this been? dā nanā khadōnā hankēn e, this is our last year's camping-ground; shūmanā hankēnāi khudā dapp-ne, may God never take you where some luckless man has camped—for the ill luck may be catching. Land which has been occupied by flocks, old grazing-ground: mēlhtā hankēnaṭi kad bāz e, there are a lot of droppings where the sheep have been; kuttā hankēnāi nanikān nei tēnaṭ chirrēng nei chunāte illē, hankēn kubēn e, to an old sheep-ground go neither yourself nor let your children go after dark, for it's haunted. Old haunt, home: tēnā hankēne gum karēnus, you've lost your house and home; kane kanā hankēn yāt bassune, ī kāva, tūlpara, my old home runs in my mind, I'm off, I can't stay here; ī nā hankēne gum karēt, I wiped out all trace of you; khudā kane kanā hankēnān shāghp, may God never part me from my home — *i.e.* from my husband [perh. = han- + -kēn, < hin- + -tin, 'going-place'? cf. hamping]

hannā etc. This same etc. [Jhal. var. of handā etc.]

hant What? [var. of ant]

happā Overcome with sorrow or fear [var. of appā²]

hapurs (hapuṛs) Juniper tree [var. of apurs, apuṛs]

har Every, each, Grammar § 172. Qualifying the antecedent of a relative clause it is generally simply definite in force: har hitas ki ī nē pāva, khaf tō-ta, just listen to what I say [P.]

hār Necklace [Bal., Psht. hār, Si. hārᵘ, Skt. hāra-]

harā Which? which one? [var. of arā]

harām Unlawful, forbidden by religion: sūt kanning harām e, it's sinful to take interest. Dead of a natural death and hence unclean to eat: kanā mēlh harām mass, my sheep died a natural death. Fornication: ō harāmnā tukhm e, he's the seed of fornication, *i.e.* illegitimate [A. ḥarām]

harāmī Base-born, illegitimate: harāminā nishānī andād e ki ghutlū-a mafak, it's the sign of a bastard not to be ticklish [harām + -ī]

harāmkhōr Iniquitous person, one who lives on iniquity [P. ḥarām-khwur]

harāmzāda Base-born. Bastard [P. ḥarāmzāda]

harāṛē etc. Where etc. [var. of arāṛē etc.]

harasiṭ Every one, everybody, whoever, Grammar § 174 [har + asiṭ]

harāsiṭ Which one? [var. of arāsiṭ]

harchi Everything. Any, whatever, Grammar § 177. However much, the more: ī nēān harchi khuṛk-a barēva, nī tēne kurrēfisa, the nearer I draw to you, the further you shrink away [P.]

harchiva Whenever, when [har + chiva]

hardē Every day. Continually [town var. of haṛdē]

hardirse Any one; whoever [har + dirse]

harf Letter of the alphabet. Word [A. ḥarf]

harfing (past harfē-) To lift up etc. [var. of hēfing]

hargiṛā (hariṛā) Everything; whatever, Grammar § 176 [har + (g)iṛā]

harish Cubit, measure taken from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow—and sometimes back again to the second knuckle: ī musi harish gudanā dukānaṭi halkut, I got about a yard and a half of cloth in the shop.—harish kanning To measure [Bal.; P. arash]

harkas Everyone, everybody; whoever, Grammar § 173 [har + kas]

harmal Wild rue [A. ḥarmal]

harra Saw [var. of arra]

harraf Hill goat, markhor: darō kōḍaseān irā harraf pēsh tammār, ī tud tammāt-tā, sum titavas, narrār, two markhor came out of a cave yesterday, I stalked them, but they didn't give me a shot and scurried off.

harrifing To enquire, ask: ō kaneān harrifē ki nī arāng-a kāsa, he asked me where I was going; mār ki balun-a marēk, bāz hit-a harrifik, when a lad's growing, he's always asking questions. To enquire after: ī nā harrifingki bassunuṭ, I've come to enquire after you. To question, interrogate: ī nē harrifēṭ, nī kāsa, himpēsa? I asked you whether you were going or not; ī harrifēṭ-ta, kane hich pātau, I questioned him but he told me nothing. To get the better of: jwān e, ī nēān dēas harrifōṭ, very well, I'll get my change out of you one of these days [appar. harr- + -if- + -ing, 'to cause to be learnt', c. of obsolete harr-ing, to learn; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. aṟi-, Tul. ar-, Tel. er-, know, learn]

harring To tear: kanā kūse harrānus, dāsā ī dērān halēv? you've torn my shirt, whom am I to get one from now? pēnanā mutkune harripa ki nā pūskune harripas (prov.), don't tear the old (stuff) of another lest they tear the new (stuff) that is yours, *i.e.* those that live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones; dāsā harrās-ta, mūgh-ta, you've spoilt it and now you can just put it right again; dāsā ki hīte harrānus, khwāhisa ki khair kēs? now that you've upset everything, do you want peace? To rend asunder: kharmā mēlhe harrā, the wolf tore the sheep limb from limb; nī kantō kharre, sardārnā mōnaṭi ī nē harriva, you come along with me, and I'll rend you before the chief [Tam., Mal. aṟu, sever, Kan. aṟi, haṟi, tear; cf. also Malt. car-, Kuṛ. carr-, tear, Gōṇ. sarr-, to be torn?]

harrō Hurrah! fie! exclamation of surprise, pleasant or unpleasant: harrō, ī daun pīr massunuṭ ki nī kane drust-a kappēsa? what! have I grown so old that you can't recognise me?

harsing etc. To turn etc. [town var. of haṛsing etc.]

hartōmā etc. Both [town var. of haṛtōmā etc.]

harvakht Every time, always. Whenever, as soon as, when [har + vakht]

haṛ[1] Rabies, madness etc. [var. of aṛ[1]]

haṛ[2] Entanglement, obstacle etc. [var. of aṛ[2]]

haṛab Jawbone [var. of aṛab]

haṛdē Every day. Continually [har + dē]

haṛī Rabid, mad [var. of aṛī[1]]

haṛsēfing To make somebody turn himself back, make to return: nī kanā hullie haṛsās? āhah, Yārūe rāhī karēt haṛsēfingki-ta, did you turn my horse back? no, I sent Yaru off to make it do so. To keep back, withhold: nī tēnā īṛe arighān haṛsēfēnus, ākhir ghallanā mōn āsiāvāiṭ e, antei illētavēs-ta? you kept your sister away from her husband, but in the end the corn must go to the mill, why didn't you leave her alone? [c. of haṛsēnging]

haṛsēnging To turn oneself back, return: haṛsēng, giṛāas illānus, turn back, you've left something behind; nan bāzāriskā hinān, haṛsēngān, we went as far as the bazar and returned. To turn oneself round: ī tēnā padaṭ tavāras bingut, haṛsēngāt, I heard a noise behind me and turned round. To turn round and look: ī haṛsēngaṭi ut ki naukarias khaniv, tāiskā dū-a bafak, I'm looking round for a billet, but so far nothing has come my way; sōbān haṛsēngaṭi un, asi murūas pēshan mafak ki kuchakāte malin, ever since daybreak we've been on the look-out, but not a single hare has popped out for us to loose the hounds at. To take a turn: dē-kī-halēngān guḍ haṛsēngpakō, don't go about after sunset. To turn, of milk: pālh-k sōr haṛsēngānō, bash ma, pōrra-tā, the milk's turning sour, hurry up and churn it. To be turned, of the stomach: kanā ust haṛsēngaṭi e, tippara hilhas kungut, yā pēn antaseān, my inside's

upset, I don't know whether it's a fly I ate, or whether it's from something else [m. of haṛsing]

haṛsing To turn something back or round: ō khārāste tēnā haṛsāne, banningaṭi e, chāva ki giṛāas girām karēne, he's turned his cattle round and is coming along, I suppose he's forgotten something; nī kane haṛsās, kane ēsus, dāsā kantō hich hit-a kappēsa, khalās-a kappēsa, antei? you turned me back and brought me here, and now you decline all negotiations with me and won't settle up, what's the meaning of it all? To change: zardalūk tēnā range haṛsānō, the apricots have turned colour; ōnā khiāl Nōshkēāi hiningnā ass, dāsā tēnā khiāle haṛsāne, Kalātāi kāik, he thought of going to Nushki, but now he's changed his mind, and is off to Kalat; ō tēnā uste haṛsāne, nume dā ḍaulaṭ khanā, chup karē, he has changed round, for when he saw you in this condition, he shut up. To get back again, recover: ōnā ḍaghāre ki darēsasur, tēnā ḍaghāre haṛsā, though they had taken his land, he got it back again. To attack again (of disease): bāe tōtau, ōde hilh haṛsā, he wouldn't cut down his diet and had a relapse of fever.

haṛtōmā, haṛtōmaghā, haṛtōmakā Both, adj. and subs., Grammar § 175 [har + tōmā, etc.]

hāsil Produced, acquired.—hāsil kanning To produce, acquire [A. ḥāṣil, produce]

hāskār Wantonly, intentionally [Sarāwān var. of āskār]

hastīn Every place, Grammar § 387: hastināi ki nī kāsa, kanki gandaō khabaras hatarēsa, wherever you go, you bring me bad news; hastinān ki ēsuṭ-ta, nī kun, nē antas? wherever I may have brought it from, just you eat, what has it got to do with you? nī ōde hastinaṭi khaning-a kēsa, ō gum marōkō bandaghas aff, you can see him all over the place, he's not a man to shun publicity. Everywhere: hastin ki kāsa, hin, kanā urāghān pēsh tam, go wherever you like, so long as you get out of my house [har + obsol. tīn: cf. hichtīn, pēntin]

hashar Borrowed labour, espec. for agricultural purposes: dā urāe irā dē hasharaṭ tafēn, we built this house in a couple of days by getting the neighbours in to help [A. ḥashr, concourse]

hasharī Men engaged on hashar [hashar + -ī]

hash-sh-sh Cry to make a donkey halt.

hasht Eight [P.]

hashtād Eighty [P.]

hatam Spring: ēnakhōnā hatam nanki jwān mass, māl nanā saukā e, pālh bāz e, spring turned out well for us this year, our cattle are fat, and we've plenty of milk; nī kane ētisa-ta, hatamāi nē paisa ētiva, if you'll give it me, I'll pay you in the spring [hatam, con. with hating?]

hatam-bei The grass erysimum repandum, used as fodder ['spring-grass']

hatam-chuk Wagtail ['spring-bird']

hataring, hating, hatining, hatiring (imper. hata(r), pres. stem hatē-, hatarē-, past stem hēs-, Grammar § 263) To bring: dīr hata, bring some water; ī hataringaṭi uṭ-ta, ba halh-ta, arāng-a kāsa? I'm bringing it now, come and take it, where are you off to? ī hullias nēki hatarēva, I'll bring you a horse. To give birth to: kanā hullī darō hing, bōrō kurra-as hēs, my mare was in labour yesterday and foaled a chestnut colt. To think of doing something, attempt, intend: ī hatingaṭi uṭ ki dā kārēme kēv, I'm thinking of doing this; ī hēsuṭ ki huriv-ta, ō ḍakkingā, I intended to see him, but he hid himself; ō hum hēs ki kane khalē, kanā dū must hinā, he actually attempted to strike me, but my fist got in first [=ha-(l) fr. halling + tining, 'having taken give', cf. the various conjugational forms, Grammar § 263]

hatyār Weapon [Jaṭ. etc.; Bal. hathyār, Si. hathyār[u], Pkt. hatthiyāra-]

hatyārbandī Accoutrements [hatyār + band + -ī]

hau Yes, Grammar § 440.—hau kanning To say yes, agree: hau kanning aṛzān e, tining kubēn e, it's easy enough to say yes, it's another matter to have to put one's hand in one's pocket; must hau karē, ēlō dē āhā karē, first he said he would, the day after he said he wouldn't; kanā hullie halēk, halpak? hau karē, dē chāe? will he buy my horse or not? he agreed to, but who knows?—hau tining To give one's consent: hau tissune, masiṛnā sānge dāsā ētik, he's given his consent, and will now give the hand of his daughter [Bal.; Jaṭ. hū, Si. hāō]

haud Pond, tank, watering place. Basin of a well [A. ḥauẓ]

haurazēnging To become inflamed, etc. [var. of aurazēnging]

hauz Pond, etc. [var. of haud]

havā Wind. Wind in the head: nā havā buṛz e, nī dētō hīt-a kēsa? you've got a mighty lot of wind in your head, with whom will you deign to talk?— havā kanning To get wind in one's head: avalāi nē harkas khanāsas, dāsā nī havā karēnus, at the outset everyone saw you as you were, now you've puffed yourself out [A.]

havāi Puffed up, proud: havāiā bandagh tēnā natanā mōne hurik, a man with wind in his head doesn't look further than his feet. Rumoured: havāiō hītas e, it's only a rumour. Gossiping: jwānō chārias aff, havāiō bandaghas e, he's not a good scout, he's always primed with rumours [havā + -ī]

hāvāl News [var. of āvāl]

havāla Custody.—havāla kanning To entrust, deliver [A. ḥavāla]

hāvār Flat, level [var. of āvār]

havda Seventeen [also Bal.; P. haftdah]

havē The grass cymbopogon iwarancusa, fodder of proverbially wretched quality: havē beias aff, hēt mālas aff, pif sūas aff, sālum rājas aff (prov.), *havē* isn't fodder, a goat isn't wealth, lungs aren't meat and a son-in-law is no kin.

havēlī Courtyard [P. ḥavēlī]

hayā Shame.—hayā kanning To feel ashamed [A. ḥayā']

hayādār Modest [P. ḥayādār]

hazār Thousand [P.]

hazārī One in a thousand. Worth a thousand: hazāriō hullias e, it's a horse worth a thousand [hazār + -ī]

hāzir Present, in attendance. At one's service: kanā ḍāl dānkū nā mōnāi hāzir e, my porridge and parched grain are at your service, *i.e.*, you're welcome to all my poor table can supply [A. ḥāẓir]

hazm Digestion.—hazm kanning To digest. To appropriate, usurp: ō nā māle dāsā hazm karēne tūsune, padāi tifarōe-ne, now that he's settled himself down to enjoy your property, he'll never give it you back [A. hazm]

hazhda Eighteen [P. hazhdah]

hazhda-bandī A kind of draughts with 18 men a side [hazhda + band + -ī]

hē That, that one, aspirated form of the remote demonstrative pronoun ē; ordinarily confined to the demonstrative adverbs and compounds [var. of ē]

hēfing (past stem hēfē-) To raise, lift up: ō tēnā baḍḍe hēfē, hinā, he lifted up his load and went off. To take some one up, support, back: ī nē hēfpara, tēnā ilume biṭpara, I won't help you or throw my brother over; sardār kanā mōne khantavēsas ki ōfte hēfēsas, dāsā pā-ta ki ēfe-tā, the chief had never clapped eyes on me, so small wonder that he supported them, now tell him to back them if he will. To adopt: kanā hite antei harfpēsa, why don't you follow my advice? To carry: ē ṭōkriṭi nī ant hēfingaṭi us? what are you carrying in that basket? To bear, tolerate: ī dā khalhe hēfing-a kappara, I can't bear this pain; kanā illanā mār harchi ganda e, ī ōfte ēfing-a kappara, my cousin is bad enough, but them I can't stand. To take, carry off: kanā sāmāne dēr hēfēne? who's carried off my kit? To lead off: nī kanā hullie Sēbīnā jalsaghāi hēf, lead off my horse to the Sibi horse-fair. To pick up, grasp, master: asi tūaṭi kōrānnā khwāninge hēfē, he picked up reading the Koran in a month; ī nā gwāzie hēfēnuṭ,

I've mastered your little game. [<var. harfing, < har-+-if-+-ing, =c. of obsolete har-ing, to rise; Tam., Mal., Kan. ēṛ-, Tuḷ. yēr-, yer-, Kuṛ., Malt. arg-, to rise]

hēl¹ Custom, habit: ō haṛdēnā hēlāi ainō barēk, true to his regular custom he'll come to-day; ō antei dā gandag͟hā kārēme karē? ōnā hēl e, why did he do this evil thing? it's a habit of his; nā hēl handā mass ki nī druste dē urāṭī k͟hāchis? is it your practice to sleep indoors all day?—hēl kanning To become accustomed to, get into the habit of (with loc. in -āi): ō haṛdē duzziāi hēl karēne, he's got into the habit of thieving day after day; hēl karēnus kanā bāg͟hatī banning maivag͟hātā kuningāi? so you're in the habit of coming to my garden to eat the fruit? To become domesticated, tamed: irā kapōt' nanā bāg͟hatī hēl karēnō, haṛdē haṛdē barēra, two pigeons have made themselves quite at home in our garden, and come day after day [Bal., Jaṭ. hēl, Si. hēr^{u}]

hēl² Knowledge, learning, wisdom: Kōrānnnā k͟hwāningān ōnā hēl andun e, ī kase k͟hantavaṭ ki ōṛān bāz-a kēk, thanks to his study of the Koran his learning is such that I never met his superior; hēl handun-a marēk ki nī karēnus-ta yā muskōk karēnō-ta? does knowledge consist in what you've learnt or in what your fathers have learnt before you?—hēl kanning To learn: ī tūfak k͟hallinge hēl karēnuṭ, I've learnt to shoot; nimishtae hēl ka, nē dēas kārēm-a barēk, learn to write, it'll come in useful to you some day.—hēl tining To teach: ī nē Brāhūī hēl-a ētiva, I'll teach you Brahui; dā hullīe tēnā randat hēl tissune, he's taught this horse to follow him [cf. Mal., Kui ēlu, Gōṇ. ēlū, wisdom?]

hēling To spread out: puchchāte pēshan hēla ki bārir, put the clothes out to dry; kōnte urāṭī hēla, mēmānk barēr tūlir, spread the carpet in the house, and let the guests come in and sit down; avalāi dastark͟hānae hēlin, guṛā irag͟hāte tik͟hin, let's lay the table-cloth before we put out the food.

hē-mōn That side, the far side, the other side, yonder: hē-mōn hin, hamēṛē tūl͟h, go yonder and sit there. The other side of, beyond, across (used postpositionally, gov. abl. or gen., Grammar § 371): Bāg͟hak Nōshkēān dā-mōn e, hē-mōn e? is Bag͟hak on this side or the far side of Nushki? dīranā hē-mōn hin, chukkāte miṛa, go across the water and drive the birds.—hē-mōn kanning To take over to the other side: ōde hē-mōn ka, nanā k͟halke k͟hantane, take him over to the other side, he's never seen our village. To have done with, complete: zū ka, dā kārēme hē-mōn ka, hurry up and polish off this work dā sāmāne hamp, hē-mōn ka ki kān, load up this baggage, and get through with the work that we may be off. To make away with, kill: mēlhe taṛ, hē-mōn ka, cut the sheep's throat and have done with it.—hē-mōn manning To get to the other side: dīrān amarī hē-mōn marēn? how are we to get to the other side of the water? To pass away from: dushmanteān ī hē-mōn massunuṭ, ōftā dushmanī ant karōe-ka? I've passed out of the reach of my enemies, what can their enmity do to me? To pass away: naneān sak͟htī dāsā hē-mōn massune, the time of stress has now passed away from us; ḍukkāl hē-mōn massune, the drought is over. To become past (wearing, etc., with abl.): dā kūs bēningān hē-mōn massune, biṭ-ta, this shirt is past wearing, throw it away ['that front']

hēng
hēngāi
hēngī } In that direction, etc. [var. of ēng, ēngāi, ēngī]

hēngān From that direction, etc. [var. of ēngān]

hē-pār That side, the far side, the other side, yonder. The other side of, beyond, across (used postpositionally, gov. abl. or gen.).—hē-pār kanning To take over to the other side, take across. To have done with, complete. To make

away with.—hē-pār manning To get to the other side. To pass away from. To pass away. To become past (wearing, etc.) with abl. ['that side;' cf. hēmōn]

hēs- Past stem of hating.

hēshvarg The bush rhazya stricta, used medicinally [Bal. izhvark]

hēṭ She-goat, female hill-goat: Sindiā hēṭṭā khak murghun ō, nanā mulkaṭi saggipasa, the Sind she-goats have long udders, but they don't thrive in our country. [Tam. āṭū, Mal. āḍu, Tel. ēṭa, goat, sheep; Kan. āḍu, Tuḷ. yēḍu, Kui ōḍa, Kuṛ. ēṛā, Malt. eṛe, goat; Gōṇ. yēṭi, she-goat]

hīalō High-pitched, far-travelling pastoral song: Jhalavānnā shwānk hīalō jwān-a khalera, the Jhalawan shepherds are very good at yodelling [imit.]

hich Not any, no, nothing (with neg.) Worthless, good-for-nothing (with the attr. endings). Grammar § 178 [also Psht.; P. hēch]

hichas No one, nobody (with neg.), Grammar § 178 [hich + -as]

hichchān Sneeze: nā hichchān ant-a pāik? kasari e? sabrī e? what does your sneeze tell you? will the thing come to pass quickly, or will it take some time?—the answer depending on the relation between the hour the sneezer was born and the hour he sneezed [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. nich, Si. nichh']

hichchāning To sneeze: i digartō khiāl-a karēṭa ki Badal Khān chivakht-a barēk, nāgumān Shāmū hichchānā, harrifēṭ-ta ki arā vakhtāi vadi massunus? pārē shāmāi, chāisuṭ ki Badal Khān iraṭṭimikō musiṭṭimikō dē-a barēk, I was wondering this afternoon when Badal Khan would arrive, when suddenly Shamu sneezed, so I enquired what time of day he was born, and on his saying 'in the evening' I knew it would be some two or three days before Badal Khan arrived; ō hichchānā, kanā ustaṭi shak tammā, i harsēngāṭ, padāi tūsuṭ, he gave a sneeze which raised doubt in my mind, so I turned back and sat down again —for, not knowing when he was born, I didn't know what his sneeze portended [fr. hichchān]

hichchas Nothing (with neg.), Grammar § 178 [hich + -as]

hichgiṛā } Not any, no, nothing (with
hichiṛā } neg.), adj. and subs., Grammar § 180 [hich + (g)iṛā]

hichkas } No one, nobody (with neg.),
hichkasas } Grammar § 179 [hich + kas(as)]

hichtin No place, nowhere (with neg.), subs. and adv., Grammar § 387 [hich + obsol. tin; cf. hastin, pēntin]

hīj Fear: i nā hijān dā mulke illānuṭ, it's from fear of you that I've left this country; nā handunō hijas e ki kasas nētō mōn-pa-mōn manning kappak, such is the awe you inspire that no one can stand up to you; kane kasasēān hijas aff, harkas ki barēk, barē, I stand in fear of nobody, let him come who will [fr. hijing]

hijēnging } To be scared: sardārnā
hijing } khulisān māk hijēngār, jwān khwāning kattavas, the lads got so scared for fear of the chief that they couldn't read properly; tārmaā nan bandaghe laghōr-a kēk, ant sādāras ki bash mass, ō hijik, a dark night makes a coward of a man, he shies at any animal that gets up. To be startled: ni antei hijās? i nē hich pāṭavaṭ, why did you start? I didn't say anything to you; tippara, kanā mār tūsune, tūsune, hijik, I can't make out why my boy should suddenly start when he's sitting quite quietly; khudā khair kē, kanā ust ainō sōbān dāiskā musi vār hijāne, God have mercy on me, I've had palpitations of the heart three times since the early morning [Tam. añcu-, Mal., Kan. añju, Tel. anju, Kuṛ., Malt. elc-, Kui aj-]

hikka Hiccough [fr. hikking]

hikking To hiccough: iraghāi hikkisa, kasas yāt karēne-ne, pine-ta halh ki illē-ne, yā dame tēnā fō, hiccoughing over your food shows that somebody is thinking of you, either mention his name to get rid of it, or else hold your breath [imit.; cf. Bal., Jaṭ. hik; Skt. hikk-]

hikmat Device [A.]

hil Hope: nane dāsā hil aff, we've no hope now; ō hile biṭēne, dāsā hich iānta mafak, he's abandoned hope and nothing can be done with him now [Bal., Jaṭ.; Psht. hila]

hila Machination, device, deceit.—hila kanning To devise [A. ḥila]

hilāl Lawful; allowed by religion to be eaten.—hilāl kanning To slaughter by cutting the throat [A. ḥilāl]

hilāli Legitimate, true-born [hilāl + -ī]

hilār Date (of a palm): Panjgūrnā hilār kul hilārān jwān e, daunō hilār pēn hichtin khantanut, the Panjgur date is the best of all dates, I've never seen such dates anywhere else; ō hilārki daun e ki ginjishk tūtaki, he's as fond of dates as a sparrow of mulberries, *i.e.*, he's a glutton.

hilh Fever: ō hilhanā zōrān kask, he died of high fever; dāsā mōsumiā hilhāk ō, piras ki dasē, guṛā khair-a marēk, there's a seasonable fever about now, after the first fall of rain all will be well; yaktākiō hilhas e-ta, dērān tāvizas kēv ikita ki hilh kishkinge? he's down with tertian fever, from whom can I get a charm to break his fever for him? ī nēki pudēnō hilhas marōṭ, kanā chuppiāi huppa, I'll make you quake with ague, don't think I'm going to remain silent.—hilh kanning To get fever (with the subject in the acc.): khāmangā hanāte kung, hilh karē-ta, he ate unripe pomegranates, and went down with fever [fr. halling, 'seizure,' like khalh, pain, fr. khalling ?]

hilh Fly: hilhām-bā har giṛāghāi tūlik, he settles on everything like a fly, *i.e.*, he's too greedy to mind what he eats; hilh bandaghe kasifpak, uste-ta haṛsik (prov.), though a fly can't kill one, it can make one mighty sick [Tam. ī, Mal. ichcha, Tel. iga; for the introduction of a non-radical -lh, cf. mēlh, mōlh]

hilhi Fever-stricken [hilh + -ī]

hilh-laṛza Ague ['fever—trembling']

himmat Resolution, spirit, courage.—himmat kanning To be resolute, display spirit [A.]

hing Assafoetida [P.]

hining (pres. affirm. stem kā-, Grammar § 264) To go: ī dāsā hiningaṭi uṭ, kane ruskhat ēte, I'm now going with your permission; khairaṭ bassus? khairaṭ hiningaṭī us? did prosperity attend your coming? does prosperity attend your going? To depart, disappear: dā mulk numā dūān kāik, this field will slip from your fingers; narōmbnā zara-as hatibō, hizake chōshibō ki gand-ta kāe, fetch a little naromb and scrub the skin to get the smell out of it. To be past, over: tūtāk trikkānō, dāsā sēlh hinā, the mulberry trees have sprouted and winter is now over. To pass beyond, be no longer fit for (with abl.): kanā kūs bēningān hinā, my shirt wasn't fit to wear; nī pāningān hinānus, you're beyond words. To flow: hōre-ta chākhū taṛēne, hubbō ki ditar ama kāik, the knife's cut his finger, look how the blood's flowing. To vomit (with ust as the subject): kanā ust hinā, I vomited. To have diarrhœa (with piḍ as the subject): piḍ-ta kāik, he's suffering from diarrhœa. To have a stiff neck (with likh as the subject): kanā kāṭumnā kēraghān istō hich allau, likh-ka hinā, there was nothing under my head last night, and I got a stiff neck. Forms frequentative compound., §§ 300, 350: nī antei hikkisa kāsa? why are you always hiccoughing? Forms continuative compounds, §§ 300, 350: nan tā sāatasēkā tūfak khalisa hinān, we went on firing for a bit. Forms intensive and completive compounds, §§ 301, 351: kane nā gham kung hinā, your sorrow completely overpowered me; kanā milie kungunus hinānus, chup ka, you've wearied my brain to distraction, be silent; nī pārēs hinās, dāsā kanā hite khaf tō, you had your say, now listen to mine [two separate bases hin-, kā-; Malt. kāl-, Kuṛ. kāl-, kā-, Kuvi, Gōn. han-; also Juāng han-; cf. hankēn, hamping ?]

hining (past hing-, occas. hinā-) To lamb, kid, foal, calve, etc.: umēd e ki kanā mēlh pagga-iskā hinik,

expect my ewe to lamb by to-morrow; istō kanā hullī zāmārāka, sōbatō hīng, my mare was in labour last night and foaled this morning; dāsā kuranā zank e, hīningaṭi ō, it's now the lambing season, the flocks are bringing forth [Tam. īṉ-, Mal., Kan., Tel. īn-]

hinnām Henna. Espec. the smearing with henna at the first shaving of the head, circumcision and bridal, Life-history §§ 51, 56, 58, 110-1 [hinn-(ām); A. ḥinnā]

hīra Rush, onrush: ōftā hīraghān i khulīsuṭ, I was terrified at their onrush.—hīra kanning To make a rush: musi duzz nanā nēmaghāi bassur, nan hīra karēn, halkuntā, three thieves came in our direction, and we made a rush and caught them; ī ōftā māle jallāṭa, ō hīra karēr, dīrāi tammār, I was driving off their cattle, but they made a rush and got to the water [cf. H. hūrra ?]

hīrāra Rushing noise: tahō killa-aṭī tammāsas, hīrāra karēka, the wind had got into the fort and was making a rushing noise; ōnā sum nanā kāṭumaṭ hīrāra-ta ass ki hināka, one heard the whistling of his bullet over our head.—hīrāra kanning To make a rushing noise: dīvāl hīrāra karē tammā, the wall fell with a roar [hīr-(ing) + -āra]

hīring To rush: hīra, halh-ta, navā kāe, rush and seize him or he'll go; ōfk naneāi hīrār, they rushed upon us [fr. hīra]

hirr Camel-colt: kanā ḍāchī hīng, hirras hēs, hir-ta māhrī kanningki jwān marōe, my camel foaled and gave birth to a colt which is likely to turn out good for riding [Bal.; P. hīrak]

hirra, etc. Rush, etc. [var. of hīra]

hirs Avarice, greed.—hirs kanning To be avaricious [A. ḥirṣ]

hirsī Avaricious, greedy [hirs + -ī]

his Ashes: gōānus mishtēṭi, paṭṭisa histēṭī (prov.), you've lost it in the dust and now seek it in the ashes, *i.e.*, out of the frying-pan into the fire: sharmindaiān mōn-ta his dasingaṭi ass, his face was raining ashes for shame, *i.e.*, he was utterly ashamed of himself [con. with Bal. hēs, rust, dirt, < Av. ātrya, ashes ?]

hisāb Account, counting, reckoning.—hisāb kanning To count [A. ḥisāb]

hissa Portion, share [A. ḥiṣṣa]

hissadār Partner [P. hiṣṣadār]

hishtīn No place; nowhere [loc. Jhal. var. of hichtīn]

hīt Talk, conversation, saying: khōe khākhar, bandaghe hīt (prov.), as fire boils a kettle so words stir up a man; bandagh tēnā hītān durust-a marēk, by his words may you know a man. Word, promise, undertaking: aga ōde harra kashshir, tēnā hītān ṭalipak, he won't budge from his word even though they saw him in two. Matter, thing: dā handunō hītas e ki must hich bintanuṭ, this is a thing of which I've never heard the like before.—hīt kanning To talk, discuss: nan tūlōk assun, tēnpatēn hīt-a karēna, we were sitting talking together; ī asi hītas nētō pēn-a kēva, I'll discuss another thing with you. To say things about one: padipusht ō kane bāz hīt karēne, he's said a lot of things against me behind my back [hardly con. with Skt. hetu, reason, speech giving a reason ?]

hīt-mīt Conversation, gossip [hīt + m-jingle]

hīzak Sheep or goat skin, for holding milk: hīzake pōrrānus, khassi karēne? have you shaken the milk-skin, and has it turned to butter? Leather bag: kanā huch-chāk hinānō Panjgūrāi, hīzakas hilārnā kanki hēsunō, my camels have been to Panjgur and brought me a bag of dates [Bal. hīz]

hīzha Whizzing, whiz: ōnā tūfaknā sumanā hīzha ass ki hināka, one could hear the whizzing of his bullet on its flight.—hīzha kanning To whiz, swoop: bāz hīzha karē, khalk chūkke, the hawk swooped and struck the bird [fr. hīzhing]

hīzhāra Whizzing noise, buzzing, etc.: dā mashanā lōpaṭi tahōnā hīzhāra e, you can hear the wind whistling

in the fold of this hill; dīr hīzhāra-aṭ hiningaṭi e, it's the rush of the water; kanā khaftā hīzhāra e, there's a buzzing in my ears; hīzhāra-aṭ banningaṭi us, ant massne? you're coming whizzing along, what's happened to you? [hīzh-(ing) + -āra]

hīzhing To whiz: nanā kāṭumān irā musi sum hīzhār, two or three bullets whizzed over our head. To sing (of the ear): kanā khaf hīzhingaṭi e, my ear is singing [imit.; Bal. hēzh-]

h-m Sound implying assent, Grammar § 441.

hō Short form of hōgh, imper. sing. of hōghing, Grammar § 190.

hōḍāi Stick with a heavy knob [var. of ōḍāi]

hōghing (imper. hōgh, occas. hō, neg. stem hōgh-, occas. hō-) To weep, cry: nī antei hōghisa? antas ki mass, mass, why weep? the past is past; ī nē bāz hōghifōt, I'll give you plenty to cry for [imit.; = hō + -gh- + ing, 'to (cry) ho'; cf. Jaṭ. hūṇg, H. hūk etc.]

hōjarī } Entrails [var. of ōjarī, ōjarink]
hōjarink }

hōka Public news, proclamation: hōka tammā ki sārdār yāghi massune, dā hōka rāst assaka yā drōgh assaka? it was given out that the chief had revolted, was this news true or false? barak, khabar ēte, dā amarō hōka-as shahraṭi shāghānus, come and tell me what this tale is you've spread in the village.—hōka shāghing To spread news: giṛas ki nē pārēt, ustaṭi tō-ta, huris shahraṭi hōka shāghpēs, all that I've told you, keep to yourself, and mind you don't blurt it out in the village.—hōka tining To give out: nan panch bandagh duzzātā randaṭ rāhi karēn, hōka tissun shahraṭi ki nanā bist bandagh hināne, we sent five men after the robbers and gave out in the village that a party of twenty of us had gone; aga nī kane khalēsa, ī hōka ētiva tēnā khalkaṭi, if you beat me, I'll tell in my encampment. To raise the alarm: ō hōka tiss, nan pēsh tammān, he cried for help, and we rushed out [Bal.; hōka, Jaṭ. hōkā, Si. hōk*]

hōl kanning To be celebrated, of the Holī: hōlī hōl karē, mangulī pul karē, sēsū ziṛ karē (prov.), the Holi came round, the Manguli burst into flower, the Sisi tripped, —*i.e.*, spring had come [jingle based on hōlī]

hōlī The Hindu spring festival [Si. etc.; Skt. holā, holikā]

hōmān Old haunt: kanā kur tēnā mutkunā hōmāne yāt karēne, my flock has remembered its old grazing-ground; hamē hōmānāi ki khadō khaṛe khalkunuṭ, ainō hināṭ, hich khantavat, I went to-day to that old haunt of mine where I shot the ram last year, and saw nothing. Home: harkase tēnā hōmān yāt-a barēk, everybody remembers his old home; aga zinda ass, tēnā hōmānāi harsēngik barēk, if he's alive, he'll turn towards home and come back. Longing for one's old haunts, homesickness: ḍāchīte mulkanā tēnā hōmān harfēne, the she-camels are seized with longing for their own country; bāzangā hōmānān dāsā nājōṛ massunus, ust khalpa, dēas hinōs, much homesickness has made you ill, but don't worry, you'll go home one day.—hōmān kanning To long for, yammer for; nā chunā aga nēki hōmān karē, zū hatēva-ta, if your child frets for you, I'll bring it at once.

hōr Finger: nī kanā shashmikō hōr us, aga illiv-ne, ganda khaningiva, taṛiv-ne, dū-ka khalh-a kēk, you're like a sixth finger to me, if I retain you, it spoils my appearance, if I cut you off from me, it hurts my hand—said of a relative one can't help liking in spite of his worthlessness; natanā hōr, toe [Tam., Mal. ugir, Kan. ugur, Tul. uguru, Tel., Kui gōru, Kuṛ. oṛokh, Malt. orghu, nail, toe, claw]

hōrk Empty [loc. var. of khōrk]

hōsh Sense.—hōsh kanning To be sensible [P.]

hub Wish, pleasure: harchi nā hubb e, kane ēte, give me whatever you like; hubbaṭ mōn ēte kane, ī kāva, please yourself about sending me, I'll go. Expectation, anticipation, hope: sardār nanā

hubbanā jah e, the chief is the seat of our hopes; hub ass-ta ki nane-isk bass, ama khālī illēn-ta? it was with expectations that he came to us, how can we let him go empty? ī nā hubbe pirghing kappara, I can't shatter your expectations.—hub kanning To form expectations, entertain hopes: ī hub karēnuṭ, nēāi bassunuṭ ki nī kanki kārēmas kēsa, I came to you in the hope you 'ld do something for me [con. with A. ḥubb, love, desire, seems improb.; cf. Tam. avā-, Tam., Mal. āval, desire, crave?]

huch Camel: huchchāk katār ō, khwājaghātā mukh tafōk e, mahāk kōpaghāiṭ ō, the camels are strung in line, the masters' loins are girt, the leading-strings are over their shoulders—i.e., the caravan is ready for the road.—huch kashshing To drive camels: dāsā urānā tūling ō huch kashshing nume Brāhūite khwashsh e, now-a-days all you Brahuis care about is to sit at home or drive camels [presum. con. with Psht. ūsh, Bal. hushtur, P. ushtar, shutur, but poss. closer with Khetrāni uch, f., uṭh, m.]

huchchi Camelman: kantō kul dwāzda huchch ō, ī chār huchchi khwāhiva, I've got twelve camels in all and need four camelmen; ō huchchiā! dā bag dinnā e ki nī dēsa-ta? oh camelman! whose herd of camels is this you're leading off? [huch + -ī]

huch-kās Camel's hair ['camel-wool']

huch-khwāja Camel breeder ['camel owner']

hudda[1] Charm, magic: nē dūshanā hudda-a barēk? do you understand snake-charming? kanā hudda-aṭī bass, he came within the influence of my magic.—hudda kanning To charm [Jaṭ. huddā, Si. hudō, Psht. hūda; A. 'uẓat, amulet]

hudda[2] Responsibility: nā iragh ō puchchanā hudda kaneāiṭ e, the responsibility for supplying your food and clothing rests with me; nī kanā hargiṛanā huddae harfisa, ī nētō barēva, if you'll bear all my expenses, I'll come with you; dā duzzātā hudda nā e, you're responsible for the custody of these thieves [Si. hudō; A. 'uhda]

huf Puff of wind, blast. Windy talk: ōnā hīt hichchas aff, handunō huffas e, his talk means nothing at all, it's all gas; nī kantō huffas khalkus hinās, you told me an absolute buster.—huf kanning To blow upon: khākhare huf ka ki lagge, blow the fire into a blaze; chāte huf ka ki pudēn marēr, guṛā kun-tā, blow on the tea to cool it before you drink it [imit.]

hujra Guest-room in a mosque [Psht.; A. ḥujrat]

hūkam Pig [hūk-(a)m; Bal. hikh, hūk, P. khūk]

hukm Order, command.—hukm tining To order [A. ḥukm]

hukūmat Dominion, sovereignty [A. ḥukūmat]

hūlāi-ing / hūling To howl: ē dinnā kuchak ass ki nan durust hūlāka? whose dog was that that howled all night? tōlaghāk hūlingaṭī ō, the jackals are howling; dākā barēsa, hūlisa, ēkā barēsa, hūlisa, antaki hūlingaṭī us? you come this way and howl, you come that way and howl, what's all your howling about? dāiskā hich matane, antei hūlingaṭī us? why cry out before you're hurt? kuchakāmbā hūlik, chaṭṭipak-ta, he howls for it like a dog, but he'll never get it to lick [imit., cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. ūḷ-, Tel. ūl-]

hullī Horse: jwānangā hullinā swār, jwānangā zaghmanā khwāja, jwānangā zāifanā arigh, dā musiṭṭangāk harvakht shānaṭī ō, the rider of a good horse, the owner of a good sword, the husband of a good wife, all these three are always in high feather [Tam. kudirai, Mal. kudira, Kan. kudire, Tuḷ. kudure?]

hūlun Thick: hūlunō pāṭas hata, khākharāi illē, hurēiskā lagge, fetch a thick log and leave it on the fire and let it burn for a while; ī mashaṭī hūlunō dūsha-as khanāṭ, janḍ ass-ta, I found a thick snake on the hill with a tuft of hair on its head; nī kanki hūlunō ṭappuras jōṛ ka, make me a thick felt.

Stout: ō bāz hūlunō bandaghas e, kasarat hining-a kappak, he's so stout he can't walk along the road; ni asi bāz hūlunō hullias tēnki halkunus, you've bought yourself a very sturdy horse. Dense: khalkanā khērati asi hūlunō rēkas assaka, there was a dense sandhill behind the village.

hum¹ Also, Grammar § 435 [var. of um]

hum² The plant periploca aphylla, used as fodder and fuel [Bal. humb]

-hun Suffix attached to the demonstrative pronouns to form adverbs of manner, dahun, ēhun, ōhun [*cf.* Gōn. i-hun, ā-hun, bā-hun]

hunar Skill, excellence: jwānō kisbgiras e, har hōr-ta asi hunar e (prov.), he's a fine craftsman, a craft to each finger [P.]

hunning (imper. hur, hubbō, pres. hur-, past hurā, neg. pres. hupp-, neg. past hutt-, Grammar § 262) To look: ō shakki mass, dāng hum hurāka, ēng hum hurāka, he was taken aback and looked first this way and then that; āsmānāi huppa navā budrū halēs (prov.), don't look to the sky or you'll tumble—'pride comes before a fall'. To look at: ī ōde huttavat, I didn't look at him; sardār gatt ē, ainō kasase huppak, the chief is engaged, he won't see anybody to-day. To look for: kanā bil gum massune, hin, hur hata-ta, my bow has got lost, go and have a look for it and bring it me; kanki handunō hullias hurak, look me out a horse like this. To look out for, wait for: nan numki hurāna, we were looking out for you: num ērē himbō, ī padān-a barēva, kanā banningis kān hubbō, you go there and I'll follow later, wait until I come. To watch: ī ōnā kasare hurāta, chivakhtāi barēk, ō hurē karē, I was watching his road to catch him on arrival, but he was late. To consider, wonder: bē hunningān swāl kappa, bandagh hure, gurā swāl kē, don't ask questions without thinking, a man should think first and then put his question; ni hur, kasarī i nēki ant kanning-a kēva? look here, what can I do for you on the way? ī hunningatī ut ki dārān pad ant-a marēk, I'm wondering what will happen after this; ī hurāt ki ō barēk, maga batau, I thought he was coming, but he didn't; ī hunningatī ut ki nē chiva kaneāi khudā mērābān-a kēk, I wonder when God will soften your heart towards me [base hur-; Tam., Mal., Kan. ōr-, Kur. org-, consider, Kur. ēr-, Gōn. hur-, look]

hurē Time, lapse of time, while: hurē e ki ī nē khantanut, it's some time since I've seen you; kanā iraghe hurē massune, ī bingun ut, there's been delay over my meal, I'm hungry; dā tul hurēān kanā muskōtā e, this tower has belonged to my ancestors for ages; dārē hurēiskā tūs, he sat here for a long while; nī antei hurēāi barēsa? why do you come late? nī hurēaseāi bassus, arāng hināsasus? you were late, where had you been? tappāk-ta dāsā ghair karēnō, hurēāi durākh marōe, his wounds are now festering, he'll take long to get well.—hurē kanning To take one's time, be late: ō harvakht hurē-a kēk, he always takes his time; nī dē-tikkāi barak, kane bash ka, aga hurē karēs, ī nētō jang-a kēva, come and wake me at sunrise, if you're late, I'll have a row with you; ōfk hurē karēnō, nan-a kāna, as they're late, we'll start.

hūrēnging To swell up, etc. [m. form of hūringing]

hūri Mud receptacle for storing fodder, etc.

huring To look, etc. [var. of hunning]

hūringing To swell up, break out (of boils, etc.): ōnā jānān pūtau hūringāne, smallpox has broken out on his body; mana chut mōnān-ta bassur, pūtavām-bā hūringār, bāz massur, several boils came out on his face and gathered just like smallpox, so thick were they. To sprout: nanā pālēz dāsā hūringāne, our melon crops are now sprouting.

hurr As much milk as can be got from one pressure of the udder: shwān mēlh-a birēka, asi hurras khalk kaneāi, the shepherd was milking

his sheep and took off one squeeze of the udder for me [loc. Nushki var. of ghur[1]; imit.?]

hūrra Thunder: Chiltannā kāṭumāi jammak zōrāk ō, hūrra kēk, the clouds are thick over Chiltan and it's thundering; bash ma, buṭṭāi lagga, hur ki hūrra arā pāraghāiṭ e, up with you and climb the hillock and look in which direction the thunder is [Bal. hūra; imit.?]

huṛing To suck: chūcha tēnā lummae tughaṭī huṛingaṭī e, the babe is sucking its mother in its sleep; dā mulkanā zāifa tēnā chunāe irā sāliskā huṛifik, a woman of this country suckles her child for two years; kanā sōr lummae tēnā huṛāne, hata taf-ta, my lamb has sucked its mother, fetch it and tie it up; hullie tō ki kurra huṛe, hold the mare to let her foal suck; nī hēl karēnus kane haṛdē huṛingāi, you've got into the daily habit of sucking me dry [Tam., Mal. uṛ-?]

hūṛō Cry to set a dog on a wolf, etc.—hūṛō kanning To set a dog on: mēlhk sirrār, chāisuṭ ki kharmā bass, kuchake hūṛō karēṭ, as soon as the sheep scattered I knew that a wolf had come, so I shouted to the dog [imit.]

husēn-būṭau A wild plant, used as fodder and as a drug for fever [? + 'plant']

husōn Pained, painful, hurt: kanā dū husōn massune, illē kane ki kāv, my hand's hurting, let me go; nī kane husōnā hōraṭī halkunus, you've caught hold of me by my sore finger, *i.e.*, you've flicked me on the raw. Mentally pained: ōnā kahingān ī bāz husōn uṭ, I'm very grieved at his death; ust-ta husōn massune, her feelings are hurt. Displeased: ī nēān bāz husōn uṭ, I'm very displeased with you.—husōn kanning To hurt: bāz khalpa-ta ki husōn-a kēsa-ta, don't beat him too much or you'll hurt him; hulliān tammā, tēnā dūe husōn karē, he fell from his horse and hurt his hand.

hust Heart, etc. [var. of ust]

hushār Shrewd, sensible, wise. Circumspect [P. hōshyār]

hushāri Shrewdness. Circumspection [hushār + -i]

hushing To set fire to, burn, scorch: asiṭ dushmaniān nanā jōhānte hushā, one of them maliciously fired our stacks; kanā dūe tāfū hushāne, the griddle has burnt my hand; aga nī daun-a kēsa, ī nā urāe hushiva, if you do so, I'll bring your house down about your ears. To make feverish: bāsuni hushāne nē, pudēnō dārū kun, the heat has made you feverish, take some cooling medicine. To make to burn with rage etc.: nā hit kane tūfaknā sumām-bā hushā, your words burnt through me like a bullet [not Si. ōsh*, Jaṭ. ushā', brightness, Skt. ush-, to burn; but Kan. ul, Kuṛ. ōl-, to burn, to be hot, Kan., Tul. uri, Tam., Mal., Tel. eri, heat, blaze; for sh<Drav. l cf. mash, bash, mish]

hushinging To be burnt, scorched, burnt down: ōnā urā hushingāne, his house has been burnt down, *i.e.*, he has gone to the dogs; ōnā urā hushinge, haṛdē nantō ganda kēk, ruin seize him, he does us some harm or other every day. To get inflamed: kane mungias kungune, dū-ka hushingik, a wasp has stung me and my hand has got inflamed. To burn with rage, jealousy, sorrow, etc.: mātuna hushingā risān, pōgh mass, the step-mother was consumed with jealousy and was reduced as it were to ashes; mār kanā ki kask, kanā ust hushingā, kasasēnā hite sagging-a kattavata, when my son died, my heart burnt within me and I couldn't bear to talk with anybody [p. of hushing]

hushkun Slender, etc. [var. of ushkun]

hush-sh Cry to make a camel kneel down.—hushsh kanning To make a camel kneel down [also Jaṭ.; Si. hush[1]]

hūzh Blaze, flare-up.—hūzh kanning To flare up: būṭaunā khākhar hūzh-a kēk, a bush fire makes a great blaze [con. with hushing]

I

(See also under H)

i I, the pronoun of the first person singular, Grammar § 111 [for the connection with Drav. ān see Grammar p. 14; cf. Tel. ē, Kuṛ., Malt. ēn]

ī-[1] Base used for the declension of the enclitic personal and reflexive pronouns, Grammar §§ 115, 118, 121; it remains unchanged throughout; to it are added first the case-ending, then the enclitic: ī-ṭi-kanā, in me; ī-tō-tā, with them; ī-ān-tēnā, from oneself; etc. [perh. orig. demonstrative: ī-ṭi-kanā, in this, viz. me, ī-tō-tā, with those, viz. them ?]

ī-[2] In, only used in compound verbs ī-kashshing etc. [=-ī[2]?]

-ī Suffix serving to form substantives from adjectives, etc. Suffix serving to form adjectives from substantives [P.]

-ī[2] Suffix with directional force in the locative -aṭ-ī, and pronom. adverbs dāng-ī, ēng-ī, ōng-ī, arāng-ī [=ī-[2] ?]

-i- Temporal suffix in the present-indefinite and present-future to which the pronominal suffixes are attached, Grammar §§ 202, 206 [Malt. -i-; cf. Tam. -giṛu, a. Mal. -innu]

ibrat Warning. Surprise [A. 'ibrat]

if- Formative of the causal verb, Grammar §§ 280-9 [Tam. -vi, -bi, -ppi, etc.]

ijāra Contract, lease.—ijāra tining To lease out: nan ēnakhō tēnā daghāre ijāra tissunun, we've leased our land this year [A.]

ijāzat Leave, permission: kane silā harfingnā ijāzat e, I've permission to carry arms.—ijāzat halling To get permission, take leave: ijāzat halh, guṛā ba, take leave and come [A.]

ijjā Mother's breast [children's word; var. of jiji]

-ik Suffix denoting at the place of, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, used for -isk after the indef. article, and in the plur., Grammar § 41, and in the personal pronouns [short for -isk]

-ikā } Suffix denoting up to, etc., used
-ikān } for -iskā(n) after the indef. article, and in the plur., Grammar § 41, and in the personal pronouns [short for -iskā(n)]

ī-kashshing To thrust in, insert: ō pōstīnaṭī dūe ī-kashshā, he thrust his arm into the sleeve of his poshteen; surma khantēṭī tēnā ī-kashsha, apply some antimony to your eyes. To thread: dā silae i-kashsha, thread this needle; murvārie puzhzha-aṭī ī-kashshipa (prov.), don't thread pearls on hairs, i.e., don't talk nonsense before the gentry, or: don't treat a sensible man like a fool [ī-[2] + kashshing]

ikō Suffix denoting definiteness, Grammar § 87 [cf. Tam. -agum, Tel. -agu ?]

ikrār Agreement, promise.—ikrār kanning To promise.—ikrār tining To agree [A. iqrār]

ikrārnāma Agreement, contract [P.]

ī-khalling To put (food) into (relish, etc.) bit by bit: Brāhūī iraghe tarīt-a kēk kunēk, bakhkhāl ī-khalēk kunēk, the Brāhūī's mode of eating is to crumble up his bread and put it all at once in the relish, whereas a Hindu tears his bread and puts it in bit by bit; ī tēnā iraghe pālhṭēṭī ī-khalisa kunguṭa, I was eating my bread, soaking it bit by bit in the milk [ī-[2] + khalling]

ī-kharringing To walk right into, wade: dir chunak e, nī ī-kharringisa barak, the water is shallow, just walk right into it and come along; ī dīraṭī ī-kharringāṭa, I was wading in the water [loc. Nushki; ī-[2] + kharringing, deponent form of kharring [2]]

ikhtiār Power, authority, influence [A.]

ilāj Remedy, cure: ōnā ilājaṭ nī jōṛ-a mafēsa, you won't get cured under his treatment.—ilāj kanning To cure, settle with: ī nā ilāje kēva ki lōvār daun kappēs, I'll settle with you in such a way that you won't behave like this again. To try one's best: dā hullītōī ilāj karēnuṭ, maga kasar-a

himpak, I've tried my best with this horse but he won't mend his paces; ī tēnā ilājāte karēṭ, maga ō batau, I tried my very best but he wouldn't come [A. 'ilāj]

illa Uncle, maternal or paternal, by blood or marriage [con. with ilum and iṛ; also with lumma ?]

illa-malh } **illa-mār** } Male cousin ['uncle's son']

illing (imper. illa, illē, pres. stem. ill-, illē-) To leave: shahre illā, he left the village; urāṭī illāṭ-ta, I left it at home. To let go: ō ki rasēngā, nī sambarēngās ōnā zīanā harringki, illētavēs-ta, ō ama tūsaka ? as soon as he arrived you got ready to rush at his throat and wouldn't let go, how could you expect him to sit quiet ? To leave over, reserve, keep: dā jwānō sōras e, gushaki illēbō-ta, this is a splendid lamb, keep it for stud purposes; tēnki dōstas illē, kulle dushman kappa, leave yourself one friend at least, don't alienate everybody. To give leave, allow: kane murrō jahas illēbō ki khāchiv, tughaṭī rapaṭiva, nume tughān shāghiva, let me sleep apart for I talk in my sleep and would keep you awake [Bal. il-; presum. <P. hil-, hilī-, despite (i) lack of aspirated var., (ii) var. ilhing, (iii) double -ll-, (iv) second stem illē-]

ilm Knowledge, learning.—ilm khwāning To study: ō dāsā ilm khwānāne, mullā massune, he's now finished his studies and become a mullah [A. 'ilm]

ilum Brother [con. with illa and iṛ; also with lumma ?]

īlumī Brotherhood, fraternity: kanā ōnā tēmpatēn īlumī e, we've contracted a brotherhood with each other; māl af-ne, tēnā īlumiān bijjār ka, barām ka, if you're hard up, go and collect subscriptions from among your brotherhood and then marry [ilum + -ī]

īlumkō Little or youngest brother: ō kanā īlumkō e, he's my youngest brother; īlumkō drōgh pāpa, you little rascal, don't lie [īlum + -kō¹]

ilhing To leave etc. [loc. var. of illing]

imām Priest, patriarch. Leader: janganā imām dēr-a marēk ? who's to be the leader in the battle ? [A.]

īmān The faith; faith [A.]

īmāndār Faithful [P.]

imāndārī Faithfulness. Fidelity [P.]

-imikō Suffix used to form the ordinal numbers, Grammar § 100 [< -um, P. ordinal suffix + -īkō]

inām Reward. Freehold.—inām kanning To bestow: dā mulke kaneāi inām karēne, he's bestowed this land on me [A. in'ām]

inām-khōr Freeholder of land [P.]

-ing Termination of the infinitive [con. with gen. -anā, adj. -angā ?]

-inging Termination of the infinitive of the passive, Grammar § 271; and also of the deponent § 279 [-ing -ing]

īnk Sisters [plur. of iṛ, rare var. for regular iṛk, cf. masiṛ, masink]

inkār Refusal, denial.—inkār kanning To refuse [A.]

insān Human being [A.]

insānīat Humanity. Courtesy [A.]

intizār Waiting, expectation.—intizār kanning To wait for [A. intiẓār]

irā Two, numeral adj., Grammar § 96 [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. ir-, etc.]

īrā Look here, introductory interjection: īrā, ī dākān pēshan marēva, look 'ee, I'm now going out from here [loc. Nushki; cf. Kuṛ. ērā ?]

irāda Intention, purpose.—irāda kanning To intend [A.]

iragh Bread, food: iraghāte bisēnus ? have you baked the bread ? kappas iraghnā kane ēte, bāz kuning kappara, give me half the bread, I can't eat much [ir-agh; not con. with varagh; Tam. irai, Mal. ira, Kan. ere, food of animals, Tel. era, food, eraċi, meat, flesh]

iragh-tiss Hospitality, generosity: tēnā jwānī ō iragh-tissān mulkāṭēṭī pin tammānus, you've won a name for yourself abroad for your goodness and hospitality ['food-giving']

iras Comb [loc. var. of iris]

irāska Twice, Grammar § 108 [irā + -iskā]

iraṭ Two, numeral subs., Grammar § 96 [irā + -ṭ¹ ; cf. Kan. eraḍu, Tuḷ. yeraḍu, two, Tam. iraṭṭu, double, Mal. iraṭṭa, pair etc.]

iraṭṭi Two together: iraṭṭi himpabō, asiṭ kāe, asiṭ tūle, don't go both at once, let one go and the other stay [iraṭ + -ī]

iraṭṭimīkō Second [iraṭ + -imīkō]

iris Comb.—iris kanning To comb: pishkavāte tēnā iris ka, comb your locks.—iris manning To be combed: kanā puzhzhaghāk gānḍ massunō, iris-a mafasa, my hair's got matted, it won't comb [cf. Tam., Mal. uri, Kan. uriḍu, Tel. olutsu, strip, scrape off, Kuṛ. irĉ- scratch ?]

iṛ All, the whole. Whole. Only [var. of giṛ]

iṛ Sister [con. with īlum; for fem. ṛ cf. masiṛ, balghuṛ, etc.]

iṛā Thing. Something. Some [var. of giṛā]

iṛakō Close female friend of another female [iṛ + -akō, 'little sister']

-is Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, Grammar §§ 39, 67 [Tam. -il, Kan. -illi, etc.]

-isa } Suffix added to the base to
-isa-at } form the pres. adv. participle
-isau } Grammar § 210 [for -isa cf. Tam. -ĉĉu, Tel. -ŝi, Gōṇ. -sī; -isa-at = -isa + -at; -isau = -isa + ō²]

-isk Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, Grammar §§ 39, 67 [= -is + -ki; cf. Tam. -il-ka]

-iskā Suffix denoting motion up to, as far as, up to the time of, Grammar §§ 41, 68 [= -isk + -ā⁴ for -āi]

-iskān Suffix denoting motion up to, as far as, up to the time of, Grammar § 42, imperative before the copula but not otherwise common [= -iskā + -n²]

-iskin Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, strengthened form of -isk, occ. used before the copula, Grammar § 43 [= -is + -ki + -n²]

iskōl School [Eng.]

iskharzūr Tongs [iskhar, cf. Bal. ishkar, charcoal, + Bal. -zūr, taker]

ispar Shield [P.]

ispēdār Poplar tree [P. also safēdār]

ispust Lucerne [Bal.; P. aspist]

istakhal Flint-stone, flint [istār ? + khal 'star-stone' ?]

istān On one's back, supine: ō istān tammāne, he's lying on his back. Occ. declined: istānāi khāching jwān aff, murdae istānāi tikhira, it's not good to sleep on one's back, why ! that's the way they lay out the dead [P. sitān]

istār Star [P. istāra, sitār]

istīfa Resignation from a billet.—istīfa tining To resign [A. istifā']

istira Razor.—istira harfing To take a razor to shave oneself about the middle, *i.e.*, to reach adolescence: kanā mār istira hēftavaka ki ō barām karē, my son hadn't reached puberty when he married; yā istira kunṭ e yā punḍū kaḍḍ e, ki num haṛdē dāvā kēre (prov.), the razor must be blunt or the fundament deep that you two quarrel daily [P. ustura]

istō Last night, adv. and subs., Grammar §§ 393-4: istō bassut, I came last night; istōiskā batau, he hadn't arrived up to last night [obsol. is, darkness, cf. Drav. ir-, + -tō, 'with the dark' ?]

ishāra Sign, signal. Indication. Hint.—ishāra kanning To indicate [A.]

ishk Love.—ishk kanning To fall in love, play the lover [A. 'ishq]

ishki Lover [ishk + -ī]

ishtāf Hurry, haste, urgency.—ishtāf kanning To hurry: ishtāf kappa, ki kuchak ishtāfān kōrō kutrī-a khanik (prov.), don't be hasty, it's haste that makes the bitch have blind puppies [Bal.; P. ishtāb]

ishtāfi Urgent. In a hurry [ishtāf + -ī]

ishtō Last night [loc. Zahri var. of istō]

itbār Trust, reliance: nā itbāraṭ ōde illiva, I'll release him on your responsibility.—itbār kanning To rely on: ī ōṛāi itbār kappara, I don't rely on him [A. i'tibār]

ittifāk Agreement. Accident.—ittifāk kanning To come to an agreement, agree [A. ittifāq]

-iv Pronominal termination of the first person singular indefinite present affirmative [orig. not pronominal, but temporal, -i- + -v, sign of pres. time, cf. -p-]

ivaz Recompence, compensation, revenge: nan tēnā laṭṭanā ivaze ōṛān halēna, we'll take revenge from him for our beating [A. 'iwaẓ]

ivzāna Compensation [P. 'iwaẓāna, in exchange]

izbōtk Aniseed [Bal. izbōkht]

izghand Thyme, used as fodder and as a drug for fever.

izrāīl Angel of death [A. 'izrā'il]

izzat Honour—izzat tining To do honour to, honour, venerate [A. 'izzat]

J

jā Place [var. of jah; P.]

jāba Quiver [Bal.; A. ja'ba]

jabal Wilderness. Hills [A. 'mountain']

jāching To examine, investigate. To ponder [Jaṭ., Si. jāch-]

jādū Magic.—jādū kanning To bewitch: chāva kane jādū karēnō, I believe they've bewitched me [P.]

jādūgir Sorcerer. Sorceress [P.]

jaduk Hedgehog [Bal. dajhuk, P. chizak]

jag The tree dalbergia sisso.

jāga Place [Bal. jāga, Si. jāgah*, P. jāegāh]

jāging To wake, watch [Bal. jag-, Jaṭ., Si jāgg-; Skt. jāgar-]

jaghar Liver [Bal.; P. jigar]

jaghar-band Straps used as stays to support the back: pīrō bandaghase us, hulliāi ki swār-a marēsa, tēnā jaghar-bande taf, you're an elderly fellow, you should wear stays when riding ['liver-binder']

jāghun The wild plant salsola kali, used as fodder.

jah Place, living place. Space, room.—jah kanning To take up one's abode: kharmāas dā ladaṭī jah karēne, kure chaṭ karēne, a wolf lurking in this wood has polished off the flock. To place, make room for: dānā ditar hanēn e, kanā ust-a khwāhik ki tēnā sina-aṭī jah kēv-ta, he's a dear fellow, I long to take him to my bosom.—jah manning To find room for oneself: ballō firākhō urāas e, sad bandagh iṭīta jah-a marēk, it's a large wide room, a hundred people could get inside it.—jah shāghing To lay bedding: jah shāgh ki khāchin, spread out the bedding and let's go to sleep.—jah tining To give lodging to, accommodate: avalāi tittavēre, ōde jah tissure, dāsā ki tēnā mēkhe ṭōkāne, num kashshing kappēre-ta, at first you let him foist himself on you before you knew what you were doing, and now that he's made his tent-pegs fast you can't turn him out. To fill up by pressure: gwālae jah ēte, purr ka phugān, pack the sack tight with chopped straw [P.]

jahī Placed; settled in a place: ō dāsā jahī e, pēntin himpak, he's now settled down and won't move elsewhere; giṛāte jahī tikh, navā gum marēr, put the things carefully away so that they don't get lost [jah + -i]

jāhī Positively, really: kanā ilum jāiza karēne, nēmrōchāi jāhī barēk, my brother has promised to come to-morrow midday without fail [Si. jāi]

jāhil Ignorant, uncivilised, foolish [A.]

jāiza Promise.—jāiza kanning (tining) To promise [Bal. jāizō; A. 'gift']

jajuk Hedgehog [cor. var. of jaduk]

jak[1] Idle talk, boasting: ōnā jakkātēāi itbār kappēs, put no reliance on his boastings.—jak khalling To boast: bishe harrifēr nē siāl arē, pārē Sāsōli jakkas-a khalēk (prov.), they asked the ass whether he had any relations, and he replied that the Sasoli was always boasting the relationship [Psht. jak, Jat. jakkh, nonsense; Si. jakh, gabbling]

jak[2] Midge that plays about the water [Psht.; con. with jak[1] ?]

jakka Cough [fr. jakking]

jakking To cough [imit.]

jakhkhing To run into, pierce : kanā nataṭī nāgumān sila-as jakhkhā, ī pārēṭ navā pitas e, gurā ki khanāṭ-ta, sila-as ass, a needle suddenly ran into my foot, I said to myself it was a thorn and then saw it was a needle.

jal Torrent-bed, hill-torrent : jhurrāk dīr hēsunō, jal purr vahingaṭī e, the streams have come down in flood, and the hill-torrent is running full ; dīr jalanā ziān hiningaṭī e, the water is running over the sides of the hill-torrent ; dā jalaṭī jaur bāz e, huchchāte yala kappabō, there's a lot of oleander in the river-bed, don't let the camels loose in it [cf. Si. jar^u, jal^u, Jaṭ. jjal, Skt. jala, water ? but jal means essentially the stony torrent-bed, not the water occas. in it]

jalab Flock, espec. of goats. Flock sent by the bridegroom's father to the bride's house for the wedding feast, Life-history § 108 [A. 'cattle driven from house to house for sale']

jalandar Dropsy [Si. jalandhar^u]

jālar Ear-ring worn above the lobe of the ear [Si. jhālar^i]

jālār Well worked by a Persian wheel [Bal. jhāllar, Jaṭ. jhalār]

jaldi Quickly [A.]

jallak Spinning-wheel, spindle.—jallak taring To spin : pahvālnā lāikā niaṛīk kasaraṭ hinisa jallak tarisa kāra, worthy women among the nomads keep spinning as they travel [Bal., Psht.]

jalling To parry : ō kane musi dū khalk, har musi dūe-ta isparaṭī jallāṭ, he struck me three blows, and all three I caught on my shield. To endure : ī nēki ṭap jallānuṭ, maga nē insāf marē, I've endured so many wounds on your behalf that you should surely be just. To drive together, herd. mēlhte jalla, herd the sheep [Jaṭ., Si. jhal-]

jalsa Gathering, assemblage, fair [A.]

jalh Flame : khākharnā jalhlhān murr tūlh, navā hushe-ne, sit away from the flames of the fire or they'll burn you [Jaṭ. jall-, Si. jal-, to burn ; Skt. jvala]

jalhlhī Burnt, singed : kabābe khākharnā jalhlhān murr tōr ki jalhlhī maf, remove the roast from the flame or it'll get singed [jalh + -ī]

jamādār Jemadar ; officer [P. jam'dār]

jambāz Roughish riding camel [also Psht.; var. of jammāz]

jāmbō A kind of oil-seed [Si. jjāmbhō]

jamiat Coition [A. jam'iat, collection]

jamjalāi High flame. Bonfire : gōrīchān banningaṭī uṭ, jamjalāias kabō, I've come from battling with the north-wind, make me a bonfire [con. with jalh]

jammar Cloud : ainō jammar zōrāk tafēne, the clouds are mighty thick to-day [Bal. jambare, Si. chhamar^u]

jammarī Cloudiness : jammarīṭī musāfirī jwān aff, it's unpleasant travelling in cloudy weather [jammar + -ī]

jammāz Riding-camel, but not of the best quality.—jammāz tining To drive (a riding-camel) badly : mahrie daun jammāz tifa, raf-tāre-ta kharāb karōs, don't drive the riding-camel so clumsily, you'll spoil its paces [A.]

jān Life ; body.—jān tining To die (of human beings) : nēmshafāi jān tiss, he expired at midnight [P.]

jā-nashīn Deputy to the head of a Kalāt subdivision [P.]

jānāvar Animal [P. jānvar]

janāza Funeral. Corpse : ni antei druste dē janāzaghām-bā tam-mānus? why are you lying like a corpse the whole day long ? [A.]

janḍ Lock of hair, espec. the first tufts on a child's head : ī tēnā māranā janḍāte ainō pīrāi darēṭ, shōlāṭ, I took and shaved my son's locks to-day at the saint's shrine ; bahādurātā ustāi janḍ arē, there's hair on the heart of the brave, *i.e.*, the brave are stout-hearted [Jaṭ. jhanḍ, Si. jhanḍ^i]

janḍī Hairy, tufted : asi janḍīō dūsha-as khanāṭ dīrāi, I saw a tufted snake by the water [janḍ + -ī]

jang War, battle, fight.—jang kanning To fight, quarrel.—jang tining To make to fight : nan ainō kukkur jang tissun, kanā kaṭṭā, we had cock-fighting to-day and mine won [P.]

jangal Wood, thicket, jungle [P.]

jangalī Wild, uncivilised. Rustic [P.]

jānī Bridesmaid. Life-history § 106. Darling: jānī, drōgh tarpa, darling, don't tell fibs [fusion of Skt. jáni-, wife and P. jānī, beloved]

jann Bridal procession [Bal. jhanj, Psht., Jaț. janj, Si. jjan*, Skt. janya-]

jannat Paradise, heaven [A.]

jannatī Inhabitant of heaven: khudā nē jannatī ke, kane pudēnō dīras ēte, God bring you to heaven, let me have some cold water [jannat + -ī]

janōzan, **janōzān** Widow: janōzān tēnā bāanā e, a widow speaks for herself—whether to remarry or not; janōzannā lēpaṭī musi bandagh khāchira (prov.), three people sleep in a widow's quilt—herself and her two husbands. [Bal. jan, wife + ?; cf. sarōzān]

jānvar Animal [P.]

japping To snatch, espec. something moving: nariān dudēngaṭī ass, jappāṭ-ta, the horse was bolting but I seized it; nī har hītaṭī kane jappingaṭī us, you catch me up at every word I say [Jaṭ., Si. jhapp-]

jār[1] Snare, net.—jār shāghing To set a snare. [Bal.; Si. jjār", Jaṭ. jjāl. Psht. jāl, Skt. jāla]

jār[2] Web, cobweb [Si. jjārō, Jaṭ. jjāiā, Psht. jālai; Skt. jāla]

jarīb Measure of land; half an acre [A.]

jarramb A large poisonous ground spider: ōnā dūe jarrambas bass, gand kashshā, dū-ta kul pūturō halk, a spider crawled on his hand and smelt it, and his hand blistered right up [con. with jār [2] ?]

jāṛ[1] Twin: kanā illanā malhk jāṛ ō, ī ōfte durust kanning-a kappars, my cousins are twins, I can't tell them apart; nanā mir jāṛ hingune, my ewe has had twins. Meeting together, of eyebrows: ōnā burvānkāk jāṛ ō, his eyebrows meet together [Bal. jāṛ, Jaṭ. jāṛā, Si. jāṛō]

jāṛ[2] Brushwood hedge [loc. Nushki var. of vāṛ; Si. jhāṛ*, tree]

jasū Spy [hill var. of jāsūs]

jāsūs Spy [P.]

jat Camel driver; a Jat (not Jaṭṭ), the regular occupation of whom is camel driving [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. jat"]

jātū Witch: māī chūcha khanāne, nanikān kāṭumāi-ta jāgibō, daun maf ki jātūas barē, uste-ta kashshe, the lady has been delivered, watch over her at night, lest a witch come and extract her heart; pūskunā jātū uste punḍūān kashshik (prov.), a new-fashioned witch extracts the heart through the fundament—i.e., new-fangled ideas are full of absurdities [Skt. yātu, demon? or older form of jādū, Phlv. jātuk ?]

jaṭ Moment, short while: jaṭṭas dāng ba, nēān hītas harrifiva, come here a moment, I want to ask you something; jaṭṭasēān guḍ bass, he came after a while; hamē jaṭṭaṭī kask, at that moment he died [Bal., Jaṭ. jhaṭ]

jau-lūshtak Variety of huskless barley [P. jau, barley + Dēhwārī 'naked']

jaur Sweet-scented oleander, nerium odorum, proverbially poisonous. Used in curses and defiance: ō nanā muddai e, aṭ vār ki kane tavār kē, ī ōde jaur pārōṭ, he's our opponent and however many times he may call me I'll tell him to go to blazes; iraghāte ni jaur karēs, nan ant kunēn? what is there for us to eat? you've eaten all the bread, and I hope it'll poison you [Bal.; Si. jaur*]

jauṛal A wild grass.

jauz Nut, nut-tree: chunā jauz, walnut; ballā jauz, cocoanut [A.]

javāb Answer, reply. Refusal. Refused, rejected, without any rights: aga hākimnā rakam arē-ne, dā mulk bēshak nā e, aga rakam af-ne, javāb us, if you've a government document, of course this land is yours, otherwise you're out of court.—javāb kanning To answer. To refuse somebody: sāng baṭingki hināsur, javāb karēr-tā, they had gone to fix up a betrothal but they refused them.—javāb tining To answer.

To refuse something: javāb tiss, kanā kāṟēme kattau, he refused and didn't do my bit of work [A.]

javāhir Jewel [A. 'jewels']

jēb Pocket [P.]

jēl Jail, prison.—jēl kanning To put in prison [Eng.]

jēl-khāna Jail [jēl + P. khāna, house]

jhandum Hell. South [A. jahannam]

jhap Crouch of an animal.—jhap kanning To crouch down out of sight: chaṟz vakhtas ki jhap karē, nī khampēsa, you can't spot a bustard when it crouches; ī jhap karēṭ tūsuṭ, khazmāk khuṟk bassur, I hid myself and sat tight and the deer drew near [Si. chhap[u]; Jaṭ. chhap-, to be hidden]

jhil The wild plant indigofera pauciflora, used as fodder [Si. jhil[u]]

jhiṟking To rebuke, scold [Jat. jhinrk-, Si. jhinrik]

jhōk The covering of she-camels [con. with jhukking; Si. jhōk[e], squatting of camels]

jhukkēfing To make to squat, of camels [c. of m. form of jhukking]

jhukking To bend down, stoop down. To squat, of camels [Jaṭ., Si. jhuk-]

jhūm Prick, stab. Goad-wound [var. of jūm]

jhur Small hill-stream [var. of chur]

jī[1] Sir. Yes, certainly—espec. in reply to superiors, Grammar § 442 [Jaṭ., Si. etc.]

jī[2] Game resembling prisoner's base [var. of jū]

jibbī Jerk [var. of jubī]

jid-mādar Step-brother, by a different mother [Dēhwārī ? P. judā + P. mādar]

jid-padar Step-brother, by a different father [Dēhwārī ? P. judā + P. pidar]

jigī jigī Exclamation of entreaty: jigī jigī kanki tūt hata, for God's sake bring me some mulberries; ō khudā, jigī jigī kanā arze bin, Oh God, listen to my prayer for pity's sake [P.]

jihān World [P.]

jihāz Ship. Aeroplane [A. jahāz]

jījā Mammy, mummy [Si. ; children's word; con. with jījī]

jījī Mother's breast.—jījī tining To suckle: jījā, kane jījī ēte, suckle me mummy [children's word; con. with jījā; cf. H.]

jik Upright, on end: ī tavār karēṭ, ō jik salis, I gave a shout, and he stood bolt upright.—jik kanning To set upright: tambūte jik karēnō, they've pitched the tents. —jik tining To prick: khulisune, tusēngāne, sīla-as nataṭī jik ēteta, samā-a kēk, he's had a fright and gone off into a faint, prick him in the foot and he'll come to.

jī khudā Good God! exclamation of surprise, Grammar § 449 ['Lord God']

jind Body. Self, Grammar § 124: nā jind khanāne-ta ? have you seen it yourself ? ōnā jind-hināne, he's gone in person; pine-ta bingunuṭ, jinde-ta khantavaṭ, I've heard his name but never met him personally [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. jind[u]]

jinde Self, used as an adjective, Grammar § 124: jinde bāvaghān bassunus ? have you come from the father himself ? [jind + -e[2]]

jinn Ginn [A.]

jinnātā lūṟ Whirlwind ['Ginns' duststorm']

jinnī Ginn-ridden. One affected by Ginns [jinn + -ī]

jiṟga Council of Elders; tribal assemblage.—jiṟga kanning To assemble in jirga: chiva jirga-a kēra ? when is the jirga to sit ? To refer to a jirga, discuss in jirga: jirga karēn, nan ōfte kaṭṭān, we referred it to jirga and we won [P.]

jirking To start, shy: jirkipa, kasas aff, don't start, there's nobody here; jirkifēs kane, tughaki illētavēs, you startled me and wouldn't leave me alone to sleep [Si. chhirk-, Jaṭ. chhark-]

jirr Bush, shrub.

jitā Separate, apart.—jitā kanning To separate, place apart [Phlv. jutāk P. judā]

jitāi Separation [jitā + -ī]

jō Water-cut, drain. Irrigated field [P.]

jōgī Sanke-charmer [P.; Skt. yōgī]

jōg͟hin Wooden mortar [also Bal.; P. jaug͟han, stone mortar]

jōg͟hin-kāṭumī With a head shaped like a mortar ['mortar-headed']

jōhān Stack of corn: ainō tūān tāk e, k͟harribō tēnā jōhāne harfin, to-day's an uneven day of the month, come let's bring in our stacks [also Bal.; con. with P. jau, Bal. jō, barley ?]

jōhān-jahī Threashing-floor [jōhān + jah + -ī]

jōka Leaning, reclining.—jōka kanning To lean against, recline: ō dam-darēngāne, dīvālāi jōka karēne, he's tired and so leans against the wall.—jōka tining To make to lean against: ī tēnā tūfake dīvāltō jōka tissuṭ, I leant my gun against the wall [Si. jhōkᵃ, settling down; con. with jhukking]

jōlā Spider's web, cobweb. Nothing, nobody (with negative): ēṛē ki hināṭ, jahas jōlā allau, when I got there, there was not a soul anywhere. Sunstroke: ainō dē tin e, pēshan himpa, jōlāas k͟halēk-ne, it's hot to-day, don't go out of doors or you'll get sunstroke [Psht. jōlā, P. jūlāh, spider]

jōn Corpse, carcase: murrān jōnas k͟hanāṭ kasaraṭī, dē chāe hullinā e, bandag͟hnā e, I spotted a carcase on the road a long way off, God knows whether it was a horse's or a man's; jōn massus, kanā urāṭī tammās, ī nē harfiva, you lay like a corpse in my house, but I'll sustain you [cf. H. jūn,ᵃ body ? Skt. yoni, uterus ?]

jōpāk Spring harvest [< P. jau, barley, Si. pakō, Bal. phakkā ripe ?]

jōṛ¹ Well, in good health: nī jōṛ us ? drāk͟h-a-jōṛ us ? are you well ? are you hale and hearty ?—jōṛ kanning To set right, repair: tūfake jōṛ ka, mend the gun. To make, build: tūfakas jōṛ ka, make a gun. To restore to health: shukr ki k͟hudā nē jōṛ karē, thank God, the Almighty restored you to health. [Psht.; Bal. jōr, Si. jōṛᵘ]

jōṛ² Lip [Bal. jōr, lower lip; con. with jōṛa ?]

jōṛa Pair, espec. a pair of plough bullocks. Second of a pair, equal: ōnā hullinā jōṛa drik ō traddaṭī dā mulkaṭī aff, there's no horse in this part of the world to match his at jumping and prancing.—jōṛa kanning To put in pairs. To keep abreast: nan hullite jōṛa karēna, ī k͟hanāṭ ki ōnā mādiān gidrēngik, we were riding our horses abreast when I saw that his mare was going to pass me. [Bal., Psht.; Jaṭ. jōṛ, Si. jōṛō]

jōṛī Country-made cloth [Jaṭ., Si.]

jōsh Passion, excitement [P.]

jū Game resembling prisoner's base [cf. P. jō, hunting after ?]

jubī Jerk.—jubī tining To jerk: mahrinā mahāṛe jubī ēte ki jwān kāe, jerk the camel's nose-string to make it move smoothly [jhibbī]

jūfa Avarice [Bal. jūfa, Jaṭ. jūfā, Si. jūfō]

jūfaī Avaricious [jūfa + -ī]

juft Yoke of oxen: kanā ḍag͟hār dah juft-a marēk, my land is as big as ten pairs of bullocks can plough in a day [P.]

jug͟h Yoke.—jug͟h kanning To yoke [P.]

jug͟hlū Peg which fastens the yoke on the ox's neck [jug͟h + ?]

jūjik Insect, weevil: dā dīraṭī jūjik aiē, pākālibō-ta, there are insects in this water, strain it.

jujurēnging To sit huddled up: yak͟hār Brāhūik tēnā gidāntēṭī tūlira juju-rēngira, in the cold Brahuis sit huddled up in their tents.

jul Horse-cloth, camel-cloth, dog-cloth.—jul kanning To put a cloth on an animal [P.]

julāb Purgative, purge [P.]

julav Attack, onslaught.—julav danning (kanning) To attack [Bal.; cf. P. jilau, reins, jilau kase raftan, to attack]

julūnṭ Cradle.—julūnṭ kuning To be rocked in a cradle, to swing: babō julūnṭ kunēn, come let's have a swing.—julūnṭ tining To rock: chunāe julūnṭ ēte, navā tug͟h barē-ta, try to rock the babe to sleep [Si. jhūlō]

jūm Prick, stab: silanā jūmān khalh kanningaṭi e, it's aching from the prick of the needle. Goad-wound. —jūm tining To prick, stab, goad.

jumma Friday [A. jum'a]

junāband Strap for tieing a coat, etc. to the cantle of a saddle [loc. Nushki ; P. junāb, flap of a saddle + band]

junūb Unwashed after cohabitation, polluted [A. junub]

jupping To jump, espec. with both feet at the same time: chukkāk juppisa bassur, the birds came hopping along; jōān juppāṭ, āhinja-ka kishkingā, as I jumped the stream my trowser-cord broke [imit. ; cf. Si. jhap", pounce, Si. jhap-, Jaṭ. jhapp-, snatch, Skt. jhampa-, jump]

jurmāna Penalty, fine.—jurmāna kanning To fine [P.]

jūshānda Boiled dates [P. jōshānda, boiled, decoction]

just Zinc [Bal. jast, Jaṭ. jas, Si. jist]

juṭ Knavish trick, persecution: ainō ni sāibnā mōnaṭi kantō juṭṭas kattavēs ! parda mass ki ō khiāl kattau, didn't you play me a fine trick to-day in front of the sahib ! it was a blessing for you he didn't notice anything.—juṭ kanning To exercise petty tyranny: sardāk dāsā jirga-aṭi gharibātetō juṭ kanningaṭi ō, the chiefs now-a-days are simply playing with poor folks in the Jirgas. [Si. juṭh', abusing, persecution]

jwāl Sack made of goat's hair [P.]

jwān Good: ḍaggī gharib jwān e, aga laghattas khalēk, pālhas-a ētik, bēzār bishān (prov.), poor old cow is good, though she kicks she yields some milk, God preserve us from an ass. Excellent: ō jwānō kabila-ascān barām karēne, he's married into a very respectable family. Well and good: ni tēnaṭ hinās, jwān, aga na, ī nā bēkhe kashshiva, if you go of your own accord, well and good, if not I'll do for you. Well, properly: kanā kūsc jwān sillis, mind you wash my clothes properly [Bal. ; P. 'young']

jwānī Goodness. Excellence. Used adverbally in the oblique: jwāniaṭ pā, speak properly; kūse jwānika sil, wash the shirt well.—jwānī kanning To show kindness: kantō jwānī karēnus, tā zinda ut, nē yāt karōṭ, you have shown me great kindness, I won't forget you as long as I live [jwān + -i]

K

-k¹ Plural suffix of substantives, Grammar § 23 *seq.* Changes to -t- in the oblique § 36 [Tam., Mal., Kan. kaḷ-, -gaḷ, Tuḷ. -kaḷu, Goṇ. -k, Kui -ka]

-k² One of the past suffixes in the verb, Grammar § 217. Changes to -g after -n-. Changes to -t- in the negative, § 225 [Kuṛ., Malt. -k, Tam. -d, -tt, Kan. -d, -t, etc.]

-k³ Suffix of the 3rd person singular in the present-future [cf. old Tam. aorist -gu, old Kan. -kum, -gum ? v.-ak²]

-ka¹ Suffix of the 3rd person singular in the imperfect [-k³ + a¹]

-ka² Enclitic pronoun of the 1st person singular, Grammar § 117 [short for kan-]

kā That; when lo and behold: mashanā ziān hurā, khanā kā khalkas handāṛē biṭēne, he looked from the top of the hill and saw an encampment had encamped there; khuzzisa khuzzisa bass, kā gaḍḍas e, he came stalking quietly, when lo and behold it turned out to be a mountain-sheep [strengthened form of ki ? poss. affected by tā² owing to the common interchange of k and t ?]

kā- Base of the present affirmative of hining, to go, Grammar § 264 [Kuṛ., Malt. kā-]

kabāb Roast meat.—kabāb kanning To roast [A.]

kabaṛ The tree salvadora oleoides [Si. khabbaṛ"]

kabila Family; household [A. qabila]

kabr Grave.—kabr kanning To bury [A. qabr]

kabristān Graveyard [P. qabristān]

kabūl Accepted, acceptable.—**kabūl kanning** To accept, approve, agree [A. qabūl]

kach Measurement, size: **kanā mār nā kachchāi marēk**, my boy's about your size.—**kach kanning** To measure: **ḍaghāre kach karēn, shash gām mass**, we measured the land and it turned out to be six paces; **kanā kūse kach kā**, fit my shirt on me [Bal., Psht.; Jaṭ. kachh, Si. kachh*]

kachārī Court, court of justice. Sitting in court. Halo round the moon: **tūbēnā kachārie hur**, look at the halo round the moon. Surrounded by a halo: **tūbē ainō kachārī e**, the moon has a halo round it to-day.—**kachārī kanning** To hold court: **sardār kachārī karēne tūsune, babō kān, salām kēn**, the chief is holding a meeting, let's go and greet him [Bal. kachēhrī, Jaṭ., Si. kachahrī]

kachaṛau Venereal disease [Bal. kacharva]

kāchū Knife, pocket-knife [by metathesis fr. P. chāqū; Jaṭ. kāchū]

kad Droppings, manure: **kadāte kashshibō, ḍaghāraṭī shāghbo, ispust-ta zōrāk marē**, clear out the droppings and spread them on the field, that the lucerne may thrive in it.—**kad kanning** To manure: **ēnakhō khōlume kad kattavēre, dāna-ta ushkun mass**, you didn't manure the wheat this year, no wonder the grain is poor [cf. Skt. karda-, mud ?]

kādān Pit for storing straw. Belly: **kādānaṭī-ta kattār khalh ki paddām-ta shēf tūle**, incise its belly with a knife to make the inflation subside; **kādāne tēnā purr karēs, bash massus, narrās ?** did you get up and retire as soon as you'd filled your belly ?—**kādān kanning** To treat a horse for colic by a kind of internal massage: **istō nanā hullie ganḍ karē, kādān karēt-ta, ganḍ-ta pinnā**, our horse had colic last night, so I massaged its belly and the colic was relieved [P. kāh-dān, hay-loft]

kadd Height: **kanā hullī nāṛān kaddaṭī balun e**, my horse stands higher than yours.—**kadd kanning** To grow tall [P. qad]

kadīm Grain given to animals, espec. horses: **khaṛtē kadīm ēte, jwān pazzōr-a marēra**, give the rams some grain and they'll fatten all right; **kanā hullinā kadīmāk machchiṭ ō, pēn zara-as hata**, my horse has too little grain, fetch a bit more.—**kadīm kanning** To give grain to horses, etc.: **galae kadīm karēnus ?** have you given the stud grain ? [Bal. kadīma; -(ī)m suggests genuine Brā.; con. with Kan., Tuḷ. kadir, Tam., Mal. katir, ear of corn ?]

kadīt Dried meat, biltong: **ainō barf tammingaṭī e, kadītnā ṭukuras bēṭ kabō, māsh shāghbō-ta**, it's snowing to-day, let's have a bit of biltong on to boil and some lentils along with it.—**kadīt kanning** To dry meat: **dā mōsumāi khōrāsānaṭī harkas sōlhaki kadīt-a kēk**, at this time of the year everyone in the uplands is preparing biltong for the winter; **istō pēshan khāchānut, yakh kane kadīt karēne**, I slept outside last night and the cold has dried me up like biltong [var. khadīt; A. qadīd]

kadr Power, value, quantity: **nā kadre ī chāva**, I know your value.—**kadr tining** To treat with respect **ō nane kadr-a tifak, nan ōṛāi himpana**, he doesn't treat us with proper respect, we won't go near him [A. qadr]

kadū Cucumber [P.]

kaḍ Pit, hole: **ni kanki jwānō kaḍḍas khuttāsus, khudā kane kashshā**, you'd dug a pretty pit for me, but God brought me out safe. Dimple: **likh-ta mōranā, mukh-ta munginā, dūe tikh, kaḍḍ-a tammik**, her neck is like a peacock's, her waist is like a wasp's, touch it and it subsides into a dimple—one of the stock-endings of the story-teller. Pitted, sunk in: **chunāe aḍḍī karēne, chugh-ta kaḍḍ e**, the child's choking, the nape of its neck is all sunk in. Deep: **dā dūn bāz kaḍḍ e**, this well is very deep. Low-lying: **kanā ḍaghār kaḍḍ e**, my ground is low-lying.

kaḍ kanning To dig a pit: **pēnanā kasare kaḍ kappa, khudā nēki kaḍ kapp**, don't dig a pit in another's path, lest God dig a pit for you. To bury: **dā ḍunḍe**

dabō, kaḍ kabō, take away this carcase and bury it [Bal. khaḍ, Jaṭ. khaḍḍ, Si. khaḍ*; Pkt. khaḍḍa]

kaḍḍan Collar for an animal; espec. dog-collar.—kaḍḍan kanning To drag an animal along by its collar.

kāḍi Chin: kāḍiāi-ta antanā ṭappas e? dēr khalkune-ta? yā tēnaṭ tammāne? whatever's the wound on his chin from? who's hit him or did he just fall? [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. khāḍi]

kaf Foam.—kaf kanning To foam: ghussaghān kaf karēsas, zaghm-a khalkaka, he was foaming with rage and slashing about with his sword [P.; Skt. kapha]

kafan Winding-sheet, shroud [A.]

kafanī That which is like a winding-sheet or shroud. Sleeveless unhemmed shirt put on a new-born babe for the first six days, Life-history § 27. Beggar's mantle: kafanias bēnāne, tēne fakir karēne, he's put on the beggar's mantle and turned mendicant [kafan + -ī]

kāfila Caravan [A. qāfila]

kāfir Infidel [A.]

kaftār Hyena: kaftārnā dandānas chunānā likhaṭī taf, gurā khulipak, tie a hyena's tooth round the child's neck and he'll be cured of timidity [P.]

kāghad } Paper. Letter.—kāghad (kāghaz)
kāghaz } kanning To send a letter: ōṛki kāghaz ka ki zū barē, write to him to come soon [P. kāghaz, kāghad]

kahērō The tree ehretia obtusifolia.

kahing (pres. stem kahē-, past stem kask-, neg. base kas-, c. base kas-, Grammar § 217) To die: ō gahas kaspak, umraṭ zinda e nanā khwārātēki, he'll never die, he'll live for ages just to annoy us; ō tāiskā kastane, nī must kabre-ta khuttingaṭī us? he's not yet dead, are you digging his grave beforehand? i dāsā kahingaṭī uṭ, I'm at the point of death. To die down, of fire, etc.: dā kahōkō pōghas e, this is a dead bit of charcoal [bases kah-, kas-: Tam., Mal. cā-, Tel. tsā-, cacc-, Kan., Kui sā-, Tuḷ. sei, Gōṇ. sai, past sās-, Kuṛ. khē-, past kecc-, Malt. key-, past kec-]

kahr Wrath [A. qahr]

kahv Dyspepsia: kahvaki chār hōr ustān shēf dāgh ēte, for dyspepsia brand four fingers below the heart.

kahvī Standard cure for dyspepsia, consisting of an ounce of crushed pepper in five times as much ghee [kahv + -ī]

kai Vomiting.—kai kanning To vomit [A. qay]

kaichī Scissors: dōste vām tining dōstinā kaichī e (prov.), a loan to a friend is the scissors of friendship.—kaichī kanning To cut with scissors: ō tēnā pishkavāte kaichī karēne, he's cut his hair [P. qaichī]

kaifal A tree, the bark of which is used as snuff for headaches; myrica sapida? [Si. kāiphal*, Panj. kāiphal]

kail Measure, portion: asi kailas dārūnā tiss kane, tūfako purr karēṭ, he gave me a measure of gun-powder and I loaded the gun; asi kailas pālh ēte-ta, give him a portion of milk.—kail kanning To measure with a measure-pot [A.]

kaila Slice of fruit: kūṭikhe taṛēs, kaila-as kane ēte, if you cut the water-melon, give me a slice [fr. kail]

kailing To measure with a measure-pot: khōlumte ōde kaila ēte, measure him out the grain [fr. kail]

kaiz Confinement, imprisonment.—kaiz kanning To confine, imprison [A. qaid]

kaizī Prisoner [kaiz + -ī]

kaj [1] A wild grass, used as fodder.

kaj [2] Bent, crooked: kanā laṭ kaj mass, my stick got bent; piriān kaj mass, he got bent with old age. Morally crooked: har hītaṭī kajj us, you're crooked in everything; hur, kane kajjō hītas pāningaṭī us, look here, you're telling me lies [P.]

kajjal Lamp-black.—kajjal kanning To apply lamp-black to the eyes: khante kajjal karēnus, khisun ō, your eyes are red, you must have blackened the lids [Panj, etc.; Skt. kajjala-]

kajjēnging To waste away, of young children or unborn babes, Life-history § 37: ir, chunā-ne jwānō asitt ass, khudā apōke nā kattau ki tāvīzāte pēshan kashshā, tahō tiss, chunāe kajjēfē, sister, yours was a fine child, curses on your rival for producing amulets and putting them out in the wind and so making your babe waste away. To become ill from over-eating, of grown-ups: dākha kun-tavēsa, kajjēngtavēsa, if you hadn't eaten so much you wouldn't have got ill [hardly fr. kaj² ? cf. H. kuj-, to decay ?]

kak Flea [Bal.; P. kaik]

kakāring To cackle: kanā kukkuṛe baida halkune, kakāringaṭī e, my hen's cackling, she's going to lay an egg. [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. kuṛkuṛ-, Si. kākirā-]

kakkau Chikor, hill-partridge [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. kakk, Bal. kavg, P. kabg]

kal¹ Machine [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. kal²; Skt. kalā]

kal² Place where water collects, water-hold: Gurūnā kalāi dir marōe, hamōṛō ōtākh-a kēna, there'll be water in the Guru pool, we'll camp there; ēnakhō kalāṭēṭī dir mafarōe, pir dastane, there's not likely to be water in the water-holds this year, there's been no rain [con. with kaland, cf. kumb ?]

kāl Washing soda [loc. Sar. var. of kār]

kala-aseat } kala-aṭ } With difficulty, scarcely, hardly, just: kala-aṭ ōṛān tēnā vāme halkunuṭ, it's with difficulty that I've recovered my loan from him; ī kala-aṭ bassunuṭ, I've only just managed to come; Mastungnā kōṭe ī kala-aṭ dākān khaniva, I can just see Mastung fort from here; kala-aseaṭ dē shām massas ki tōp tavār karē, day had hardly turned to evening when the gun fired; kane kala-aseaṭ yāt-a barēk ki ī nē khanānuṭ, I can barely remember to have seen you [obsol. kala + -aṭ, -a-e-aṭ; cf. Bal. kalur, difficulty ? P. kall, trouble ?]

kalāgh Crow: pāra ki kalāgh hazār sālanā ki mass, asi piunō parra-as kharrifik, they say a crow has to live 1,000 years before it grows a white feather; nī kalāghase us, you're (as wise as) an old crow [P.]

kalāgh-kinzh Chough [kalāgh + imit. ?]

kalāghō The black refuse in the stomach of a new-born babe [fr. kalāgh]

kalaī Tin.—kalaī kanning To tin [P. qal'ī]

kalam Writing-reed, pen. Fate, destiny: ōnā kalam handaun hināsas ki jangaṭī kahe, it was his destined end to die in the fight.—kalam kanning To remarry (of a widow): Bāz Khānnā janōzān tūsune yā kalam karēne ? is Baz Khan's widow still living single, or has she remarried ? To slash through: drōgh pārēs, zaghmatō nā kāṭume kalam karōṭ, if you lie I'll slash off your head with my sword.—kalam khalling To quill-drive: kalam khalisa sāh-ta hinā, he died from excessive writing [A. qalam]

kalamdān Pen-case [P. qalamdān]

kalanḍ Broken earthen pot, any old pot: nanā kul razānk dāsā kalanḍ massunō, all our pots have now become unusable; kuchaknā pālh te kalanḍaṭi shāgh, pour the dog's milk into the old pot; bā-ne kalanḍ massune, annā ishk-a kēsa ? you've as many teeth in your head as an old pot and yet you still go on the loose ? [Tam., Mal. kalam, Kan. kala, Tuḷ. kara, pot ?]

kalāt Fort. Kala⁴, the Kalat state and its capital [P.]

kalāva Skein, hank: kalāvanā kāṭume gum karēnō, tippasa ama kēr (prov.), they've lost the end of the skein and are at a loss where to begin [P. kalāba]

kalēr The bush capparis aphylla: bāzangā nāzān kalērnā pāṭām-bā musiṭ-ṭukar-a marēsa (prov.), you think so much of yourself that you break into three pieces like a bit of kalēr wood [Bal., Jaṭ.]

kalik Cheek: kalikāi-ṭa chuṭṭas bassune, durākh-a mafak, a boil has come out on his cheek and won't get well; ōnā mār filānīnā kalike chukkā, ī khanāṭ-ta, his son kissed so-and-so's cheek, I saw him; kalikāk-ta shūk ō, antei daun kapp ? her cheeks are

smooth enough, why shouldn't he? [Bal. kalak, cheek of animals; cf. P. kala ?]

kalik-lār kanning To drink shepherd-fashion by putting a bit of bread inside the cheek and then milking into the mouth [loc. Nushki; 'to do cheek-boiling']

kalima Confession of the faith.—**kalima hating** To repeat the confession of faith [A. kalima]

kālk Tuft of hair [by metathesis fr. P. kākul]

kāl-khwāh Protector, guardian: dā chōritā kāl-khwāh illa e-tā, the guardian of these orphans is their uncle; kano khudā jwānō kāl-khwāhas tissune, God has given me a noble protector. Espec. the storekeeper or master of the ceremonies, a friend of the family who runs the betrothal and wedding feasts, Life-history §§ 92, 108: barāmnā kāl-khwāh dēr e, ki tēnā hullitēki kadīm halēn? who's the master of the wedding ceremonies, we want to get grain for our horses? [P. kāla, household furniture + P. khwāh, calling for? cf. Psht. kāl-khwāhī, authority, power?]

kāl-khwāhi Protection, guardianship: masiṛe ki barām tissus, kāl-khwāhie-ta kappa, arighnā hitāi mafak, kharāb-a marēk, once you've given your daughter in marriage, don't assume guardianship over her, or she won't listen to her husband's word but will go to the bad [kāl-khwāh + -i]

kallar Saline soil: ōṛtō nēkī kanning kallarnā kishār e (prov.), doing him a good turn is like cultivating saline land. Saline, of soil, impregnated with salt [Bal.; Jat. kalar, Si. kalar[u]]

kalli Small water-skin: tēnā kallie miranā kallitō ṭangipa (prov.), don't hang up your water-skin alongside that of the headman—*i.e.*, don't step beyond your proper station [Si. khal[a], Jat. khal, khaliṛi, Skt. khalla-, hide]

kalmānṭ Spinster, doomed to spinsterhood: dēgdānān drikkipa ki navā kalmānṭ marēs, don't jump over the hearth or you'll die an old maid; kanā khiālaṭi dā masiṛ kalmānṭ e, dāmune-ta kaichī kabō ki bakht-ta bash marē, I fancy this girl is in danger of being an old maid, snip a bit off her skirt for luck.

kalp Deceitful: bāṭi hanēn e, ustatī kalp e, he's sweet-tongued but deceitful at heart [A. qalb, adulterated, counterfeit? or cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. kaḷavu, theft, deceit?]

kalpōra The plant tecurium stocksianum, used as a drug for fever [Bal. kalparagh, Si. khalphōr[u]]

kaltāp Inhaling of boiling water mixed with chopped straw or simsōk in which seven stones have been plunged as a cure for fever, Life-history § 205 [con. with P. tap, Phlv. tāp, fever?]

kalūṛ Ashes: hushingā, kalūṛ mass, it was burnt to ashes; dū kanā kalūṛ mass, my hand was burnt to a cinder; parda mass ki kalūṛ matavaṭ, thank Heavens I wasn't burnt to ashes.

kam Little, less. Inferior: ō kanā jindanā shalvārnā arēas e, kanēān kam aff, navā nī pās, he's a man of my own circle and in no way my inferior, I would have you know [P.]

kamān-pād Bowlegs. Bowlegged [P. kamān, bow + pād]

kamāsh Greyhaired: dā pirō kamāshō arēas e, uste-ta husōn kappa, this is a grey-headed old man, don't vex his heart; nē ōnā kamāshangā puzhzhaghāteān lajj-a bafak? don't you feel ashamed before his grey hairs? [con. with Skt. kalmāsha, spotted white and black?]

kamāshā Headman, leader: kharribō kān kamāshāghāi, harchi ki pārē, handun-a kēna, come let's go to the headman, and we'll do whatever he says; harkas ki tēnā kamāshānā hite harftau, kāṭumaṭi kunēk, he who heeds not the words of his leader, will come to ruin; nanā kamāshā dāsā dah sāla marēk, kamāsh aff, our headman is now ten years old, so he's no greybeard [kamāsh + -ā[2]]

kamba Luckless, wretched. Wretch [var. of kambakht]

kambal Blanket [H.; Si. **kamal**ᵘ; Skt. kambala]

kambakht Luckless, wretched. Wretch [P.]

kambakhti Ill-luck, wretchedness [P.]

kambar Spotted, striped, speckled, parti-coloured: **dūsha-kunōk kambarā rēzān khulik** (prov.), one who has been bitten by a snake is scared at a spotted rope—*i.e.*, once bitten twice shy [Bal.; Si. **kamirō**; Skt. **kambara**]

kāmbō Let us go, you as well, Grammar § 264, footnote [**kān**, 1st pers. plur. pres. indef. of **hining** + **-bō**; formation appar. unique]

kamēr Ploughshare.—**kamēr tining** To subject a man to an ordeal by heated ploughshares: **kamēr tining daun e, kamēre khākharaṭī shāghina, khisun ki mass, guṛā harrifina, nī duzzi karēnus, kattanus? aga ō pārē, ī kattanuṭ, guṛā ōde pāna, kamēre harf, dah gām rumb ka, biṭ-ta, aga dūe-ta hushā, ō duzz e, aga dūe-ta hushtau, ō sād e,** an ordeal by fire is like this—we put a ploughshare in the fire, and when it gets red-hot we ask the man whether he's committed theft or not, and if he says no, we tell him to take up the ploughshare and run with it for ten paces and then throw it down, and if it burns his hand, he's guilty, if not he's innocent [Bal. **kamīr**]

kamīna Mean. Menial [P.]

kam-nōki The end of a lunar month [**kam** + **nōk** + **-i**]

kamuk Snare, trap: **kamuk tūlifēnus kanā hallingki?** have you set a trap to catch me?

kamund Sugar-cane [Bal. **kavand**, Si. **kamand**ᵘ, Jat. **kamānd**]

kamyāft Hill-bat's urine, used as a drug for sexual debility [fr. P. **kam-yāb**, rarely procurable?]

kan- Oblique base of the pronoun of the first person [Tam., Mal., Kur., Malt. **en-**, Tel., Kan. **nan-**, Tuḷ. **yen'**]

-kānai Suffix forming abstract nouns of similarity, Grammar § 86 [con. with **-kōnā**, **-kōnō**]

kandi River-back [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. **kandhī**; Skt. **kanthā-**, wall]

kandūrī Cloth to keep bread in [P.]

kanḍ ¹ Sugar [Jaṭ. **khanḍ**, Si. **khanḍ**ᵘ; Skt. **khanḍu**]

kanḍ ² Gap, breach, opening: **dā dīvālnā kanḍān hēpār ma hin,** get over the gap in this wall and be off; **nī gēṛanā kanḍān hur, ē mōn dēre khanisa?** look through the gap in the hedge, whom do you see the other side? Hill-pass: **Shālanā kanḍān ki laggis, Mastungnā drakhtāk khaningira,** when you surmount the Quetta pass, you can see the trees of Mastung; **Nāgāū daunō ballō kanḍas e ki irā mizil e,** Nagau is such a long pass that it takes two stages [Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. **kaṇḍi**, gap, Mal. also pass, Tel. **ganḍi**, opening, pass; Bal. **khandagh**, pass, prob. fr. Brā.]

kanḍā Empty maize cob.

kānḍār A wild bush.

kanḍi Necklace, espec. a camel's necklace [Bal. **kandi**, Si. **kanḍhī**; Skt. **kaṇṭhika-**]

kāngaṛ Inedible stalk of a certain kind of jowari: **dākha kuningatī kāngaṛām-bā bārisunus,** for all your eating you're as dry as an empty maize stalk [Bal. **kangri**, Jaṭ. **kāngṛi**, Si. **kāngiṛ**ᵘ]

kānī Small spring of water: **pēn dīr aff, jalaṭī kānias khalh, dīr bāz-a marēk,** if there's no other water, scoop out a hole in the river-bed and you'll get plenty [con. with **kāṇ**?]

kanning (imper. **ka, kar-ak,** pres. **kē-**, past **karē-**, neg. base **kar-**, neg. pres. **kapp-**, neg. past **katt-**, Grammar § 258) To do: **nā bitanā kanningki kāva, aga khudā kē-ta,** I'm off to do your business, if God will have it so; **harchi ki karē, sekhāṭi-ta tūs,** whatever he did, he reaped the consequences of it. To make: **shālukias tēnā kuriāki karēnuṭ,** I've made a small coat for my shepherd. To feign oneself: **ō tēne nājōṛ karē, ki ī dā kārēmān chuṭṭiv,** he made himself out to be ill with the idea of shirking this work. To seize, affect, of illness: **kane hilh**

karēne, I've got fever. To fix the price of: dā kharāse at karēnus? how have you priced this bullock? To be able, Grammar § 297: ī nētō· banning-a kappara, I shan't be able to come with you. Forms numerous nominal compounds, § 292-3 [bases ka-, kar-; Si., Jat., etc. kar-, Skt. kṛ-; Tam. śei, Kan., Tuḷ. kay, gey, Kui gi-, etc.; -n- of the infin. is not radical and there is no direct con. with Bal. kan-, P. kun-]

kānṭ Squinting: dā masiṛnā khank mōnikō kōkāi kānṭ ō, this girl's eyes squint inwards; ē bandaghe hur, khan-ta padikō kōkāi kānṭ e, look at that man, his eye squints outwards; ī daun tittavaṭ, kānṭō kōras kanā likhaṭī tammik, I never dreamt that a blind squint-eye would hang round my neck—*i.e.*, that I should marry such a worthless wife.—kānṭ kanning To squint: kānṭ kappa, bandaghāk makhira, don't squint, people will laugh at you [con. with Si. kāṇō, Jaṭ. kāṇā, Skt. kāṇá-, blind of one eye?]

kānūn Law [A. qānūn]

kān Mine, quarry [Jaṭ. khāṇ, Si. khāṇi, P. kān; Skt. khāni]

kāṇāi Large frying-pan [Si. kaṇāhi; cf. kāṛāī]

kāō Debt, loan, indebtedness: ī ōnā kāōṭi tammānuṭ, ōnā kāōe ki purr kēv, gurā pēn asiṭnā kārēmaṭī barēva, I've fallen into his debt, if I can pay it off, I shall then be free to work for some one else.

kāō-bahā Extortionate price.—kāō-bahā kanning To sell at a high rate; nī kaneāi hullie kāō-bahā karēs, you sold the horse to me at a ruinous price; ī kōr affaṭ, nī kāō-bahā kanningaṭī us, i halēva-ta? I'm not blind, you're charging famine prices, do you think I'll take it? ['debt-price']

kap Half, a half: nī sōfanā kappān minnat harftavēs, drustān-ta ama harfisa? (prov.), if you're not grateful for half the apple, how will you be grateful for the whole? *i.e.*, if you're not grateful for all I've done already, you won't be grateful whatever I do; zāifa aga kapp-a massaka, kap-ta bandaghe bass ass (prov.), if a woman could be halved, half would be enough for any man.—kap kanning To halve: galave kap ka, kappas nī kun, kappas kane ēte, halve the melon, you eat one half, and give half to me; nī kanā iraghe kap karēnus, you've halved my prospects—with your meddling. To do a thing by halves: nī ki hīte kap karēs, ōnā ustaṭī shak tammā, ō titau, when you treated the matter halfheartedly, he got suspicions and declined to give it [cf. Jaṭ., Si. kap-, Skt. kalp-, to cut?]

kapinjar Partridge [Bal.; Skt. kapinjala]

kapōt Pigeon: kapōtnā khalling gunā e, kuning-ta savāb e, it's a sin to kill a pigeon but a blessing to eat one—a common belief [Bal.; Skt. kapota]

kapōtkāva The grass fumaria parviflora, used as fodder [kapōt + kāva, cf. P. kāh, grass, and kaṛkāva; 'pigeon grass']

kappī [1] Half, cut in half [kap + -ī]

kappī [2] Roofless, abandoned as a ruin: ōfk hinānō, urāk-tā kappī tammānō, they've left and their houses are lying deserted [Si., Jaṭ. khapp-, to be exhausted, Jaṭ. khappaṛ, worn-out camel, old shoe]

kappī [3] Privy, only found in well-to-do town houses [=kappī[2]?]

kar Deaf.—kar kanning To deafen. To disgust: ī mustān karr assuṭ, nī kane gēshtir kar karēs, I was sick before, and you made me sicker than ever—with all your talk [P.]

kār Washing soda, potash [Bal., Jaṭ., khār, Si. khār[u], Skt. kṣāra-]

karag The Ak plant, calotropis gigantea [Bal. kharagh var. kark; con. with Skt. arka-?]

karār Slowly.—karār kanning To quiet, pacify, soothe. To keep quiet: karār ka, shut up [A. qarār, fixity, quiet]

karaṛā Sword handle: ī tēnā zaghmanā karaṛāe piun-zaraṭī halkut, I set the hilt of my sword with silver; khallingān nē matau, karaṛā nē

dūti salis, nothing came of your striking, the handle was left in your hand—*i.e.*, all your talk came to nothing [S. karrīō]

karat Unripe musk melon [Si. kart[u]]

karaz Rafter.

karchū Frying-pan [town var. of kaṛchū]

kard Dispersed, scattered: kanā kur kard mass, my flock got scattered. Batch: mēlhte kard kardāi yala ka dir kuningki, let the sheep go in batches to water; kardas bandagh kasarat banningati ō, tippara dēr ō, there's a small body of men coming along the road, I don't know who they are; kardas kane ēte, give me a few.—**kard kanning** To divide into batches: shwān, kure kard karak, shepherd, make the flock come in batches [cf. Bal. khurd-, to be scattered, khard, separate]

kārēm Work, deed. Matter, affair.—**kārēm banning** To come in handy, be of service: hamō chittias ki ni kane tissus, ē mulkaṭi kane bāz kārēm a barēk, that letter you gave me will come in very useful to me in that country; ōnā hit ki kane pārē, ēṭē hininģtō kanē kārēm bass, the advice he gave me was useful to me on arrival.—**kārēm kanning** To do work. To have motions [P. kār; Skt. kārya; kār-(ē)m, for -ēm cf. bārēm]

kārēmī Industrious. One who does work [kārēm + -ī]

karēnging To go bad, get spoilt: ōnā mār karēngā, dāsā khwānpak, his son got spoilt and won't study: kanā mahriāi swār mafa, ki raftāre-ta karēfisa, don't ride my camel, you'll spoil its paces [Si. khar-]

kārēz Underground channel [P.]

kārēz-kash *Karez*-digger ['*karez*-drawer']

kargaz Vulture [Bal.; P. kargas]

karghing To shear: dāsā kuranā karghingnā mōsum e, it's now sheep-shearing time; hullinā bushkāte kargha, bāz balun massunō, ganda khaningira, clip the horse's mane, it's grown very long and looks ugly; nā kāṭum bōṛ karēne, ba ki karghiv-ta your head's full of lice, come let me clip it; dāsā ku-baknā 'iṭṭike karghingati us, ilum (prov.)? are you now docking the dog's tail, brother? *i.e.*, have you no shame left? To crop down, mow down: nā kur nanā khōlume karghāne, your flock has cropped all our wheat; ī tēnā dushmane karghōt, I shall mow down my enemy: lashkar karghingā, the army was mown down [hardly < Drav. aṛ-, sever, + prothetic k- ? cf. Gōn. kōri-, Tel. gor- shave ?]

kārigar Past master, expert. Blacksmith. Workman, labourer. Plough bullock [P.]

kār-i-khair Affair of peace, *e.g.*, a betrothal or wedding. Life-history §§ 89, 104 [P.]

kark Ak plant, calotropis gigantea [var. of karag]

kār-khāna Workshop [P.]

karnā Trumpet.—**karnā khalling** To blow a trumpet [P.]

karō Interjection of surprise, mockery, etc.: i tūsunut, karō ni barēs, here I've been sitting for you to come, forsooth! jōṛ-a marēk, mafak? karō khudā, will he get well or not? God knows! [prob. cor. of karōe, he will do, cf. use of 3rd p. p. of the pres. indef. or past in curses, Grammar § 165]

karōd Precipitous river bank [P. karūd, very deep well]

karōki For ages to come: karōki bafak, he won't come for ages [appar. karōki, dat. of interest fr. karō, cf. karōnā]

karōnā Ages ago: karōnā hinānus, dāsā barēsa? you went ages ago and come now? karōnā tūsune, maga ni affēs, he's been waiting for ages, and yet you're absent; dāsā arārēk e? karōnā kaskune, where's he now? why he's been dead ages [appar. karō + -nā, gen. of karō, cf. karōki]

karpās Cotton [Bal.; Si. kapāh[u]; Skt. karpāsa]

karrāi Early spring: dāsā karrāi e, kuḍḍik bāsun ō, pēsh tammina, gidān-a kēna, it's now spring and the huts are hot, we'll take to tents; khadō karrāiāi nan dārē gidān karēn, we camped here in the early spring last year.

karrak Bank, shore: jalanā karrakāi tūsusuṭ, I was sitting by the bank of the torrent. Outer crust: karrakas iraghnā kane ēte, give me a crust of bread. Brim, margin, border, edging: ni tāsanā karrake dū khalpa, tēz e, don't handle the brim of the cup, it's sharp; kanā daspāknā karrakāi giṛā-as tafōk e, mala, harf-ta, there's something tied in the border of my handkerchief, open it and take it out; kanā dastāre chikkā, karrake-ta harrā, he pulled my turban and tore the border; bāmbanā karrakān natte-ne murr tikh, shēf tammisa, tade your feet away from the edge of the roof or you'll fall. Near, at the side of (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun): kanā karrakāi tūlh, ī khaniv, nēāi kasas dūe murife, sit near me that I may see to it that no one touches you [Tam. karai, Mal., Tel. kara, Kan., Tuḷ. kare; Bal. kharagh prob. bor. fr. Brā.]

karri Centre of external part of the ear: dāskā kanā masiṛ chunak e, ni karrie-ta ṭung karēs, khalh-a kēk, my girl is still young, yet you pierced her ear in the middle, and of course it aches. Bead earring worn by women: ī gisidnā karri hēsunut, kanā masiṛ tēnā khaftēti shāghe-ta, I have brought some stone ear-rings for my girl to put in her ears [Bal. 'ear ring'; cf. Si. kur^u, ear-ornament?]

karring To scratch, scrape: bajāi-ka chuṭṭāk pēsh tammār, druste dē karrāṭa-tā, I got boils on my back, and kept scratching them the whole day; zīlāte tēnā halh, kanā dūe karrānō, cut your nails, they've scratched my hand. To scrape out, clean out: urāe karra, ṭaputte shāgh, clean the house, and spread out the felts; mālanā jahe karra ki manguṛ karēne, scour out the cattle-shed, it's full of ticks. To make a clean sweep of: lashkar bass, māle karrā darē, the army came, cleared out the cattle and decamped [Bal. khār-, Si. kharṛ-, Jaṭ. khurk-]

kārting To caw: jātūām-bā nanā kāṭumāi sōbatō kārtingaṭi us, you caw early in the morning over our heads like a witch, i.e. you come begging as soon as it is daylight [imit.]

kārtūs Cartridge [Bal., etc.; fr. 'cartouche']

kārtūsi Breech-loading: kantō irā kārtūsiō tūfak arē, I've got two breech-loaders [kārtūs + -i]

kārvān-kush The bush pterophyrum olivieri, practically useless as fuel [P. 'caravan-killer', so-called because of the fate of the fabled caravan which could get no other fuel]

karz Debt.—karz kanning To borrow: dā rupaite karz karēnuṭ hēsunuṭ, I've borrowed this money I've brought [A. qarẓ]

kaṛab Juwari stalk [Bal. karb, Si. kaṛbb^a]

kaṛāī Large iron tub, for washing clothes, etc. [Jaṭ. kaṛāhā, boiling pan, Si. kaṛāhī, frying-pan; Skt. kaṭāha, frying-pan, boiler; cf. kāṇāi]

kaṛak Hole, fissure: halanā kaṛakas e, it's a mousehole; dā urānā kaṛakān pir banningaṭi e, rain is coming in through the hole in this house; dīvālnā kaṛakān khanāṭ-tā, ki banningaṭi ō, I saw through the crack in the wall that they were coming.—kaṛak kanning To make a hole, pierce: kanā kūsāi pōghas tammā hushā, kaṛak karēta, a piece of charcoal fell upon my shirt and burnt a hole in it; ni tēnā haṛdēnā gandaghā kārēmteān kanā uste kaṛak karēnus, with your daily evil-doing you've pierced my heart [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. kuli ?]

kaṛbaṛ Rough, of road. Rough road [Si. kharbbaṛ^i]

kaṛchū Frying-pan: kane illē ki must tāpas shāghiv kaṛchūṭi, ki kane hurē-a marēk, let me first put a handful of grain in the frying-pan, as I'm getting late [Bal. karchī, Si. kaṛchh^u; Pali kaṭacchu]

kāṛing To boil down, decoct [Jaṭ., Si. kāṛh-]

kaṛkāva A thorny plant used as fodder, and also as a drug for fever [Bal. karkāvagh]

kaṛsān Wooden pot, for kneading flour or eating curds; **bā-ne kaṛsānām-bār e**, your mouth is like a great wooden pot, *i.e.* you're always babbling [P. karsān]

kas Some one; (with negative) no one, Grammar § 171 [P.]

kas- Past, negative, and causal base of **kahing**, to die, Grammar §§ 217, 230, 283 [v. kahing]

kās Wool: **sālaṭī irāska mēlhte kar-ghira, kāste-tā saudā-a kēra**, they shear the sheep twice in the year and sell the wool; **ainō kās jwān bahā ṃanningaṭī e**, wool is selling well now-a-days [no con. with karpās ?]

kāsalēs Index-finger [P. 'plate-licker']

kasam Oath.—**kasam harfing** To declare on oath: **kasam-a harfik ki duz-zāte khantane**, he swears he hasn't seen the thieves.—**kasam kuning** To take oath: **bāzangā kasam kuningān khank-ta kōr massunō**, his eyes have gone blind from all the oaths he's taken [A. qasam]

kasamī Liable to conjuration: **jātūk naneān kasamī ō, nanā balla jātūas halkas**, we can conjure witches, our granny had caught one [kasam + -ī]

kasar Way, path, road: **kanā khalkanā kasar dā buṭṭanā ē pāraghān khaningik**, you can see the path to my village from the other side of this mound; **nī kasaraṭ kharre, ī barēva**, walk on along the road, I'll follow; **jalanā tahaṭ ushkunō kasaras khanāṭ, tittavaṭ arāng kāik**, along the bed of the torrent I spotted a small foot-path, but I didn't know where it went to. Intercourse: **ōtō kane kasaras aff, ī drust kappara-ta, ama ōrisk kāv ?** I've no inter-course with him, I don't even know him, how can I go to him ? Course, resource: **pēn hich kasaras khantau, narrā**, he saw nothing else for it, and ran.—**kasar hining** To canter: **kanā hullī jwān kasar-a kāik**, my horse canters smoothly. To follow the advice of (with the conjunctive): **ō kantō kasar-a himpak, nī pā-ta ki kane vām ēte**, he won't listen to me, tell him yourself to give me a loan.—**kasar kanning** To make way for: **kane kasar ka, ī sardāre huriv**, make way for me, I would see the chief. To make an impression on, affect: **ōnā hit kanā usṭaṭī kasar karē**, his words went home to my heart.—**kasar tining** To make way for: **kane kasar ēte, ī sardārāi kāv**, let me in to the chief. To admit as true: **ī nā hite tēnā usṭaṭī kasar-a tifara**, I won't accept what you say [hardly Bal. etc. sarak by metathesis; prob. con. with kā-, one of the bases of hining, to go]

kasarī Itinerant, wayfaring: **kasarī e, khudā chāe arākān bassune, arāng kāik**, he's on the tramp, God knows whence he's come or whither he goes. Wayfarer: **ē kasariteān harrif, arāng-a kāra**, ask those wayfarers where they're going. Passing, *obiter dictum*: **nā hīt handun kasariō hitas e**, your talk is such gossip; **kasariō āvālas tiss kane, tippara rāst e, drōgh e**, he told me some tittle-tattle, I don't know whether it's true or not. Foreshadowing a coming event: **nā hichchān kasarī e, khudā kēk, kanā ustanā murād pūra marēk**, your sneeze fore-shadows early fulfilment (seeing your birth-hour was just about the same as the time of day you sneezed), God will grant that my heart's desire shall come to pass [kasar + -ī]

kasas Some one; (with negative) no one, Grammar § 171 [kas + -as]

kasfing To kill: **ōde kasfpa**, don't kill him. To cure, of hides: **dā khaṛanā sile kasf, kitas ka**, cure this ram's hide, and turn it into a flour-bag [c. of kahing, irre-gular but more usual form of kas- + -if- + -ing]

kāsid Messenger.—**kāsid kanning** To send a messenger, send word: **dāṛē musāfirase kasfēnō, kāsid kabō nāibe, barē hure-ta**, a traveller has been killed here, send word to the deputy to come and have a look at him [A. qāṣid]

kasifing To kill [var. of kasfing]

kasning To die [loc. Khidrāni var. of kahing]

kass Kinsman, connection, close friend: ni kanā kass us, kanā urāṭi asi dē iraghnā bākhōas kuntavēs, handāṛki ī gharib uṭ, nī daulatmand us, you're my own kin, and yet you never once took a bite of food in my house, simply because I'm poor and you're rich; nī kanā kass us, ī nē ama dikka ētiva? you're my friend, how should I rebuff you?

kassāb Butcher [A. qaṣṣāb]

kast Intention: nī kastaṭ hardē dāṛē barēsa ki jangas marē, you come here day after day with the deliberate intention of picking a quarrel. Jealousy: kanā kastān daun karēs? did you behave like this out of jealousy of me? kast kanning To be jealous: ō kantō kast-a kēk, he's jealous of me [A. qaṣd]

kasti Intentional. Argumentative: ōnā dūi kastī e, he's got an argumentative tongue. Jealous: nī kantō huchchām-bā kasti tammānus, kanā rande illipēsa, you've become as jealous of me as a camel, and won't let me out of your sight [kast + -ī]

kasūṛ The wild tree pistacia mutica, the fruit of which is edible and the wood used as fuel.

kash Drawing, pulling. Puller. Girth-strap. Pull at a pipe or cigarette. Run of a horse: kanā hullinā kash bāz murr e, my horse is up to very long distances [fr. kashshing]

kashida Needlework, embroidery.—kashida kanning To embroider [P.]

kashida-gir Embroiderer [P.]

kashshifing To cause to be drawn out, brought out, dismissed: ī nē naukariān kashshifiva, I'll get you dismissed the service. To have covered (by a stud animal): mādiāne sānḍān kashshifēnus? have you had the mare covered by the stallion? [c. of kashshing]

kashshing To draw out, pull out: kane ki khanā, zaghme tēnā kashshā, julau karē, as soon as he saw me, he drew his sword and attacked me; ō tēnā hullie kashshā, zēn karē, rāhī mass, he brought out his horse, saddled it and was off. To pull off, doff: ī tēnā puchchāte kashshiva, I'll take off my clothes. To tear off, take off: kanā kūs firākh e, ṭukuras kashsha iānta, tank ka-ta, my shirt is too wide, take a bit off and make it narrower. To turn off, dismiss: ō tēnā naukare kashshāne, he has dismissed his servant. To relinquish, give up: palla shāghingnā rasme nan kashshānun, maga Bizānjav dāiskā markaṭī pallav-a kēra, we've dropped the custom of wearing a cloth of mourning but the Bizanjaus still do it at a death. To stretch out: gōdī tēnā kāṭume darichaghān kashshā hurā, the lady put her head out of the window and looked. To yearn, of the heart: nā ust ant-a kashshik? ant-a kunēsa? what does your heart hanker after? what will you eat? kanā ust-a kashshik ki ainō bāzārāi kāv, I long to go to market to-day. To blow, of the wind: tahō dāsā kashshingaṭī e, the wind's blowing now. To kid, etc. [Bal.; P. kash-]

kāshum The wild grass saccharum ciliare, used as fodder [Bal. kāsh, Jaṭ. kāh, Si. kāh°, Skt. kāśa]

katab Tree of a loading camel-saddle [A. qatab]

katār Line, row: har haft bassur, handun katār salisasur ōnā mōn͘i, all seven came and just stood in a row before him. String of camels. Draughts: nī katār-͘ chāsa, do you play draughts?—katār kanning To draw up in a line: huchchāte katār ka ki rāhī marēn, string the camels in a line and let's be off. To play draughts: nī druste dē katār-a kēsa, you play draughts the whole day long [A. qiṭār]

katigh Relish [P. katagh, sour milk-dried]

katil Dates packed in a lump round palm-matting [A. katlat]

kattār Knife, other than a pocket-knife. Tip-cat bat [Bal. kātār, Si. katārō]

katti Beckoning.—katti kanning To beckon: katti karak-ta ki dāng barē, beckon him to come here; ī kasaraṭ gidārēngāṭa, kaneāi katti karē, he beckoned to me as I was going along the road.

kattō Blanket [Si. khathō, Jaṭ. khathī]

kaṭ [1] Winnings, earnings: kanā handunō kaṭṭas e ki kanā guzrān-a marēk, my earnings are enough to afford me a living; nī asi dē kane tēnā kaṭṭān asi paisa-as titavēs, ki kanā ust khwash marē, never have you given me a penny of your earnings to gladden my heart. Advantage, benefit: nē ant kaṭṭas dū-a barēk ki nī ōde har dē kirēng-a ētisa? what good do you get by abusing him every day? nā kaṭṭe nā bāva lumma kuntavas, ī ama kunōṭ? if your parents got no good out of you, is it likely I shall? [Si. khaṭ"; v. kaṭṭing]

kaṭ [2] Bedstead. In the plur., the Great Bear [Bal., Psht., Jaṭ. khaṭ, Si. khaṭ"; Skt. khaṭvā]

kāṭ Stocks: istō duzzāte halkun, natte-tā kāṭaṭī shāghān, we caught the thieves last night and put their legs in the stocks.—kāṭ kanning To put into the stocks: darak, kāṭ ka-ta, jwānō bandaghas aff, pānē sizā kunē, away with him and put him in the stocks, he's no honest man, let him pay the penalty [Jaṭ. kāṭh, Si. kāṭh"; Skt. kāṣṭhá-]

kaṭa Young locust: lashkar kaṭaghānbā banningaṭi e, the army is coming on like a swarm of young locusts.

kaṭal [1] A wild grass [Skt. kaṭa ? [

kaṭal [2] Ears of corn still retaining grain after threshing.

kaṭangar Sandgrouse [Bal. kaṭakar, Si. khaṭanhār"]

kaṭṭāk The Great Bear: kaṭṭāk kialēngtavēsur ki nan ōfte rasēfēn, the Great Bear had not yet set when we overtook them [plur. of kaṭ, 'the bedsteads']

kaṭṭi Pulse stalks [Si. kaṭi]

kaṭṭing To win: ainō nī kaṭṭās, pagga ō kaṭṭōe, you won to-day, but he'll probably win to-morrow. To win, a bet, race etc.: ī ōṛtō shart tikhāṭ, kaṭṭāṭ-ta, I had a bet with him and won it; ainōnā gōe dē kaṭṭā? who won to-day's race? khudānā hukmaṭ, nan ōfk mōn pa mōn massun, ōfteān jange kaṭṭān, by the grace of God when we came face to face we won the battle off them. To vanquish: khudā karē, ī ōde kaṭṭiva, please God I'll vanquish him [Bal. kaṭ-, Jaṭ., Si. khaṭ]

kāṭum Head: nī kanā kāṭume haṛsisa, you're making my head dizzy; zāghe zū kail ka, ki pir kāṭumāiṭ e, hurry up and measure off the shares of grain for there's rain overhead. Commonly used in oaths: kane sardārnā kāṭumāi, ī ōde hich pāṭanuṭ, ō drōgh-a taṛik, I swear by the chief's head I have said nothing to him, he lies; ī tēnā māranā kāṭumāi kasam harfēṭ, aga ō bāvar-a kappak, hich kapp, I took oath by my son's head, if he won't trust that, let him never trust anything. Head, leader: Mēngal jwānō ballō rājas e, armān kāṭum af-ta, the Mengal is a fine big tribe, unfortunately it has no head. Point of a needle, spear etc.: silanā kāṭum pinnāne, the point of the needle's broken; nēzanā kāṭum kunṭ e, mēkhān gidārēngpak, the spearhead's blunt, it won't go through the peg. Point of a story etc.: hitanā kāṭum ant e? nī pā, what's the point of the conversation? you tell me; kissanā kāṭume tippak, ama pāe, he doesn't know how to bring out the point of the story; khabarnā kāṭumān sahī aff, mōn tēnā hit-a kēk, he's ignorant of the real point of the news, and is simply babbling. Bank, shore: ī Karāchchiāi hināṭ, dariāvanā kāṭumāi tūsuṭ, I went to Karachi and sat by the seashore. From the top of, on the top of, to the top of, etc. (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun): ī ōde urānā kāṭumān tavār karēṭ, I called to him from the top of the house; nī drakhtanā kāṭumāi lagga, khassa-ta, climb up the tree and shake it; ī baisikalnā kāṭumāi

swār masaut, zēn pinnā, I got up on my bicycle but the saddle broke; ōde antasēnā kāṭumāi khalkus? what did you thrash him for? kane saina mass ki ō kanā kāṭumāi daunō hitas jōṛ karē, I got to know he'd spun this sort of story about me.—kāṭum gwafing To plait the hair, espec. as the ceremonial preliminary to mourning among the women, Life-history § § 295, 297.—kāṭum kanning To appear, arise, of heavenly bodies: suvēlnā istār kāṭum karēne, the autumn star has risen. To sprout: khōlumnā tukhmāk kāṭum karēnō, the wheat has sprouted; ni dāsā chunakk us, dāsā kāṭum karēnus, you're still small, you've only just sprouted. To light on, find: paṭṭāṭ, paṭṭāṭ, ākhir kāṭum karēṭ-ta, I sought and sought for it, and at last discovered it.—kāṭum khalling To cudgel one's brains: i ainō bāz kāṭum khalkunut, kane sabakh yāt matane, much as have I cudgelled my brains to-day, the lesson won't stick in my mind; i ōde khanānut, harchi kāṭum-a khalēva, ōnā pin kane bafak, I have seen him, but rack my brains as I will, I can't get hold of his name; ainō sardārtō bāz kāṭum khalkut, kanā hite mannitau, to-day I used my best brains with the chief, but he wouldn't listen to me. To wander: bingunīān kāṭum khalisa Sistāne rasēngāne, roaming from sheer hunger he arrived in Seistan.—kāṭum tining To sacrifice oneself: kāṭum tining jwān e, pad-ta kubēn e, 'tis sweet to sacrifice oneself, but the result's inconvenient; nanā mēlhte dappabō, nan Brāhūi un, tēnā mālāi kāṭum-a ētina, don't carry off our sheep, we are Brahuis and we'll sacrifice ourselves for our property; i tēnā kāṭume nēki ētiva, mōnaṭi nā kismat, I'll lay down my life for you, the rest you must leave to fate.—kāṭumaṭi kuning To bring on oneself, reap the consequences: nī tēnā gandaghā kārēmteān tammitavēs, tā ki kāṭumaṭi kungus, you didn't abandon your evil ways until you brought the consequences on yourself; dāsā ki kāṭumaṭi kung, chup mass, having brought it all on himself, he shut up; aga nī kanā hite halpēsa, nī bāz kāṭumaṭi kunēsa, if you won't listen to what I say, you will bring a lot on your head [kāṭ-(u)m; Tam., kōṭu, Kan., Tuḷ. kōḍu, Tel. koḍi, top, peak, kōḍu, end]

kāṭum-pāsh Bare-headed: ē kāṭum-pāshā bandagh dēr e? who's that bare-headed man?—kāṭum-pāsh kanning To bare the head in entreaty: mōnāi-ta kāṭum-pāsh karēṭ, kanā hite haltau, I besought him bare-headed but he wouldn't listen ['head-visible']

kaṭūr Basket: asi kaṭūras tūtān purr karēsas, mōn tissas, he had packed up a basket of mulberries and sent it off [hardly by metathesis fr. ṭōkrī?]

kauda Handful of crops, stalks and all: ī asi kauda-as rūtāṭ, lashshī kanā dūe taṛē, I'd reaped a handful when the sickle cut my hand; asi kauda-as beianā kanā hulliāi shāgh ki bilīf o, throw a handful of grass to my mare, she's in foal [Psht. qauda, handful]

kaul Agreement, promise: narinae ki kaul matau, ōṛān zāifa jwān e, a woman is better than a man who isn't a man of his word.—kaul kanning To agree, promise something: kaul karēnuṭ ki aga khudā khwāhe, masiṛas-tā barām karōṭ, I've agreed God willing to marry one of their daughters.—kaul tining To promise somebody: kane kaul tissasus ki nēki Shālkōṭān tūfakas hatōṭ, tēnā kaule dir ēte, you promised you would bring me a gun from Quetta, now fulfil (lit. water) your word [A. qaul]

kaush Shoe [Bal.; P. kafsh]

kavāiz Parade.—kavāiz kanning To parade.—kavāiz tining To put through drill [A. qavā'id]

kaval Bilious attack: parpuknā pul kavalnā dārū e, the parpuk flower is about the best thing for biliousness [Maṛāthī kavaḷ, Si. kāmiṇ^{u}, Skt. kamalā, jaundice]

kavalī Bilious powder, Life-history § 196; also taken for colic [kaval + -i]

kavāṇṭ Young male camel up to three years old [Bal. kavāṭ, Si. kanvāṭ^{u}]

kāvāring To poison: ī ōṛān khuliva ki navā kane kāvāre, I'm afraid he may poison me; ōfk ki fāsh khalling kappasa, guṛā bandaghe kāvārira, if they can't strike openly, they'll poison the man.

kāvēl Lower end of an embanked field where water collects.

kazab Big date-bag made of dwarf-palm leaves.

kazā-pēshīm Mid afternoon, about 4 p.m. [var. of pēshīm-kazā]

kazar Diphtheria [A. qazr, being impure, unclean ?]

kāzī Islamic law judge [A. qāzī]

kē- Below, down, only used in the compound verbs kē-danning, kē-halling, kē-haṛsing, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kī-, and kēragh, q.v.]

kēb Nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood: dā kēbatī nē kasas dōstas arē ? have you any friend in this neighbourhood ? ē kēbaṭ hich dīr aff, kallite tēnā purr kabō, there's no water thereabouts, fill up your waterskins. Near (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 367): ōftā kēbāi daunō jahas aff ki nan gidān kēn, there's no spot near them fit for us to camp on; lashkar Shālanā kēbāi rasēngā, the army arrived close to Quetta; bishe margh-a massaka, kase tēnā kēbaṭ illētavaka (prov.), if the ass had had horns, he would never have allowed anybody near him.—kēb kanning To draw near to, approach: dāsā kēb karēnunta, khuṛk e, we've now approached it, it's quite close; ōfte ki kēb karēn, ō narrār, mash karēr, when we drew near them they ran off and took to the hills [con. with A. qib, interval, space ?]

kē-danning To gulp down, swallow: ī bākhōas kē-dattavēsuṭ ki ōnā bandagh bass, I hadn't got down a single morsel when his man arrived; aūsha chukke kē-darē, the snake gulped the bird down; dā ghōlie nī durākh kē-dēs, you're to swallow this pill whole; harkase ki halk, handun kē-darē, every one it caught, it simply wolfed down. [kē- + danning, 'to take away down']

kē-halling To stumble: nā hitaṭī mashkhūl assuṭ, khiāl matau-ka, kē-halkuṭ, ballā hōr-ka pēsh tammā, I was so occupied with what you were saying, that my thoughts were elsewhere, and I stumbled and dislocated my thumb; pāṭasēṭī kē-halk tammā, he stumbled on a log and fell; paisa-as khanānus ki kē-halkus ? was it a penny you saw on the ground that made you stumble—a common jibe [kē- + halling, lit. 'to seize down', so 'to get seized down']

kē-haṛsing To misappropriate, usurp [kē- + haṛsing, 'to turn down'; lc :. var. of kēragh haṛsing, v. kēragh]

kēn Wooden plank lined with iron used for embanking or levelling.—kēn kanning To work earth with a kēn [Jat. kēṇ, Si. kiṇ[1]]

kēragh Lower side, bottom: Larā maivanā kēragh ki kharrun e, ō jwāniaṭ bisingtane, fruit of which the underneath is green isn't properly ripe; khōanā kēragh maun e, puchchāte-ne maun-a kēk, the bottom of the kettle is black, it'll blacken your clothes. Low, low-situated: ē kēraghkō kitābe kashsha, ī huriv-ta, take out the bottom book, and let me have a look at it; kēraghkō gidānān murr shēf ka, alight some way from the lowest tent. Under, below, beneath (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 356): bālishtas kāṭumnā kēraghān tikh, navā likhne kāe, put a pillow under your head, or you may get a stiff neck; nā natanā kēraghān pitas e, huris ki talafaṭi-ne laggōe, there's a thorn under your foot, take care or it'll run into your sole; nī kulle giṛāe tēnā kēraghān karēnus tūsunus, kanā bakke ēte, you've quietly got everything under your thumb, hand over my rights.—kēragh halling To suckle, of animals (lit. to take underneath): bāz dēān dāsā kanā ḍaggī rōṛe tēna kēragh hallingaṭī e, this is the first time for many days that my cow is suckling its calf; kanā hēṭ daghare kēragh halpak, my goat won't give her kid milk, i.e., I can't get anything out of my patron.—kēragh haṛsing To overlay (lit. to

turn down): istō tēnā chūchae kēragh harsā, kasifē, she overlaid her babe last night and killed it. To misappropriate, usurp: ni kanā ḍaghāre kēragh harsānus, you've misappropriated my land [kēr-agh, or poss. kē-r-agh, with -r-simply preventing hiatus; kē-, ki-, ki- are same root; Tam., Mal. kil, Kan. also kir, keḷagu, kiḷ, Tel. ki, kidu, krinda, Tuḷ. kid, kil, Kuṛ. kitā, kiyyā]

kēraghkō Lower [keragh + -kō²]

kēs Cotton blanket or wrapper [Bal., Jaṭ. khēs, Si. khēs *]

kh- See also words beginning with k-.

khaḍ Pit etc. [var. of kaḍ]

khāri Basket [Bal., Jaṭ., Si.]

khēb Nearness etc. [var. of kēb]

khil Broadcast [var. of kil]

khōṛi Heap of grain on the threshing floor, ready for the division of the produce.—khōṛi kanning To arrange in heaps preparatory to division: jōhāne chār jahāi khōṛi karēnun, asiṭ hākimnā e, asiṭ bazgharnā e, ō iraṭ khwājanā ō, we've put the grain in four separate heaps, one for the State, one for the cultivator, and two for the landlord [Si.]

khōṭ Spurious [var. of kōṭ]

ki If, Grammar § 414. When, § 419. In order that, § 424. Who, which, § 428. Because, § 431. That, § 432. Or [P.]

ki- Below, down, only used in the compound verbs ki-banning, ki-halling, ki-tamming, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kē- and kēragh, q.v.]

kī- Below, down, only used in kī-halēng-ing, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kē- and kēragh, q.v.]

ki Suffix denoting for the sake of, forming a dative of interest, Grammar §§ 40, 58 [Tam. -ku, Mal. -kku, Tel. -ku, -ki, Kan. -ke, -ge, Tuḷ. -ku, -gu, Kui -ki, Kuṛ. -ge, dat. suffix]

ki-alēnging To set, flicker out [var. of ki-halēnging]

kiāmat Resurrection day [A. qiyāmat]

kiballing (past kibalk) To stumble] khalasēṭi kibalk tammā, he stumbled against a stone and fell [appar. = kēb + halling, cf. past stem; but affected by analogy of kē-halling, ki-banning, which have the same meaning]

ki-banning To stumble: khudā khair kē, kanā mār ki-barisa banningaṭī e, God bless us, my son's coming along stumbling; tāse murr ka, navā ki-barēs, put down the cup for fear you stumble; kurra pūskun paidā massune, ki-banningaṭi e, saling-a kappak, the foal has just been dropped, it's stumbling, it can't stand properly; khalasēṭi ki-bassus, zil-ne pinnā, dāsā tēnaṭ khalh-a kēk, you stumbled on a stone and your nail broke, now of course it hurts [loc. Jhal.; ki- + banning, 'to come down']

kibla Point of the compass: ī dā chār kiblae chirrēngānuṭ, nē khantanuṭ, I've roamed all four quarters and haven't seen you. Direction in which one prays. West, towards Mecca: aga ni drōgh pārēs, nā mōn kiblaghān harsēngōe, if you lie, your face will turn from Mecca —and you'll become an infidel [A. qibla]

ki-halling To stumble [var. of kē-halling]

kihing To break, break off, etc. [loc. hill Jhal. var. of kishking]

kī-halēnging To set, of heavenly bodies: dāsā dē kī-halēngaṭī e, the sun is now setting; ainō tūbē mahālau kī-halēngā, the moon set early to-day; shaukash dāsā kī-halēngāne, bash mabō ki sar halēn, the morning-star has now set, get up and let's start. To fade, flicker out: ōnā bakht kī-halēngāne, his luck is out; ōnā sāh dāsā kī-halēngaṭī e, khuṛk bafabō, navā ust-ta numtō sakht marē, his soul is now flickering out, don't come too near him, for fear his heart should become fixed on you—and his last moments be painful; kanā ō nā dōstī kī-halēngāne, pēndwār umēd kappēs, the friendship between us has vanished, you needn't look for it again [ki- + halēnging, m. of halling, 'to take oneself down', Grammar §§ 277, 295]

kijjing To groan, fret over: nā ghamān nā iṛ kijjā kijjā, kask, your sister fretted herself to death with sorrow for you [Si. khij- ; Skt. kṣīyáte, is injured]

kikkir The tree acacia arabica, used as fuel [Jaṭ. kikkar, Psht. kīkur]

kil Broadcast, generally double broadcast: tēnā ḍag̲h̲āre kilat yā nāṛiaṭ dasire ? do you sow your lands broadcast or by drill ?—kil kanning To sow broadcast: dā ḍag̲h̲āre kil karēnuṭ, I've sown this land broadcast.

kilba Point of the compass. Direction in which one prays. West [hill var. of kibla]

kilīt Key [Bal. ; P. kilīd]

killa[1] Curtain. Espec. the red bridal curtain presented by the groom's mother, Life-history §§ 109, 110, 116.—killa kanning To curtain off. To segregate: harkase ki puṭau halēk, nan Brāhūik killa kēna-ta, we Brahuis segregate all small-pox patients [P.].

killa[2] Fort [A. qal'a]

kīmat Price, value.—kīmat kanning To price, value: tēnā k̲h̲arāse tēnaṭ kīmat ka, name your own figure for your bullock [A. qīmat]

kīmati Valuable; expensive [kīmat + -ī]

kimk̲h̲āb Brocade [P.]

-kin Lengthened form of -ki, imperative before the copula, otherwise optional but rare except before a vowel, Grammar § 42 [-ki + -n]

ki navā Lest, Grammar § 424 [' that lest ']

kīnḍav Hill-track: mashanā kīnḍavān daṛingāṭa, I was coming down the hill-track; daunō kīnḍavascān daṛingās ki bāz sak̲h̲t ass, you came down a mighty difficult hill-track. End of the intestine, tripe: kīnḍave kabāb ka, kane ēte ki irag̲h̲tō kunēv, roast the tripe and give it me with my bread [loc. Jhal., espec. Mengal]

kip Scabbard, sheath: kanā zag̲h̲manā kip pinnāne, the scabbard of my sword is broken; dā jwānō kattāras e, kippas ikita jōṛ karak, this is an excellent knife, make a sheath for it.—kip kanning To sheathe: ni tēnā zag̲h̲me kip ka, nēān k̲h̲alling mafak, put your sword in the scabbard, it's impossible for you to fight. To fit with a scabbard: zag̲h̲me kipp-a kēva, I'll have the sword fitted with a scabbard [Si. khip*]

kirā Hire [A.]

kirā-kash Hireling. Transport driver [' hire-drawer ']

kirēng Abuse: ama ī ōnā kirēnge biniv, ōde illēv ki kāe ? how am I to listen to his abuse and let him go ? nī ōnā kirēnge saggipa, don't you put up with his abuse.—kirēng tining To abuse: nī haṛdē kane kirēng-a ētisa, ainō kanā vār e, you're always abusing me, to-day it's my turn; aga nē nā lumma dōst e, pēnāte kirēng tifa, if you value your own mother's good name, don't you abuse others [Tam., Mal. kiṟ-, to be insolent, Malt. qarqe, to abuse, Tuḷ. kirige, annoyance ?]

kirg Iron-grey, blue-grey, of animals: ōnā hullī kirgō kurra-as hēsune, his mare has given birth to an iron-grey foal; kirgō hēṭas hatibō, ōnā pāl̲h̲te biṛbō, chūchanā k̲h̲antēṭi chuṭṭēfbō, k̲h̲ank-ta pudēn marēr, fetch a blue-grey she-goat, draw off its milk, and pour it drop by drop into the child's eyes, and the inflammation will go.

kirinch Wrinkle: zikkaṭi kirinch báz e, jwāniaṭ pil̲h̲a-ta, site kashsha, there are a lot of wrinkles in the ghee skin, squeeze it well and get the ghee out. Wrinkled: puchchāte kanā jwāniaṭ much kattanus, kirinch massune, you haven't folded my clothes properly, they've got wrinkled.—kirinch kanning To wrinkle: tēnā mōne kirinch kappa, i batanuṭ nā irag̲h̲nā kuningki, you needn't wrinkle up your brow, I haven't come to eat your food.—kirinch shāg̲h̲ing To frown: kane ki k̲h̲anā, mōnaṭi tēnā kirinch shāg̲h̲ā, ī chāisuṭ, padāi haṛsēngāṭ, as soon as he saw me, he frowned and I understood what he meant and turned back [P. gurinj]

kiriṛ The tree ceriops candolleana [cf. Si. kiriṛi, Psht. kiriṛai, capparis aphylla; Skt. kiriṭi-]

kirk Grudge, rancour: Brāhūi ki mēl̲h̲e taṛe, mēl̲h̲anā uste chāk̲h̲-a ētik, aga taṛōknā ustati kirk ass, mēl̲h̲anā ustān tafēko ditar pēsh tammik, aga na dir ō ditar avār pēsh tammik, when a Brahui kills a sheep, he splits the heart, and if there's rancour in his own heart, congealed blood comes from the

heart of the sheep, otherwise blood and water come out together—a common divination [con. with ki-rēng ?]

kirk Iron-grey, blue-grey, of animals [var. of kirg]

kirki Grudging, rancorous [kirk + -ī]

kirkishī Swallow : dāsā karrāi e, kirkishīk bassunō, spring's begun, here are the swallows.

kirrau Outdoor lizard [Bal., Jat. kirṛī, Si. kiriṛō]

kirrī Tamarisk.

kiṛkā Sound of footsteps, creaking, pattering : khāchāsut, kiṛkāas mass, bash massut, I was asleep but awoke at the sound of footsteps [Jat. kharak, Si. khiṛkā"]

kiṛkī Window [Jat., Si., etc. khiṛki]

kisa Scrip. Leather-belt with powder-flaskr, bags, etc. : Marinā mulkaṭī gēshtir kisaghāte brinjaṭī halēra, in the Mari country they generally stud their powder-belts with brass. Espec. the handkerchief and scarf presented by the maiden's mother to her future son-in-law on his first ceremonial visit after betrothal. Life-history § 99 [P.]

kisānkūr The wild white-flowering shrub peganum harmala, used as a drug for stomach-ache, and also as incense to drive off snakes and evil spirits.

kisb Skilled labour. Handicraft [A. kasb]

kisbgir Skilled labourer [kisb + P.-gar, worker]

kism Sort, kind. Used irregularly as an adj. with the indef. attrib. suffix (something like 'these sort of' in English) : dā ant kismō bandaghas e, ki kasasnā hīte khaf-a tōpak, what sort of a fellow is he ! he never listens to a word one says [A. qism]

kismat Fate, destiny [A. qismat]

kissa Story, tale.—kissa kashshing (pāning, shāghing) To tell a story [A. qiṣṣa]

kish Matter, pus, snot.—kish kanning To oose pus, etc. [P. kaish, filth]

kishār Sown field, tillage. Cultivation.—kishār kanning To cultivate [Bal. khishār ; con. with kisht]

kishī Full of pus, snuffling, running at the nose [kish + -ī]

kishking To pluck, break off : musi chār zardalū kishkāṭ, I plucked three or four apricots ; ō pullāte kishkingaṭī e, she's plucking flowers ; rēz kishkingā, bārēm tammā, the rope got broken and the load fell ; nanā ōnā ilumī kishkingāne, our friendship with him is broken off. To separate off : kur trah karē, asi mēlhas kishkingā, mōn tēnā hinā, the flock became frightened and one of the sheep got parted from the rest and went its own way ; nan chāna ki nan num kishkingina, we know that we and you will fall out ; tēnā sardārān umēdc kishkānun, we've lost all hope in our chief. To settle, of terms : aval kirāe itōta kishk, fix up the hire with him beforehand [no con. with kashshing ; cf. Tam., Mal. kiḷḷu, Tel. gillu, pinch, pluck, Tul. kilek-, pull, Gōṇ. kisk-, pinch, kichch-, pluck]

kisht Sown field, tillage.—kisht kanning To cultivate [P.]

kit Untanned sheepskin bag, used for holding flour or bread : kuriānā kite purr kabō ki pagga kure vānḍī-a dēk, fill the shepherd's scrip full, as he's taking the flock far afield to-morrow ; ōfk daun dōst ō ki hal ō kit (prov.), they're as friendly as mouse and flour bag —i.e., they're like cat and dog.—kit kanning To make a bag out of a piece of untanned leather : dā kharanā sile kit-a kēva, jwānō kitas marē, I'll make a bag out of this ram's skin, it should turn out well.

kitāb Book [A.]

kitābī Bookish. Foreign bleached cloth : must nanā pōshāk jōṛī ass, dāsā kitābī bēnina, our dress used to be country-made cloth, but now we wear foreign cloth [kitāb + -ī]

ki-tamming To let oneself down, dismount, descend : hulliān ki-tammipa, don't get down from your horse [loc. Jhal. espec. Saruna ; ki- + tamming, 'to fall downwards']

kitting To groan : kittisa kittisa bassus, kane khulifēt, you terrified me, keeping on groaning like that ; dākha kittipa ki piḍ-ne paddām halēk, don't groan so much or you'll blow yourself out like a bladder.

-kō ¹ Diminutive suffix [short for -akō]

-kō ² Definite suffix of certain attributive adjectives, Grammar § 87 [short for -ikō]

kōānṭ Young male camel up to three years old [var. of kavānṭ]

kōch ¹ Saddle pommel [Bal. kūch, Si. kōch*]

kōch² Decamping. Journey.—kōch kanning To decamp, start on a journey [P. kūch]

kōda Saddle pommel [P. kūda]

kōḍ Hole, cave, cavern: dūe tēnā kōḍatī dappa, navā dūsha-as giṛ-āas kunē-ne, don't put your hand in the hole or a snake or something may bite you: māle kōḍaṭī darak, take the cattle into the cavern. Bird's nest: dā chukkanā kōḍas e, tippara ki chuk īṭīta arē, aff, here's a bird's nest, I don't know whether there are any birds in it [var. kōnḍ; fr. kōnḍing ?]

kōḍāl Mattock, hoe [Bal.; Jaṭ. kōdāl, Si. kōḍar¹, Psht. kōdālai, Skt. kuddāla-]

kōhal Pottage of uncrushed grain: dāsā hampanā vakht e, Kachchīāi kāna, kōhalas kabō, it's time to start if we're going to the Kachchi, get some pottage ready. Pottage of pease and wheat given in alms: khalkaṭī nājōṛī e, kōhalas kabō, khairāt kabō, there's sickness in the village, boil some pottage and send it out in alms. Espec. the pottage of seven kinds of grain sent to the kith in the seventh month of pregnancy, and also after the cutting of the first teeth, Life-history §§ 14, 47: haft tū-ta pūrā massune, kōhale-ta kabō, siālātēki mōn ētibō, chāva ki kanā ilum razānaṭī bēṛī ō gōṛī shāghōe, this is her seventh month, make a pottage in her honour and send it to the relations, I guess my brother will put some knucklebones and marbles in the pot—as a lucky omen for a son: haftanā-ta kōhal e, nā iṛ maskhara karēne, razānatī duttukas shāghāne, it's her seventh month pottage, and your sister for a joke has put a doll in the pot: ī nā haftanā kōhal affaṭ, nī kane khairāt-a kēse, I'm not your birth-offering for you to give me in alms [Si. kuhar*, Dēhwārī kōl]

kōhān Animal's hump: huris ki huchchanā kōhān rēsh maf, take care the camel's hump doesn't get galled; rakhte balun ka, kōhān-ta balun e, pile on the kit, its hump is big enough.—kōhān khalling To roll in waves: dīr kōhān khallingaṭī e, the water's coming in waves [P.]

kōhna Aged. Full-grown, of sheep [P. kuhna]

kōk ¹ Tacked, not properly sewn: nā kūs dāsā kōk e, mūghtanun-ta, your shirt is only tacked at present, we haven't sewn it.—kōk kanning To tack: tēnā khērie kōk ka, bajāi ka, padāi ki bassus, mūghiva-ta, tack your wrapper and put it on, and I'll sew it when you come back [P. ' tack ']

kōk ² Inner corner of the eye: kanā khananā kōkaṭī pasha-as e, kashsha-ta, there's a gnat in the corner of my eye, get it out; masiṛe hushārā bandagh khantā kōkāi drust-a kēk, ki tūlōk e yā barāmī e, antei ki barāminā khantā kōk harringōk nazar-a barēk, the wise can tell a maid from a wife by the corners of her eyes, for a married woman's corners are wide open—*i.e.*, wide-open eyes indicate loss of virginity [= kōk ¹ ?]

kōkur Cloud: mashān kōkurāk fāsh karēnō, aga girōk karē, guṛā dasira, the clouds have appeared above the hill, if there's lightning they'll shed rain; hūrra kōkuraṭī tavār karēne, kharribō gwazteāi kān, dīr barēk, there's been thunder in the clouds, hurry up and let us go to the channels, the water will be coming [Bal.; Si. kakar*]

kōl Pottage of uncrushed grain [var. of kōhal]

kōna Aged. Full-grown, of sheep [var. of kōhna]

-kōnā, -kōnō Suffixes forming nouns and pronouns into attributive adjectives of similarity, Grammar § 86 [con. with -kānai; hardly con. with P. gūna, species, kind ?]

kōnḍ Hole, cave, etc. [var. of kōḍ]

kōnḍing To prick, pierce, stab: chuṭṭe tēnā kōnḍipa, ditar-a marēk, don't

prick your boil, it'll bleed; kanā dūṭī pitas hināne, sīla-as hata, kōnḍa, kashsha-ta, a thorn has run into my hand, fetch a pin to prick it with and get it out; antei khante-ne shēf karēnus? ḍaghāre kōnḍingaṭī us, hīt-a kappēsa, what have you lowered your eyes for? you're transfixing the ground and saying nothing; nī kanā uste kōnḍipa, ī nēān bāz husōn uṭ, don't stab me to the heart, I've suffered too much from you already; harḍē harḍē khante-ta kōnḍiva, ōde lajj aff, day after day I put it to him as plain as a pike-staff, but he's devoid of shame

kōnḍō [1] On all fours, bent double: kōnḍō marisa kanā pāraghāi bass, he came towards me on all fours; kane ki khanā, kōnḍō mass, chāisut ki dushman e, when he saw me he crouched down, and I realised he was an enemy [cf. Kuṛ. kūṛ-, topple, flounder?]

kōnḍō [2] Fowl-ailment; tick-disease, which attacks the legs [=kōnḍō [1]? or fr. kōnḍing?]

kōnṭ Drugget: sardārki ainō handunō kōnṭas hēsur ki dā zūtāteaṭ khantanuṭ, they brought a drugget for the chief to-day such as I haven't seen for ages.—kōnṭ harfing To fold up a drugget as a sign that the mourning among the men is over, Life-history § 281.—kōnṭ shāghing To spread out a drugget for the mourning: nanā hamsāyaghāk ainō kōnṭ shāghānō, chāva ki kasas gidrēngāne, our neighbours have spread out druggets, I fancy one of them has passed away [Bal. kōnt]

kōnṭī Old drugget: dā kōnṭ aff, kōnṭīas e, this isn't a drugget, it's an old rag; kafan nā kōnṭī marē, may rags be your shroud—a curse [kōnṭ + -ī]

kōpa Shoulder: kanā kōpaghāi swār ma, guṛā khanis-ta, mount up on my shoulder and then you'll see it.—kōpa tining To shoulder: kaṭṭe-ta dākā gidrēfēr, savābki nan hum mana gāmas kōpa tissun-ta, they carried his bier along here and we shouldered it ourselves a few paces for piety's sake. To offer one's shoulder to another to climb up: duzzāk asiṭ ēlōe kōpa tissur, divālān rāst massur, hināṛ, the thieves took each other on their shoulders, and so got level with the wall and went over. To support, back up: hamē vakhtāi ki ī sardārtō hīt-a kēva, nī kane bāz kōpa ētis, when I have a talk with the chief, mind you back me up well; dā dunyā hinōī e, ē dunyāṭī nī kane kārēm-a hafēsa, aga nā mērbānī kaneāi arē, dāsā kane kōpa ēte, this world is fleeting and in the next you can give me no aid, if you want to do me a favour, lend me a helping hand now [Bal. kōpak, khōfagh; cf. Phlv. kōfak, P. kōhā, elevation]

kōparī Skull [Bal. khōpar, Si. kōpirī, Jaṭ. kōprī]

kōr Blind, without sight: kāṭumnā khalbān khank-ta kōr massur, his eyes went blind from neuralgia. Blind, without outlet: ē galīaṭ himpa, kōr e, don't go by that lane, it's a blind alley; dā gring kōr e, maling-a mafak, this is a hopeless knot, it won't come untied.—kōr kanning To blind. To stop up a hole: zimidāte much kabō, ki nēm kārēze kōr kēn, collect the farmers so that we may block up one half of the karez; nōkāp maṭṭ tiss, jōe kōr karē, the flood brought down silt and stopped up the stream [P.]

kōr [2] Species of acacia tree: kōranā susurre nan khananā dārūṭī shāghina, we add acacia-gum to eye-medicines.

kōra Unbleached cotton cloth: Kachchīnā mālīe must khāne kōra tissura, they used to pay the Kachhi revenue to the Khan in country cotton cloth; kanā kōrae harripa, ī nā kimkhābe harripara (prov.), don't tear my coarse cotton and I won't tear your brocade [P.]

kōrān The Koran.—kōrān kuning To swear lightly or falsely on the Koran [A. qur'ān]

kōr-gring Hopelessly entangled.—kōr-gring kanning To reduce to a state of confusion: hīte kōr-gring karēnus, tippara dē male-ta, you've made a pretty mess of the business, God knows who'll clear it up ['blind-knot']

kōrī Weaver: bē-akliṭī Sindanā kōriteān gidārēfēnus (prov.), for folly you can give the weavers of Sind points [Bal., Si.; Skt. kaulika-]

kōrk } Hard and stony, of ground.
kōrkī }

kōr-muṭṭukh Hopelessly entangled.—kōr-muṭṭukh kanning To reduce to confusion ['blind bundle']

kōrō-mōrō kanning To brandish on all sides: zaghmme kōrō-mōrō karisa nanā nēāmān pēsh tammā, brandishing his sword on all sides he got through us.

kōṛ Abundance, heaps: bāzārati maiva bāz e, kōṛāteāi tammāne, fruit's plentiful in the market, it's lying in stacks; kōṛas tiss kane, he gave me a lot. Abundant, plentiful: rupai itōta kōṛ e, tēnaṭ harkastō dāvā kēk, he's got pints of money, so of course he quarrels with everybody; kōṛ e, ant-a kēna-ta? Musulmānase ēte ki kunē, there's lots over, what shall we do with it? oh! give it some poor Musulman to eat; ē kōṛangā ghallaghāteān hin, harf, tēnki da, go and carry off some of that abundant corn for yourself [Si. khōṛ*, heap]

kōs Puckered: dā kūs kōs massune, this shirt is puckered. Pucker: tēnā kūse dā kōsāteaṭ khwār karēnus, you've spoilt your shirt with these puckers. Pucker on the forehead: dāsā mōnaṭi-ne kōs tammāne, you've now got very wrinkled. Rancour: tēnā ustān kōse kashsha, guṛā jwān kēsa-ta, banish the rancour from your heart, and you'll do it good.—kōs kanning To pucker: kūse kanā mūghās, kōs karēs-ta, kārēmān hinā, you puckered that shirt you sewed for me so badly that it's ruined [cf. Tam. koy-, to plait, pucker?]

kōsa Beardless: dāska kōsa e, bāligh matane, he's still beardless, he's not grown up [P.]

kōsirk Pea-pod [H. kōsā; Skt. kośa]

kōshish Endeavour, striving, attempt.—kōshish kanning To endeavour, strive, attempt [P.]

kōshisht Endeavour etc. [var. of kōshish]

kōsh-jahī Place of slaughter: Mēngal ō Zahrinā jang dāṛē massas, Mēngalātā kōsh-jahī dād e, here's where the Mengals and Zahri fought, and this is where the Mengals were slaughtered. Sacrificial altar at the shrine of a saint, Life-history § 177; pirnā ziārat dād e, kōsh-jahī-ta arād e? this is the shrine of the saint, where's his altar? [P. kush, slaughter + jahi]

kōtal Led by a string: ō filānanā randaṭ kōtal e, tippana ki antasēki, he's always being bear-led by so and so, we don't know why.—kōtal kanning To lead by a string: kharāse kōtal ka, da, lead the bullock by the rope and take it off; chūcha-ase ki lumma-ta kōtal karē, charkh tiss, ō hich jwān-a mafak, if a mother ties her child to her apron-strings he'll never turn out any good. To support, lend a helping hand to: khwāja, ī dāsā pir massunuṭ, kane biṭpa, kane kōtal ka, tā ki kanā dēk gidrēngir, master, now that I've grown old, do not throw me aside but support me so that I may pass the rest of my days in peace; hitaṭī kōtal kanningaṭī us-ta, tēnaṭ hichch-a tippak, you're prompting him in what he says, he knows nothing himself [P.]

kōṭ [1] Fort. Shalkot or Quetta [Bal., Psht., Jaṭ. kōṭ, Si. kōṭ*; Skt. koṭṭa-; also Drav.]

kōṭ [2] Coat [Eng.]

kōṭ [3] Alloyed, spurious, counterfeit: dā kōṭō rupaias kane tissunus, this is a bad rupee you've given me. Deceitful, untrue: nī kantō kōṭ us, you're disloyal to me [Jaṭ. khōṭā, Si. khōṭ[1]]

kōṭav House [Jaṭ. kōṭhā, Si. kōṭhō, Psht. kōṭa; Skt. koṣṭha-, granary]

kōṭī Room.—kōṭī kanning To shut up in a room: dāsā nan e, kaizite kōṭī kabō, night has fallen, so now shut the prisoners up [Bal. kōṭav Jaṭ., Si. kōṭhī]

kōṭik Natural child: kōṭiknā nishānī handād e ki ghutlūaṭ makhipak, you can tell a bastard by his not being ticklish [fr. kōṭ [3]]

kōṭikī Base-born [kōṭik + -ī]

kōṭing To chop up, carve: sūk handun tikhhōk ō, kōṭitanō-tā, ī ama bēṭ kēv-tā? khōaṭi jah-a mafasa, the meat is lying just as it was, they haven't chopped it up, so how am I to put it on to boil, it won't go in the pot; dāsā nī khwāja massunus, ki ō tēn-pa-tēne kōṭānō,

you've become master of the situation now that they've made mince-meat of one another [hardly con. with Jaṭ. etc., kaṭ-, to cut ?]

kōṭrō-chakkan Needlework pattern. [Kōṭrō, village in Kachhi + P. chakin, embroidery]

krōṛ Crore, ten millions [Jaṭ. kirōṛ, Si. kirōṛⁱ, Psht. karōṛ]

krōṛa Whip [Bal. kōrō, Psht. karōṛa]

kū- Prefix in adv. of time, implying appar. one more day on or back.

kub Bent, stooping, hunchbacked.—kub kanning To bend oneself down, stoop [Jaṭ kubbā, Si. kubbō, Skt. kubjā-]

kubba Dome, vault [con. with kub]

kubēn Heavy: kubēnangā gwālae khari-sāi hampēs, mukhe-ta pirghās, you loaded the heavy sack on the bullock and broke its back. Difficult: dā kārēm kubēn e, ī kanning-a kappara-ta, this is a difficult task which I can't manage. Weighty, serious: jang kubēnō giṛāas e, amarō bandaghas kēk-ta ? war is a serious matter, what kind of man will embark on it ? Serious-minded, sedate, dignified: ō kubēnō bandaghas e, daunō subakō hit-a tippak, he's a serious man, who doesn't appreciate such frivolities; kubēn tūlh, kubēn bash ma, makhlūknā khanaṭi kubēn marēs, be dignified when you sit down, dignified when you arise, so that you may appear a man of worth in the eyes of the people; bāz kubēnō niāṛias e, she's a very sedate woman. Dear, expensive: dā hullī kubēn e, ī halpara-ta, this horse is expensive, I won't buy it; nī kubēnō bahāas karēnus, dēr halēk-ta ? you've put a heavy price on it, who'll buy it ? Precious: ōnā ilum ōṛāi bāz kubēn ass, dāsā ō bāz armān-a kēk, his brother was very dear to him, and he's now heart-broken. Dirty: kāṭum-ka kubēn e, siliv-ta, my head's dirty, I want to wash it; puchchāk kanā kubēn massunō, my clothes have got very dirty. Haunted: ōnā urā kubēn e, ēṛē himpa, his house is haunted, don't go there [kub- + -ēn: cf. Tam., Mal. koḻu, Kan. kobbu, kubbu, Tel. kovvu, Tuḷ. komme, solid; or perh. cf. Tam. Mal., Tel. kuv-, Kan. kub-, kup-, assembled, heaped up, muck-heap, wh. would explain rare meaning 'dirty'; in the meaning 'haunted' there is appar. fusion with Si. kubbh^u, unlucky]

kubēnī Weight: kanā tauk kubēniṭī nā taukān gēshtir kubēn e, as regards actual weight my necklace is much heavier than yours. Evil spirit, jinn: ō drakht kubēn e, ēṛē himpabō, kubēnias numtō tud-a tammik, the tree is haunted, don't you go there, a jinn will come out on you; ōde kubēnīk halkunō, he's possessed by evil spirits; dā urāṭī kubēnī bāz e, taniā khāchpa, this house is full of evil spirits, don't sleep alone [kubēn + -ī]

kūcha Plain, lowland: ō kūchanā bandaghas e, he's a lowlander [cf. Si. kōchhō, pasture ground ? or Psht. kūz, low ?]

kuchak Dog: gandaghā bandaghnā dōstiān jwānangā kuchaknā dōstī jwān e, the friendship of a good dog is better than the friendship of a bad man; ōde bandagh dēr pāik ? kuchakas e, who calls him human ? he's a dog; kuchakām-bā ishtāfān kōrō kutrī khanisa, (prov.) in your hurry you'll produce blind puppies like a dog—*i.e.*, more haste, worse speed [Bal. also kuchak but rare and local; Ormuṛī, Parāchī kuchuk, dog, puppy; cf. P. kūchak, small, the young of animals ?]

kuchk Cowry [Bal. kashk]

kūdē Three days hence: pagga ō palmē kane dāṛē khamparōs, kūdē umēd e ki nētō iragh kunōṭ, you won't find me here tomorrow or the day after but on the day after that I hope to dine with you [kū- + dē]

kūdē bēgāi Three nights hence ['on the night of the third day hence']

kudina Hammer, mallet, crowbar [P.]

kudrat Power, ability. Attribute of God: khudānā kudratat pir karē, by the grace of God rain fell; ō bandaghas aff, maga Khudānā kudratas e, he's not human, he's one of God's marvels [A. qudrat]

kuḍḍī } Hut, small house: ī tēnki kuḍīas
kuḍī } tafingaṭī uṭ, kane karazas tīras bijjārī ēte, I'm building myself a hut, contribute a rafter and a beam; sardārnā kuḍik murrān khaningira, the chief's huts are visible from afar. Wife (loc. Jhalawan): ir! nī dinnā kuḍī us? dāng ba, harrifiv iānne, khalk arāṛēk e, sister! whose wife are you? come over here, I want to ask you where the encampment is; nē khudā jwānō kuḍias tissune, pēn zāifa-as ant-a kēsa? God has given you a good wife, what do you take another woman for? Fowl-house: dā kuḍḍī mutkun e, manguṛān purr e, kukkuṛāte īṭita gaṭ kappa, navā kōnḍō kē-tā, the fowl-house is old and full of ticks, don't shut up the fowls in it or they'll get the tick [Tam., Mal., Kan. kuḍi; any con. with Si., Skt. kuṭī?]

kuft Side above the kidneys: laṭ rāstīkō kuftaṭī-ta laggā, bikke-ta trakhkhifē, the stick struck him on the right side and ruptured his kidney [cf. P. kift, shoulder?]

kūk Cry, shout: kanā khafāi kūkas-a barēk, hur ki dēr e, my ear just catches a shout, see who it is.—kūk kanning To cry out, call out: musi vār kūk karēṭ, kasas tavār titau, chāva ki kul khāchāsur, thrice I shouted, but nobody gave an answering call, I fancy they must have all been asleep.—kūk khalling To shout: kūk khalpa, madānāi pā ki pōh marēv, don't bawl but talk slowly so that I can take it in [P.]

kukkuṛ Fowl: kukkuṛām-bā druste dē parra haṛsingaṭī us, ant khanānus? you've been flapping your wings the whole day long like a cock, what have you found? [Bal. kukkaṛ, Jaṭ. kukkiṛ, Si. kukiṛ[1]; Skt. kukkuṭa]

kukṛū-kū Cockadoodle-do [imit.]

kūkuṛū Gaze, stare: nā kūkuṛūnā matlab ant ass? what was the meaning of your stare? kūkurū kanning To gaze, stare: kaizī sikhāteān kūkuṛū karēka, the prisoner was gazing through the bars; hurak ēka dūsha-as tungān kūkuṛū kanningati e, look there, there's a snake glaring out of the hole [con. with Si. kūkiṛō, consternation, outcry from fright?]

kul [1] The sedge typha angustifolia, used for thatching. Hut thatched with sedge: numā khalk gidān e yā kullāteṭī e? tirmae nan kullāteṭī un ō sēlhe gidān un, are you folk in tents or in huts? in summer we're in huts but in winter we go on the trek [Jaṭ. kal, Si. kal[u]]

kul [2] All, the whole, Grammar § 157 [A. kull]

kulang Pickaxe. Hammer of a gun [P.]

kūlaṛ Asafoetida stem: hīng dāiskā kūlaṛ kattane, kharēn e, the asafoetida is still bitter, it hasn't grown its stems yet.

kulau Message: kanā kulave girām kappa, zarūr pās-ta, don't forget my message, be sure you tell him; ōnā kulau bassune, ī dāsā tūlōi affaṭ, kāva, his message has come, so I can't stop now, I'm off; tēnā ilumki kulavas giṛāas ētisa, ēte, ī pagga kāva, if you've some message or other for your brother, give it me, I'm off to-morrow.—kulau tining (kanning) To send a verbal message: kulau tiningaṭi uṭ, ki pāe-ta palmē barēs, I'm sending a message to tell him to come the day after to-morrow; ī nēki kulau tissuṭ, guṛā nī sar halēs, if I send you word, then you're to start; kulau ka bāvaki-ta ki barē, send word to his father to come [cf. Bal. kulla, warning]

kulf Lock.—kulf kanning To lock [A. qufl]

kūlī Mud corn-bin [Jaṭ. kūlhī, Bal. kulhōtī]

kūliṭī Small mud corn-bin: kūliṭī kūliān bāz-a tōrik (prov.), the little bin holds more than the barn—i.e., the lad is a greedy belly [fr. kūlī]

kulla Cough: ōde kulla karēne, razānaṭī-ta dīr kumpa, navā kulla kē-ne, he's got a cough, don't drink out of his cup or you'll catch it too [Bal. kullagh]

kulle All, adj. Grammar §§ 156-7 [kul [2] + P. izāfat]

kulli Thong at the back of a sandal: ī nē tēnā kullinā maṭṭ tippara, I don't regard you as equal to the latchet of my shoe; chavaṭnā

kulliān khabar ēte, tell me your news from the thong of your sandal—i.e., from the very beginning [also Bal. ; cf. Tam., Mal. kuda, loop, Kan., Tel. kude, fetter ?]

kullik Small earthen jar : ō tēnā rupaīte kullikaṭī shāghik (prov.), he keeps his money in a jar—like a miser ; ō asi kullikaṭī pī-a kēra (prov.), they dung in the same jar, i.e., they've got a secret they keep to themselves [Bal. kulō, Si. kulᵘ]

kullōk Camel and goat disease, in which the chief symptom is coughing [fr. kulla ; kull-ōk, as if adj. part. from kull-ing, cf. bandōk, etc.]

kūmādē Four days hence : kūdē mafak, kūmādē nā kārēme kōva, I shan't finish your work on the third day from now but on the fourth. (Rarely) four days ago : kūmādē nanikān ō dākā narrāne, it's four nights since he deserted [obsol. ; kū- + -mā- (cf. tōmā, chārmā-kunḍ?) + dē]

kūmādē-bēgāi Four nights hence ['on the night of the fourth day hence ']

kumait Bay-colour [A.]

kumak Help, assistance.—kumak tining To help, assist [P.]

kumb Pool in a river-bed : Mūla-aṭī bāz kumb arē, ballō machchī arē ititā, there are lots of pools in the Mula with large fish in them [Bal. ; Si. kumbᵃ, kumbhᵘ ; Skt. kumbha-, water pot]

kūmulkhō nan Four nights ago [appar. short for kūmulkhudō nan]

kūmulkhudō Three days ago [kū- + mul- + khudō, cf. khadō, 'that which previously passed before']

-kun Adj. suffix, Grammar § 77.

kūnāl Edging round the bottom of a scabbard or stick, etc. [cf. P. kūn, fundament ; cf. tah-nāl]

kunar The tree zizyphus jujuba [Bal.]

kunchit Sesame [Bal. kunchitha, P. kunjad]

kunchitō A wild bush, the leaves of which are used in fomentations.

kundākh Stock of a gun [P. qundāq]

kunḍ Corner : ō narrā urānā dā kunḍāi, ē kunḍāi, he ran first in this corner of the house, then in that [Bal. khund, Si. kunḍᵘ]

kūnḍa Stone or earthenware mortar [Si. kūnḍō]

kungura Battlements [P.]

kuning (pres. stem kunē-, past kung-) To eat : ī dāiskā hich kuntanuṭ, nēki tūsunuṭ, hunningaṭī uṭ, I've eaten nothing yet, I've been on the look out for you. To drink : bāsunīṭī malāsiān bandagh bāz dīr-a kunēk, thirst makes a man drink a lot of water in the hot weather. To bite : kunē-ne hamē kuchakas ki drust kē-ne (prov.), may that dog bite you that knows you, i.e., better the devil you know than the devil you don't know ; mungīas chūchae kungune, a wasp has stung the child. To suffer, endure : tāki nī zōr kumpēs, nī arāṛē jwān-a marēsa ? until you come under discipline, where will you improve ? ī ōnā dūān bāz ṭap kunguṭ, I endured many a wound at his hands. Used to form various nominal compound verbs [not Tam., Mal., Tuḷ. uṇ-, but Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. tin-?]

kunnal Curl, ringlet : tēnā kunnalāte charp ka, iris ka-tā ki aṛēngira, grease your curls and comb them, they're all tangled. Curled up, coiled : dūshae khanisa ? hamēṛē kunnal e, do you see the snake ? there it is coiled up. Worry, pestering : dā kunnalān nē ant fāida barēk ? what good do you get from all this pestering.—kunnal kanning To pester, worry, tease : chūcha-as e, kunnal kanningaṭi e, khalpa-ta, dilāsā ka-ta, it's only a child that's pestering, don't beat him, soothe him ; ō harvakht-a barēk, kunnal-a kēk, halēk, kāik, aga tifēsa-ta, gēshtir kunnal-a kēk, he always comes pestering, if he gets it, off he goes, and if you don't give it him, he only pesters the more.—kunnai kuning To come in curls, curl : lūṛas bash mass, kunnal kunisa banningaṭī ass, a dust-devil got up and came whirling along [Tam., Mal., Tel. kuruḷ ?]

kunnalī Curly : ni chāsa ki kanā pishkavāk kunnalī ō, chikkipa-tā, husōn-a marēra, you know quite well that my hair's curly, don't tug it, it'll hurt ; kanā kuchaknā puṭāk

kunnalī ō, my dog's hair is curly. Worrying, teasing: ō kunnaliō bandaghas e, ī ōde tōning-a kappara, he is a plague, I can't stop him. Pest, worrying fellow: ōṛān harkas sahī e ki ō kunnalias e, nī ōde ama tēnā muzūr karēs? every one knows he's a nuisance, what made you take him on in your service? [kunnal + -ī]

kunṭ Blunt: dā chākhū kunṭ e, giṛāe dappak, this knife's blunt, it doesn't cut a thing. Dull, stupid: ō khwāningaṭi kunṭ e, he's dull at his books [Bal. kunt, Jaṭ. khunḍā, Skt. kuṇṭha]

kuṇṛō Small earthen pot, jar [Si. kupiṛō; cf. Skt. kūpa-, oil vessel]

kur Flock of sheep or goats: kur dāsā dīrāi bassune, hin bīṛ-ta, the flock has now come down to the water, go and milk it; kuchake kuratō da, navā kharmāas tamme, take the dog with the flock or a wolf may attack it; ōde irā laṭṭiō kur arē, bāgiāō bandaghas e, he's got two flocks a hundred strong, he's a man of substance [not Si. kurᵘ, family, Skt. kúla-, flock; but Tam., Mal. koṛi, Kan. kuṛi, Tuḷ. kuri, Tel. goṛṛe, sheep]

kūra Small furnace for smelting [loc. Mengal; Jaṭ. khūrā, Si. khūrō]

kurān The Koran [var. of kōrān]

kurāṛa Inflamed swelling, especially in the neck: ōnā guṭṭāi kurāṛa-as e, hich dīr-a mafak, there's a swelling on his throat, it won't go down anyhow.—kurāṛa kanning To be inflamed and swollen: istō ganda khāchānuṭ, likh-ka kurāṛa karēne, I've had a bad night, my neck's inflamed [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kuru, Tuḷ. kuri, boil, pustule, etc.]

kurda Farm [town var. of kuṛda]

kurī Belonging to a flock. Shepherd, goatherd [kur + -ī]

kūring To roll up: kāghade kūra, dūṭi-ta ēte, roll up the paper and put it in his hand; nī bērumte kūrānus yā tāiskā tālān ō? have you rolled up the bedding or is it still spread out? To make a clean sweep of: malkhāmūt nane kūrāne, the angel of death has made a clean sweep of us; lashkar bass, nane kūrā hinā, the army came and wiped us out [Tam., Mal. curuḷ, Kan., Tuḷ. suraḷi, a roll, coil; cf. kurring]

kurīz Moulting.—kurīz kanning To moult. To make feathers fly—in chastisement [P.]

kurnū Dough cake baked round a hot stone: ī kāva, pāṭ-a kēva, nī nutte bēgh, khalas khākharaṭi shā, kurnūas bis, ēkā ki bassuṭ, kunēna, I'm off to chop wood, knead the flour and put a stone in the fire and bake a cake, we'll eat it when I come back [fr. kūring?]

kurra Foal, colt [P.]

kurrēnging To shrink [m. form of kurring]

kurrī Short-eared, crop-eared.—kurrī kanning To crop short: nī tēne kurrī karēnus, you've cropped yourself short, or (to a woman) left off your earrings [cf. Si. kurō, small-eared goat; con. with kurring?]

kurring To shrink from, contract: ōnā khan kārēmān kurrik, (he's so lazy) his very eye shrinks from work; tēnā piḍḍe kurrifēṭ, dā puchchāte jōṛ karēt, by contracting (the demands of) my belly, I was able to get these clothes made. To keep back, withhold: ō tiningān tēnā dūe kurrik, he keeps his hand from giving; ōnā kafane kurripa, ō nēki bāz illāne, don't grudge him his shroud, he's left you a nice little pile; ō chōrias e, nī ōnā māle tēnki kurrēngaṭi us, he's an orphan and yet you hold back his property for yourself [Tam. curuṅku, Mal. curuṅṅu, Kan. surku, Tel. surugu, Tuḷ. suruṇṭu; cf. kūring]

kursī Chair [A.]

kuṛāsa Great grandchild [Bal. kurāsagh, Psht. kaṛwasai]

kuṛda Plot of irrigable land, farm [P. kurd]

kuṛēs Jealousy [Jaṭ., Si. kuṛh-]

kuṛēsi Jealous [kuṛēs + -i]

kuṛi Heel: zāifa ki tēnā kuṛie harfe, barām kappa-ta, never marry a woman who lifts her heels up.—kuṛi kanning To dig with one's heel, spur on: mahrie kuṛi ka ki zū zū barē, dig your heels into the camel to make him come on

quickly ; nī hardē hulliām-bā kane kuṛi-a kēsa, arā dē mōn harsāṭ iāine, mish-a kēva-ne, you always dig your ribs into me as if I were a horse, the day I turn on you I'll grind you to powder. To put a good foot forward : kuṛi ka, dāsā maizil murr e, step out, the stage is still a good way off [Si. khuṛi, Bal., Jaṭ. khuri ; Skt. khura-, hoof]

kuṛum Family, stock [Jaṭ. ; Si. kuṛmu ; Skt. kuṭumba ?]

kūs Shirt, smock : kūse kanā kāṭumāi kanā shāghānus ? have you thrown my shirt back on to my head ? *i.e.*, have you brought disgrace upon me ?

kustezan Cuckold [P. kusi dah zan]

kusūr Fault [A. quṣūr]

kushta Mercury etc. reduced to ashes and used as a tonic [P.]

kutagh Fireplace made of three stones : jwānangā bēdite gandaghā kutaghāk shōlira (prov.), bad cooking stones spoil good broth, *i.e.*, evil communications corrupt good manners [Bal. kūdhagh]

kutām Nest : dūsha chukkanā kutāmāi hiningaṭi e, chūkitā kuningki, the snake is climbing up to the nest to eat the young birds ; kutāme daṛifpa, khudāghān khula, for God's sake don't pull down the nest. Wasps' nest : mungik tēnā kutāmaṭi zhūngingaṭi ō, the wasps are buzzing about the nest. Abode : ni kanā kutāme daṛitingaṭi us, khudā nā kutāme daṛife, you're pulling down my home, may God pull down yours ; ē kambakhtiān dāsā khudānā mērbāni massune, kutāmasēnā khwāja massunun, after those days of stress we have now, thank God, become masters of a little nest of our own.—kutām kanning To build a nest : chukkāk hamō drakhtāi kutām karēr, the birds nested in that tree [Bal. khudhām ; no con. with Gōṇ. gūdā ?]

kuth Ball or clew of cotton.

kutr Forage chopped small.—kutr kanning To chop (forage) : ni hulliki dā ispustāte kutr karak, chop this lucerne for the horse [Jaṭ. kutrā, Si. kutiru]

kutrī Puppy : kutrinā khafte taṛ, nēmkhām-a ka, ēte-ta ki kunē, khafk-ta hushār marēr, cut the puppy's ears and half roast them and give him them to eat to make his ears keen ; tāzinā kutrie ki halkus, aval jul ka-ta, guṛā huchchanā pālh tā shash tūiska ēte-ta ki kad kē, when you get a greyhound puppy, first put a warm coat on it and give it camel's milk for six months to make it grow. Cub : kharmānā kutrī, wolf cub ; shērānā kutrī, tiger cub [Si. kutō, dog, Jaṭ. katūrā, puppy, Marāṭhī, Gujarātī kutrī, bitch]

kutub Pole star, north : kutubnā pāraghāi natte kappa khāchpa, nājōṛ-a marēsa, don't sleep with your feet to the north or you'll get ill [A. quṭb]

kūṭ Shaven.—kūṭ kanning To shave : ō tēnā rishe kūṭ karē, he shaved his beard ; chūchanā kāṭume kūṭ ka, dā khōlanā puzhzhaghāk ō, jwān affas, shave the infant's head, this is hair of the womb, it's no good [con. with Si. kūṛ-, to shave ?]

kūṭi [1] Shaving [kūṭ + -ī]

kūṭi [2] Without horns, hornless : kūṭiā hēṭān pālh biṛ hata, bring along some milk from the goat without horns ; ni kūṭī us, shēf ḍaghārai tūlh, harvakht ki margh karēs, guṛā daunangā hitāte ka, your horns are still to grow, sit down on the ground, it'll be time enough for you to indulge in such talk when you grow your horns [= kūṭi [1] ?]

kūṭikh Watermelon [Bal. kūtagh]

kuṭink Burning fagot : kuṭinkūte kashsha, mōlh kanningaṭi ō, take out the fagots, they're smoking ; kuṭinkām-bā mōlh kanningaṭi e, he's fuming like a burning fagot [kuṭ-(i) nk]

kuṭṭ Lap : kanā kuṭṭe purr karēr, i pārēṭ dā kōṛ ō, bass e, they filled my lap until I said that it was enough and more than enough.—kuṭṭ kanning To take on one's lap : chunāe kuṭṭ ka ki hōghik, the child is crying, take it on your lap [Bal. kuṭ ; cf. Skt. kroḍa- ?]

kuṭṭa Bruised: tēnā dūāi khāchānuṭ, kuṭṭā massune, I've been sleeping on my hand and it's got bruised; dāṛē hur, ama kuṭṭa massune, kharrun haṛsēngāne, look here how bruised it's got, it's turned quite blue.—kuṭṭa kanning To bruise: pāṭ naṭāi kanā tammā, nate kanā kuṭṭa karē, dāsā hining-a kappara, the log fell on my foot and bruised it and now I can't walk at all [fr. kuṭṭing [1]]

kuṭṭēnging To be diminished etc. [m. form of kuṭṭing [2]]

kuṭṭī Dissolution, death: hēṭe ki kuṭṭī halēk, shwānanā iraghe kunēk (prov.), when a goat is in extremis, it'll eat the shepherd's food [Bal.; Jaṭ. khuṭṭī, Si. khuṭī, v. kuṭṭing [2]]

kuṭṭing [1] To pound: ī tēnā tūfaknā dārūte kuṭṭiva, I'm going to pound my gunpowder; dūshanā kāṭume kuṭṭa, bash the snake's head in; dushmannā kāṭume ki kuṭṭipēs, ō nē ḍang-a khalēk dūshaghām-bā, unless you pulverise your enemy, he'll sting you like a snake; dāsā kuṭṭānus kungunus-ta, ust-ne bēgham massune? now that you've messed the whole thing up, perhaps you're satisfied [Tam., Mal., Kan. kuṭṭu, Tel. koṭṭu; but also Bal., Si. kuṭ-, Jaṭ. kuṭṭ-, Psht. kūṭṭ-, Skt. kuṭṭ-]

kuṭṭing [2] To be diminished, be cut short, come to an end: dite lār tissus tissus, dāsā kuṭṭār, you went on boiling the water until it boiled away; ōnā dēk kanā dūān kuṭṭēngōr, his days will be cut short at my hands; nā khwārik dāsā kuṭṭānō, your troubles have now spent themselves; kanā kārēm ainō kuṭṭēngāne, khalās massune, to-day my work has come to an end, it's completed; mustirkhadō Mastungaṭī ballō ḍākias tammā, nēmac makhlūknā kuṭṭēfē, there was a serious outbreak of cholera in Mastung the year before last, which reduced the people by half [Jaṭ., Si. khuṭ-]

kuvvat Strength, power [A. quvvat]

kuvvatī Strengthening, invigorating. Tonic [kuvvat + ī]

kūza Jug with a spout: kūza-as af-ta ki mōn sille (prov.), (he's so poor) he hasn't even a jug to wash his face with [P. kūza]

KH

khabar News, information, knowledge: kane khabar-a massaka ki nī daunō luchchō bandaghase us, ī nē gahas tēntō naukar-a kattavaṭa, had I known you were such a wastrel, I would never have taken you on in my service.—khabar halling To receive the news in the customary interchange of news.—khabar kanning To inform. To take the news in the customary interchange.—khabar tining To give the news in the customary interchange [A.]

khabardār Take care, beware [P.]

khabardārī Care, caution [P.]

khachal Mule [loc. Jhal. var. of khachar]

khachar Mule [Jaṭ. khachiṛ, Si. khachar*]

khāchifing To make to lie down, put to sleep: tēnā kharāse khāchifē hampingki, he made his bullock lie down to load up; chūchae khāchif, put the child to sleep. To bring to the ground (lit. or fig.): ī ōde avalikō tūfaktō khāchifēṭ, I brought him to the ground with my first shot; dāsā ī nē khāchifēnuṭ, dēas ki samā karēs, kanā randaṭ tamma, I've now brought you to the ground, you can pursue me when you come round [c. of khāching]

khāching To lie down, go to sleep: iraghān guḍ harkas tēnā lēpe shāghā, ki ī khāchiv, after the meal everyone spread out his quilt and said he was going to have a lie-down; ō khāchingaṭī e, ī khulīva, bash-a kappara-ta, he's asleep, I'm afraid to wake him; khāchōkā aristā mēhī nar-a kēk (prov.), the sleepers' buffalo produces nothing but males; tā ki ī dāṛēk uṭ, bēgham khāch, so long as I'm here, you can sleep without a care; kanā dū khāchāne, my arm's gone to sleep [not con. with P. khwāb-, to sleep; cf. Kan. kē, to lie down ?]

khachulk Cloven hoof, hoof of a cloven animal [var. of chakhulk by metathesis]

khad Breast, nipple, dug: chunā khadāiṭ e, the child's at the breast; dā hēṭanā khak murghun ō, the dugs

of this she-goat are long; ōnā khatteān pālhk ting tiningatī ō, milk is flowing from her breasts.—khadān kishking To wean from the breast, Life-history § 49 [cf. Kuṛ. khadd, very young child or animal, khadd-kharrā, offspring, lit. perh. 'breast-sprout'?]

khadī Having breasts: kanā mir gaḍ-khadī e, bāz pālh-a ētik, my sheep has dugs like a hill-sheep, yet it gives a lot of milk. At the breast: ōnā khadiō chunāas nājōṛ e, she has a child at the breast that's ill [khad + -ī]

khadit Dried meat, biltong [loc. Sar. var. of kadit]

khadō Last year, adv. and subs., Grammar § 393: ō khadō vadī mass, he was born last year; khadōnā pik jwān massur, last year's rains were excellent [cf. mustirkhadō, year before last, mulkhudō, day before yesterday, etc.; orig. meaning appar. 'that which has gone before']

khaf Ear: nā tavāre khudā pēndwār kanā khafāi shāghp, may God never let your voice strike my ear again; divālāte khaf arē (prov.), walls have ears; nan khaf khafaṭī hināna, hit-a karēna, we were going along, ear to ear, deep in conversation. Priming cup of a gun: kanā tūfaknā khaf buj mass, the cup of my gun got stuffed up. Individual, head (in counting animals, espec. sheep and goats): nā mēlhk aṭ khaf ō? how many head of sheep have you got? Tribal dues to a chief, ordinarily payable in sheep and goats: sardārnā mē bassune, sardārnā khafanā halling-ki, the chief's servant has come to take the chief's revenue.—khaf tining To impress upon, give to understand: kane khaf-a tissaka ki nī daun kappēs, he was dinning into my ears that I wasn't to act thus. To pay revenue to one's chief: nī sardāre khaf-a ētisa, tifēsa? do you pay your chief revenue or no?—khaf tōning To give ear to, listen, heed: kanā hite khaf tō, give ear to what I say; nī khaf tōningaṭi us ki ō chiva kahe, guṛā nī ōnā mālanā khwāja marēs, you're straining your ears for news of his death that you may then become the owner of his property [Tam., Mal., Tel. cevi, Kan. kivi, Tul. kebi, Gōn. kawī, Kuṛ. khebdā, Malt. qethwu]

khafa Angry, sorry.—khafa kanning To anger: kane pēndwār khafa karēs, ī nē kashshiva, if you anger me again, I'll dismiss you; ī ōde tēneān khafa karēt, I made him angry with me [P.]

khafaī Anger, sorrow [khafa + -ī]

khaf-bāmus kanning To cut off ears and nose, espec. as a punishment for adultery: ō tēnā hamsāyanā arvate siākāriāi khanā, khaf-bāmus karē-ta, he caught his neighbour's wife in adultery and cut off her ears and nose; nī kane kirēng tissus, ī nē khaf-bāmus-a kēva, if you abuse me, I'll cut off your ears and nose ['to do ear and nose']

khafī One who pays tribute to a chief, vassal, subject: nan nā dinnā khafī un, nī dākha hit-a kēsa? are we your subjects, are we anyone's subjects, that you should say all this? [khaf + -ī]

khafō Handful; farmer's measure, six of which usually go to a chōṭrā [A. kaff, handful + -ō, on the analogy of bākhō?]

khaf-ō-bāmus kanning To cut off ears and nose [var. of khaf-bāmus kanning]

khaf-taṛ Shameless fellow: ō ballō khaf-taṛas e, he's a mighty shameless fellow [khaf + taṛ-(ing), 'ear-cropped']

khāghal Ferrous sulphate, from which a black dye is extracted.

khair Well and good: kārēm kappēsa, khair, bē-fāida uṛz kappa, if you won't work it doesn't matter, but don't waste my time making excuses.—Welfare, peace: ba khairaṭ, come in peace, welcome—the usual salutation; nan khair ō khwashshīaṭ gidārēngā, the night passed in peace and happiness.—khair kanning To make it all right: khudā khair kē, God prosper it, God preserve us. To effect a reconciliation: sardār Mēngal Rō-dēninā niāmaṭi khair kanningki hināne, the chief has gone to make

peace between the Mengals and Rodinis. To be reconciled: nan khair-a kappana, we won't make peace [A.]

khairāt Alms: pakhīre khairāt ēte, give alms to the fakir. Sacrifice: ī nēki khairāt marēv, may I be your sacrifice.—khairāt kanning To sacrifice, espec. an animal in a case of sickness, Life-history § 177: kanā ilume hilh karēne, mēlhas khairāt kabō ki khudā ōde drākh kē, my brother is stricken with fever, offer up a sheep that God may restore him to health. To pray that someone may serve as a scapegoat for another: ī ōde nēki khairāt-a kēva, I pray all your calamity may be removed on to his shoulders [A.]

khairī Peaceable: salibō ki tavār kanningatī ō, tippana dēr ō, khairī ō, jangī ō, stop, they're calling, we don't know who they are, friends or enemies [khair + -ī]

khāiza Horse's bit [P. qāiza]

khākī Earthy. Dust-coloured. Mixed with earth—espec. of grain at the bottom of the heap [P.]

khākhar Fire: khākhare laggif urāṭi, pir-a dasik, light the fire indoors, it's raining; khō khākharāi bēt e, the pot is on the fire. Fire of anger or jealousy: nē antaki khākhar tammāne ? ni chup tūlh, ī nē ētiva, what are you flaring up for ? sit still, I'll give you some; nē khākhar tammā ki sardār kane tavār karē, kantō hit karē, you're burning with jealousy just because it was me the chief called and spoke to. Firebrand, nuisance: nī kanki khākharas massunus, you've become a regular nuisance to me.—khākhar danning To be fired (of a gun): tūfake dū khalpa, purr e, navā khākhar dē, don't handle the gun, it's loaded and might go off; zaftō khazmas khanāt, maga tūfakka khākhar dattau, I saw a fine deer but my gun misfired. To become inflamed with anger or jealousy: ō nēān khākhar-a dēk, he gets enraged with you; nī kaneān khākhar danningatī us, antei ? harkas tēnā kismate kunēk, why are you jealous of me ? everyone reaps his own fate.—khākhar halling (harfing) To catch fire: pakhīr ōde bad-duā karē, ōnā shahr khākhar halk, the fakir cursed him and his village caught fire.—khākhar tining To set fire to: ī ōnā urāe khākhar tissut, I set fire to his house; matanā pāsh manningtō tūfake khākhar tissuṭ, as soon as the markhor shewed itself, I put the match to my gun [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. Tel., Tuḷ. kāy. Kuṛ. khāy-, to be hot ?]

khākhō Crow: khākhō pāṭāi swār e (prov.), there's a crow perched on the branch, 'pitchers have ears' [imit.; cf. Kuṛ. khākhā, Malt. qāqe, Tam., Mal. kākka etc.]

khākhō-pul Kind of early spring flower ['crow-flower']

khākhūr Demoiselle crane: ō khākhūr gharib, Kāchōāi kāsa, kanā māre salām kēs, pās-ta ki lumma-ne zahīrān kōr e, oh gentle crane, when you fly to the Kachhi give my son my greetings and tell him that his mother grows blind with longing for him [imit. ?]

khal Stone: khair ! antei daunō badō hitas-a pāsa ? khalas bāṭi nā, peace ! why utter so evil a thing ? oh for a stone on your mouth ! i irā chukke asi khalaṭ khalēva, I'll kill two birds with one stone. Grindstone: zamāna ākhir e, shēfkō khal burzā hināne, burzānkō khal shēf bassune (prov.), the world is approaching the end, the nether stone has gone up and the upper stone has come down. Boulder, rock: i khalasēnā rahāi aḍ halkut, I took shelter near a boulder; kabr nā khal marē, may your grave come upon rock—a curse, Life-history § 251.—khal khalling To put stumbling-blocks in one's way: kanā rōziṭi khal khalpa, don't put obstacles in the way of my earning my living [Tam., Mal., Kan. kal, Tel., Tuḷ. kallu]

khalakhū Stoned to death: illēbō-ta, dāsā khalakhū mass, leave it alone, now that it's stoned to death.—khalakhū kanning To stone to death: ōde khalakhū karēr, they stoned him to death [cor. of khal + khōn ? cf. khōlakhū ?]

khalal Defect. Breach, quarrel: i numā khalalati tammānut, I've fallen into your quarrel [A.]

khalamōlh Black substance, supposed to be an exudation from rocks [var. of khal-mōlh]

khalās Delivered, concluded.—khalās kanning To deliver, conclude [A. khalāṣ]

khalāsi Deliverance, conclusion [khalās + -i]

khalat Robe of honour [A. khil'at]

khalēghā Leopard [con. with khalling, 'the striker' ?]

khālī Empty, vacant, void. Simply [A.]

khalīfa Spiritual successor, disciple. Keeper of a shrine. Guardian of a chief. Monitor of a school [A.]

khālik Creator, God [A. khāliq]

khalk Folk, people, family: nā khalk ō ālum jōṛ e? are your folk and people well? Encampment, village: ō istō nanā khalkanā pāraghāi bass, he came to our encampment last night [A. khalq, creatures]

khalk-khwāja Headman of village or encampment ['encampment master']

khalkhū Stoned to death [var. of khala khū]

khalling (imper. khalh, khalbō, pres. stem khalē-, past stem khalk-) To strike: nē dēr khalk? who struck you? kane sakht khalkune, he has beaten me severely. To kill: hinā khazmanā shikārki, mādaāskas khalk, he went shooting and killed a doe. To apply gently: ni, bāva, kane nēk-duā ka, ustanā hubbaṭ tēnā dūe kanā bajāi khalh, bless me, oh my father, and lay your hands lovingly on my back; punte daghāraṭī khalk, he knelt on the ground; karkanā pālhe tēlatō aviṛda ka, kāṭumaṭī khalh, hich bōṛ-a kappak, mix the milk of the Kark plant in oil and apply it to the head, and you won't get lice at all. To fire (a gun), throw (a stone) etc.: asi tūfakas khalkuṭ, rad karēṭ, I fired a shot but missed; khalas khalk, kuchak narrā, he flung a stone and the dog ran off; kattāre harfē, ustaṭī tēnā khalk-ta, he took up the knife and drove it into his heart. To pitch (a tent): karrakāi tambūte khalh, pitch the tents on the bank. To plant (a tree): dāṛē drakht khalpa, don't plant trees here. To lift (cattle): ōfk nanā māl khalkunō darēnō, they have lifted our cattle and made off with them; jwānangā chāri mālanā kāṭumāi ṭikkī-a marēk, tā ki lashkar barē, māle khalē, a good spy keeps his eyes glued to the cattle until his band comes up and lifts them. To uproot, gather (vegetables etc.): zara-as bei hullīki khalēr, let them collect some grass for the horse. To traverse (a road): ō tēnā kasare khalk hinā, he struck out on his way; num murghunō maizilas khalkunure? have you come a long way? dākān hampin, Bōlāne khalēn, let's depart and traverse the Bolan. Used to form several nominal compounds, Grammar § 293 [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kol, to kill]

khal-mōlh Black substance of great medicinal qualities, also called mashanā churrō, supposed to be an exudation from rocks ['stone-smoke']

khalh [1] Imper. sing. of khalling.

khalh [2] Pain: bāzangā khalhān hōghā, he moaned under the severe pain; ōnā kāṭumnā khalh tammā, his headache disappeared. Child-birth pains: ōde chunānā khalh e, she's in labour. Colic: kane āsiō khalhas halkune, I've been attacked by a severe colic.—khalh kanning To be painful, ache: kanā nataṭi pitas hināne, nat-ka khalh-a kēk, a thorn has gone into my foot, and my foot hurts; nā kāṭum khalh kēk? does your head ache? [fr. khalling, 'that which strikes', 'stroke']

khalh-i-āsi Deadly colic. Life-history § 197 [khalh + P. iẓāfat + āsi, 'uncontrollable pain']

khām Raw, uncooked, unripe. Not properly finished off: kanā kūsanā dask khām e, tuṛik, the threads in my shirt are not properly twisted, it'll come unstitched. Not properly made: khāmō kasaras e, it's an unmetalled road. Sick: ust-ka khām manningaṭi e, dārūas ēte-ka, my heart is feeling bad, give me some medicine [P.]

khāmī State of unripeness [khām + -ī]

khāmīlak Double tooth [= khām + aklī by metathesis, 'teeth which are not so mature as wisdom teeth' ?]

khamīr Leaven. Leavened [A.]

khām-kār Coarse needlework pattern [khām + P. kār, work]

khām-tāv Slack, untwisted, loose.—khām-tāv kanning To slacken, untwist, loosen ['not properly twisted']

khan Eye: bādshāte khan aff, khaf arē, if kings haven't eyes all over their head, they have ears. Commonly used in asseverations: khanteaṭ, with all my heart; ī nēāi barēv ? nā nak kanā khank, bēgāi barēs, may I come to you ?—by all means—lit. (the place for) your feet (is) my eyes—come this evening. Corn, callosity: kanā natanā khan khām e, taṛing-a mafak, the corn on my foot isn't ripe for cutting. Knot in wood: dā pāṭaṭī khan arē, there are knots in this wood.—khan kanning To make a movement with the eye: sardār tēnā mēe khan karē ki ōde halh, the chief nodded to his slave that he was to seize him; sāngaṭī ī ō jang-a karēna, nā ilum kane khan karē ki chup ka, he and I were wrangling over the betrothal when your brother gave me the wink to shut up. To get a corn: kanā nat khan karēne, my foot's got a corn. To bud: nihāl dāsā pūskun khan karēne, the plant is just beginning to bud.—khan khalling To shy: nā hullī kasaraṭ bāz khan-a khalkaka, your horse shied badly on the road.—khan pirghing To wink at: khan pirgh iāita, ki hit kē, tip him the wink to speak.—khan tōning To keep one's eye on: ī khudānā darvāzaghāi khan tōrēnuṭ, I have set my expectations at the door of God [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. kaṇ, Gōṇ. kan, Tel. kannu, Kui kanu, Kuṛ. khann, Malt. qanu]

khān Lord. The Khān of Kalāt [P.]

khānavāda Well-born, belonging to good family: ō khānavādaō bandaghas e, he's a man of some family [P. 'good family']

khanī Open-eyed, seeing: shaupirrikāmbā dēān kōr, nanikān khanī us (prov.), like the bat you're blind by day and open-eyed at night, i.e., you're always doing things at the wrong time [khan + -ī]

khaning To see: dā zūtaṭ ī nē khantanuṭ, ni arāng musāfiriki hinānus ? I haven't seen you lately, where have you been on your travels ? To find: kōr dasmusāra karē, laṭṭe tēnā khanā, the blind man groped with his hands, and found his crutches. To give birth to: ōṛān irā musi chunā khanā, she had two or three children by him; kukkuṛ khāya-as ētik, jihāne khabar-a kēk, ō sadaf murvārī khanik, tavār-a kappak (prov.), a fowl lays an egg and announces it to the world while the oyster lays pearls and makes no noise about it, To be worth: nī pāsa jwānō bandaghas e, ī pāva ō pāias khampak, you say he's a good man, I say he's not worth a pie [fr. khan]

khanjar Dagger [P.]

khan-khaṭ Lecherous: ō khan-khaṭṭō bandaghas e, he's a man that's always leering at women. Lecher: khan-khaṭṭas e, he's a lecher ['eye-apart']

khan-must With eyes shut: khan-must arāng kāsa ? where are you going with your eyes shut ? ['eye-shut']

khāōt Family: khāōtasēnā kharch kanā asi bandaghnā kāṭumāiṭ e, dāsā bāzangā ḍōhing hatingān huchchām-bā rēsh massunuṭ, the expenses of a whole family rest on my poor shoulders, and now I am galled like a camel with all the carrying and fetching; khāōtasēnā lummae, dārūas ki harrifisa, ōṛān harrif, she's the mother of a great family, if it's some medicine you're after, ask her for it.

khar [1] Donkey [P.]

khar [2] Angry: ō ki khar e, ant karōe ? kanā bagge lunḍī karōe ? and if he is angry, what will he do ? crop the tails of my camels ?—khar kanning To get angry: ō khar karē hinā, he got angry and left [not A. qahr, which>kahr q.v.; cf. Tam. kaṛu, to get angry, Mal. kaṛavu, Tel. cirru, rage]

kharāb Spoilt, bad [A.]

kharābī Ruin [P.]

khārān-gwāt South-west wind [Khārān + Bal. gwāt, wind, 'Kharan wind']

kharās Bull, bullock [prob. con. with kharmā and poss. with khazm, khaṛ]

kharch Expenses : nā ilum aga khwānik, ī ōnā kharche kashshiva, if your brother studies, I'll shell out his expenses. Expended : ōnā dalvat kul kharch mass, all his wealth was spent.—kharch kanning To expend, spend.—kharch tining To meet the expenses of [P.]

kharēn Bitter : hanēn e ? kharēn e ? is it sweet or bitter ? kharēnā tukhmān hanēnō maiva khwāhipa (prov.), don't expect sweet fruit from bitter seed, i.e., as you sow so shall you reap ; kane kharēnō hitas pārē, he spoke bitterly to me. Weak, poor, of soil : dā ḍaghār kharēn e, this soil is wretched [khar-ēn ; Kuṛ. khaṛkhā, Malt. qaṛqe ; cf. Tam. kari-, to taste saltish, Kan., Tuḷ. kasa, brackish, Tam., Kan. kaya-, Mal. kai, to be bitter]

kharēnī Bitterness [kharēn + -ī]

khar-ganōk Hopelessly foolish ; utterly mad ['ass-mad' ; cf. P. khar-mast]

kharīd Buying. Trade. Bought.—kharīd kanning To buy [P.]

khārifing To scratch : tēne kantō khārifpa, don't scratch yourself on me—i.e., don't try any of your tricks on me [c. formation on P. khār-, to scratch]

kharish Best quality ghee [prob. con. with khar-vālh]

khārisht Itching, itch.—khārisht kuning To itch : nā ust jangaki khārisht-a kunēk, you're itching for a fight ; hēṭanā pundū ki khārisht-a kunēk, shwānanā iraghe kunēk (prov.), when a goat itches (for a kick), it devours the shepherd's bread—quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat [P.]

kharkār Donkeyman [loc. Kalat ; khar [1] + P. kār, worker]

kharkharra Curry-combing.—kharkharra kanning To curry-comb [P.]

kharkhurūt Cheese made by boiling the drainings of shilānch [khar- + khurūt ; P. qurā-qurūt, black curds, affected by analogy of kharvālh, kharish]

kharmā Wolf : kharmā gharib mēlhe kunē, hum bannām e, aga kump, hum bannām e (prov.), poor old wolf, it's cursed whether it devours the sheep or not—i.e., give a dog a bad name [prob. con. with kharās and poss. with khazm, khaṛ ; cf. Drav. kara, rough, black, and espec. Tam. karu-māṉ 'rough or black animal', stag, karumā, hog, elephant ; Makrānī Bal. harmāg is prob. bor., and Psht. sharmakh not con.]

kharman Heap of grain on the threshing-floor [P.]

kharman-jaī threshing-floor [kharman + jah + -ī]

kharpuṭ Pimple, sore spot : puṭ kharrisa ka, silaṭī pinnā, kharpuṭ mass, the hair was sprouting and broke in the skin and turned to a pimple [khar-(ring) [1] + puṭ ; 'sprout-hair']

kharring [1] (imper. kharra, past stem kharris-, kharrā-) To sprout : dāṛē asi vallas kharrisune, a climber has sprouted here ; dā shara-aṭī i ōde haft jahāi taṛēnuṭ, kano umēd e ki ō pēndwār kharripak, I've crippled him in this suit seven times over, and I trust he'll never flourish again [Tam., Mal., kur -, Kuṛ. khōr-, Gōṇ. kōṛs- ; cf. Kuṛ. kharrā, a sprout]

kharring [2] (imper. kharre, past stem kharrā-) To proceed on foot, make one's way : kharribō ki kān hurin-ta, get a move on you and let's go and have a look at him ; ī ōnā pāraghāi kharrāṭ, I proceeded towards him.

kharrisī Greenness, green grass : vakhtas ki pir haddān bāz e ō tōp, zāifaghāk kharrisīas khākharāı shāghira, hushira-ta ki mōlh asmānāi kāe, jammar-a kishkik, when the rain is excessive and won't stop, the women throw some green stuff on the fire and let it burn so that the smoke mounts to the sky, for this breaks the clouds [kharris-, past stem of kharring [1] + -ī]

kharrumēn Parched green wheat [fr. kharrun ?]

kharrun Green : dā khalkaṭī kharrunā bei dū bafak, one can't get green grass in this village. Blue : kharrunā puch rishkān purr e (stock

riddle). the blue cloth's full of tiny lice—answer: the sky; āsmāne hur, ama kharrun e, look at the sky, how blue it is. Black and blue: nā nat antān kuṭṭa mass? kharrun haṛsēngāne, how did your foot get bruised? it's turned black and blue. Fruitful: khudā kharrun kē-ta, God make her fruitful; nan khiāl karēn ki ōde hich afī, padikō arvate ki karē, kharrun mass, we thought him impotent, but when he married his last wife, he got children all right [kharr-(ing)[1] + -un, 'sprout-like']

kharrunī Greenness. Wife: kharrunīas arē-ne, yā chaṛa charkh-a kēsa? have you a wife, or are you a loafing bachelor? [kharrun + -ī]

khartīr Double saddle-bags [Bal. hartīl, Si. khartīr[u]]

khar-tussō A wild evil-smelling bush, used as fodder, and also as a drug for boils and blood-impurity ['ass-farting']

khartūt Variety of mulberry, black and sour [P.]

khartiṭau Whooping-cough [Si. khirkhit[i] affected by folksetym. fr. khar[1], 'braying']

kharvālh Milk given within three days after calving, lambing, etc., beestings [khar -, prob. con. with kharring[1], kharrun, + vālh <pālh]

kharvār Ass-load, load: a dry measure equal to sixty to eighty kāsa [P.]

khaṛ Ram: khaṛām-bā ṭakkar tiningaṭi us, you're rushing at it like a ram [not con. with Kan. etc. koṛi. v, kur; prob. with khazm, and poss. kharās, kharmā: cf. Drav. kaḍu, fierce, and espec. Tam. kaṭā, ram, Tam., Mal. kaṭuvaṉ, male of cat, monkey, pig etc.]

khaṛink Tear-drop, tear: lummanā khank khaṛinkān purr assur, the mother's eyes were full of tears; khaṛinkāk-ta pirām-bā shōlingār, her tears fell like rain.—khaṛink khalling To shed tears [prob. con. with khan; cf. Tam., Mal., Tuḷ. kaṇṇir, 'eye-water'?]

khās Special. Especially [A. khāṣṣ]

khasāling To chew, ruminate: hite khasāla kashsha, ruminate over what you have to say, and then out with it [P. khasān-]

khasīl Wheat or barley cut green [P. khaṣīl]

khāspar Brother-in-law—whether husband's brother or wife's brother [P. khusarpūra]

khassi[1] Gelt. Emasculated, unmanned, unnerved: daun biṛā-ta ki khassi mass, hit kanning katau, he drained him so dry that he became unmanned and couldn't say a word.—khassī kanning To geld [A. khaṣī]

khassī[2] Butter.—khassī kashshing To make butter [hardly con. with Jaṭ. kassā, butter-milk, curds; fr. khassing?]

khassing To shake: dā tūte khassin, let's shake this mulberry tree; kūse kanā khassa tahṭi-ta jūjikas e, shake my skirt, there's an insect in it; nuch khassā kane, dāsā gwar kanā khalh kanningaṭī e, the camel tossed me about so much that my breast's aching. To hustle, pester, worry: sardāre khassipa, don't worry the chief; kanā uste khassānus, you've troubled my heart. To fling: ī khalas harfēṭ, kuchakāi khassāṭ, I picked up a stone and flung it at the dog; sad khākhō asi ḍōkanā khassingaṭ bāl-a kēra (prov.), by flinging a single clod, a hundred rooks can be put to flight. To deliver a blow: zaghme khassā iāikanā, he struck me with his sword; ōṛāi laṭṭas khassāṭ, I gave him one with my stick [cf. Gōṇ. kōss-, to sift sideways?]

khasta Apricot stone [P. 'fruit stone']

khāsun Buttermilk, generally diluted with water [prob. con. with khassi[2], khassing]

khashuk Spoon [P. qāshiq]

khat Wild olive: nazarki khatanā pāṭa-tēnā kurranā likhaṭi taf, tie a piece of olive wood round your colt's neck against the evil eye; khatanā susur khananā dārū e, olive gum is a sovereign cure for eyes [Bal. hath]

khātir Mind, conscience: khātir jam karak, ī nētō barēva, make your mind easy, I'll come with you. Reason,

sake: hamō khātirān narrā, that was the reason he ran off [A. khātir]

khatm Conclusion, finish.—khatm kanning To conclude, finish [A.]

khatma Recitation of the Koran, Life-history § 313 [A.]

khatra Danger, risk [A.]

khat Apart, gaping, wide open: bā-ne khatt e, khank-no khatt ō, ant-a hurisa? your mouth's wide open, your eyes are wide open, what are you gaping at? daricha khatt ass, the window was open; darvāzae khat illānus, you've left the door wide open. With legs apart, straddling: khat salisut ki pēsh tamme, nattēti-ka laggip, I stood straddle-wise so that it might pass through and not touch my legs. Parted legs, straddle: sardārnā khattanā kēraghān gidrēngā, he passed under the chief's parted legs—*i.e.*, he grovelled before him.—khat kanning To open wide: darvāzae khat ka, fling the door open. To stand with legs apart: khat karēt, kuchak nattā-ka nēāmān pēsh tammā, I stood with legs apart and the dog ran between them. Sens. obs. (of females).—khat tamming To lie wide open: kaichī khat tammāne, the scissors are lying open.

khauf Fear. Risk [A.]

khaufnāk Terrible [P.]

khavā Leather-bag for holding water, water-skin [no con. with P. khī, khik]

khāya Egg. Testicle.—khāya biting To lay eggs [P.]

khāza Raw, excoriated: nā tap khāza e, your wound is raw. Lean, without fat: khāzaō tukuras sūanā ēte, ki kabāb kēv, give me a lean bit of meat to roast. Bereft of outer skin or surface: dā kharmanjaī bāzangā lattārati khāza massune, this threshing-floor has lost its surface with all the trampling. Boneless: khāzaō sūas halh hata, dā haddlān purr e, fetch some meat without bone, this is full of bones.—khāza kanning To excoriate: mammā chunānā natte ō dute chattik chattik, khāza-a kēktā ki hining kapp, the bear goes on licking the child's hands and feet and lays the flesh bare, so that it can't run away; kanā uste khāza kappa, don't wound my heart.

khāzaī Excoriation, rawness: nā tappanā khāzaī kane dōst-a mafak, I don't like the rawness of your wound. Leanness: dā sūanā khāzai kane dōst-a mafak, charpiō sūas kane ēte, I don't like the leanness of this meat, give me some with fat on it [khāza + -ī]

khazāna Treasury. Priming pan of a gun [A.]

khāzg Dirt.—khāzg kanning To become dirty [Bal.: P. khāz]

khāzgī Dirty.—khāzgī kanning To dirty [khāzg + -ī]

khazm Deer [prob. con. with khar, and poss. kharās, kharmā; cf. Drav. kadu, fierce, and espec. Mal. kadamān, Tam. katamai, Kan. kadava, Tul. kadma, stag]

khazm-daghar Fawn ['deer-kid']

khēd Perspiration.—khēd kanning To perspire: dūshae ki kasfēs, dūatō gidisp ka-ta, nā dūk gahas khēd-a kappasa, when you kill a snake, span it with your hand, and your hands will never sweat [Bal. hēdh, Av. khvaēdha-, P. khwai]

khēl Tribe, family [Psht.; A. khail]

khēr¹ Behind, at the back of (used as a postpositional noun). nī kanā khērati tūlh, sit behind me; khalkanā khērat barak, come behind the encampment; khērān-ka gidrēngā, khabar tammitav-ka, he passed behind me and I didn't notice it. Behind, at the back (used adverbially in the oblique): hartōmāk swār massur halliāi, bāva mōnāi, masir khērāi, they were both mounted on the horse, the father in front, the daughter behind.—khēr kanning To show one's back, run away: nanā jalavnā kanningtō dushman sangare illē, khēr karē, at our onrush the foe left the trenches and fled [cf. Gōn. khēri, the long back muscle, Kui kēr', side, Kur. khēser, neck, shoulder?]

khēr² Open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill.

khērī Wrapper worn by men [khēr¹ + -ī, 'what is put on behind']

khīāl Thought, idea.—khīāl kanning To think.—khīāl khalling To build castles in the air [A.]

khijālat Shame, confusion. Ashamed: ō kanā mōnatī khijālat e, kane khanik, khēr-a kek, he's ashamed to face me, when he sees me he runs away.—khijālat kanning To shame, abash [A.]

khilāf Opposing, contrary. Contrary to the truth [A.]

khilat Robe of honour [var. of khalat]

khinzing To move in a sitting position: khalēghā gaḍḍanā randat madān madān khinzisa bassaka, the leopard came crouching slowly after the hill-sheep [P. khaz-]

khirik Nostril (espec. of a donkey): dā bish kasaratī dam-kushta-a marēk, khirikāte-ta chākh ēte, the donkey gets blown on the march, slit its nostrils [P. kharak, septum of the nose]

khisun Red: nanā mulkatī khisunō būtavas e, harkas ki kung-ta, hilh-ta kishkik, there's a certain red plant in our country by eating which a man breaks his fever; ōde daun khalkasur ki ditaratī kul khisun ass, they had struck him so hard that he was all red with blood. Red metal, gold: razānk kul khisunān pīunān purr assur, the pots were all full of gold and silver; ō khisunnā karaṛā-as tēnā zaghmatī shāghā, he put a handle of gold to his sword; khudā nane khisunnā bāmusas tiss ki nī salāmat bassus, God blessed us (lit. gave us a nose of gold) in that you arrived safely.—khisun kanning To redden. To fry. To make bloody: bāz kirēng ētōs, likhe nā khisun karōṭ, if you abuse me much more, I'll cut your throat [khis- + -un; Tam., Mal., Tel. cem, Tuḷ. kem, Kan. kem, kisu, kēsu, Kur. khēso, Malt. qēso]

khīsuni Redness. Raw flesh: khīsuniāi ki nazar-ta tammā, jinnāk halērata, if he catches sight of raw flesh, he gets attacked by Ginns—*i.e.*, falls into a fit. Rust in crops. [khisun + -ī]

khīsun-kambar Spotted or striped with red: khisun-kambarō hētas hata, tēnā māre sil ka, guṛā durākh-a marēk, fetch a kid with red spots and wrap your son in the hide, and he'll recover ['red-spotted']

khisun-khanī Man of valour: nē kasas khisun-khanītō kārēm tammitane, laghōrāte khanānus, pulānus, you've never had to do with a really brave man, it's only cowards you've waylaid and looted ['red-eyed']

khisht Brick.—khisht khalling To make bricks [P.]

khīt Blade of corn [P. khīd]

khizm Males coming within the matrimonial table of affinity. Term of address by a woman to a man [P. khiṣm, relation]

khizmat Service.—khizmat kanning To serve [A. khidmat]

khīzzing To move in a sitting position [var. of khinzing]

khlās' Delivered, concluded [var. of khalās]

khlūz Whine of a dog.—khlūz khlūz kanning To whine [imit.]

khlūzāra Whining [khlūz + -āra]

khlūzing To whine [fr. khlūz]

khō Cooking-pot: khō bash mass, tāfūe shaghām khalk (prov.), the pot arose and taunted the griddle—'the pot called the kettle black' [con. with khākhar ?]

khōja Eunuch [P.]

khōl Womb: nī kanā khōlān pāidā massus, kane rēfpa, you were born of my womb, deceive me not; ī nē nuh tū tēnā khōlatī harfēṭ, handāṛki nā barame kunēv, I bore you nine months in my womb in the hope that I might reap the benefit of you. Offspring: khōle kanā khalkus, dāsā bassunus, mōnatī kanā tūsunus ? have you struck the child of my womb (says a wife to her husband) and do you now come and seat yourself in front of me ? Entrails: kharanā khōle kashsha, khōl khalh, sil, kabāb ka, take out the ram's entrails and rinse and wash and roast them. Priming-pan: kanā tūfaknā khōl harringāne, pūskun karōṭ-ta, the priming-pan of my gun has got jagged, I must renew it. Woof, weft: kōntanā tanista khisun ass, khōl-ta pīun ass, the

warp of the carpet was red and the woof white.—khōl khalling To clean the inside of a thing by filling it with water, stopping the aperture with the hand and shaking, to rinse out: bōtalo jwān khōl khalb, rinse the bottle out properly; khavāe khōl khalk, dirān pur karē, he rinsed out the waterskin and filled it with water.—khōle (kasasēnā) kashshing To ruin utterly: khōle kanā kashshās, māle kanā darēs, you ruined me and robbed me of my property.—khōle (kasasēnā) khalling To rob somebody (espec. of something hidden or valued): nā dū salipak, hardē asitnā khōle khalēsa, your hand is never at rest, you rob somebody daily [cf. Tel. cūlu, womb, offspring, Tam., Mal., Kan. cūl, pregnancy, Kur. kūl, belly, womb, kūlas, offspring, Malt. kōli, belly]

khōlakhū } khōlkhū } Entrails: irā chuk shikār karēṭ, dāftā, khōlakhūe kashsha, sāf ka-tā, I've shot two birds, take out the entrails and clean them; sum piḍḍati laggā harrā, khōlkhūe-ta kashshā, the bullet struck him in the belly, ripped it and brought the entrails out. Woof and warp: dā gudas ki nī halkus, khōlkhū-ta asi ḍaulaṭ aff, the woof and warp of this cloth you got aren't of one pattern [khōl + P. khūn, blood ? cf. khalakhū]

khōlum Wheat: mār khōlum e, urēāi vaddik, masiṛ sā e, zū balun-a marēk (prov.), a son is like wheat and takes long to grow, a daughter is like barley and sprouts up quickly; ēnakhōnā pik hurēāi massur, handārān nanā khōlumk burz batavas, maga khōshaghāk sharr ō, the rains were late this year, and so our wheat didn't grow to any height, but the ears are good [presum. links up with Skt. gōdhūma, but if so—as there is no analogy either in Si. ggēhun, Jat. kaṇak, or in P. gandam, Bal. gandim, Psht. ghanam—perhaps indirectly through Drav., cf. Tam. kōdumci, Mal. kōtambu ?]

khōm Race, tribe [A. qaum]

khōn Murder: istō Shālkōtaṭi khōnas mass, there was a murder in Quetta last night; i tēnā ilumnā khōnanā bahāe halēva, I'll take blood-money for my brother's murder. Blood-feud: nēāmaṭi-tā khōn bash massune, a blood-feud has sprung up between them. Blood-revenge, blood-compensation: ō tēnā khōnaki kunnal kanningaṭi ō, har-vakht ki vār khanār, halēra, they are worrying over their blood-revenge, as soon as they see their chance, they'll take it [P. khūn]

khōnī Murderer. At feud: ē dēteṭi nan tēnpatēn khōnī assun, in those days we were at feud [P. khūnī]

khōr Subs. suffix meaning eater, consumer, etc. [P. khwur]

khōrasān Hill-country. Uplands [P.]

khōrk Empty: khōrkangā razān tavār bāz-a kēk (prov.), empty vessels make most noise; khōrkangā tūfakān irā bandagh khulīra (prov.), an unloaded gun frightens two men—your enemy who thinks it's loaded and you who know it isn't. Without weapons, defenceless: khōrkō bandaghas e, ōnā khalling antas e ? he's got nothing to defend himself with, where's the difficulty in beating him ?—khōrk kanning To empty: dūe khōrk kēv, barēva, let me finish what I've got in my hands and I'll come [Bal. kōrk]

khōsha Ear of corn, Bunch of grapes, etc. In the ear: mulk dāsā khōsha e, the field is now in the ear.—khōsha bining To glean.—khōsha kashshing To grow in the ear [P.]

khōsha-chīnī Gleaning, reaping [P. khōsha-chīn]

khōshing To rub [loc. var. of khōshking]

khōshking To rub: gilik khisunō khalas e, pēn khalāi ki khōshkis-ta, khale khisun-a kēk, red ochre is a red-stone, rub it on another stone, it makes the stone red.—khōshking tēne To rub shoulders with, consort with: gandaghātetō tēne khōshkōs, ganda marōs, if you consort with bad men, you'll become bad yourself. To interfere with: tēne kantō khōshkpa, don't interfere with me.

khudā God [P.]

khuftan Hour of night-prayer [P. 'to sleep']

khūkak Glanders [imit.]

khulēf The grass goldbachia laerigata, used as fodder.

khuling } (bases khul-, khulī-, past stem khuling } khulis-) To fear, be afraid: dā hītanā biningtō ī bāz khulisuṭ, when I heard this I became very afraid; kasas ōfteān khulītavaka, no one was afraid of them; khudā-ghān khulibō, dā arēnā hitāteāi khaf tōpabō, for God's sake (lit. fear God) don't pay any attention to what he says; khulīva navā pinne, I fear it may break; hullī bāz khulōkō sādāras e, the horse is a very timorous creature [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kul-, to quake, to be agitated]

khulis Fear: khulisān ōṛṭō pēn hit katta-vaṭ, padāi haṛsēngāṭ, for very fear I had no more words with him but turned back. Ground for fear, danger: ant khūlisas e? what is there to fear? hich khulis aff, there's no danger. [fr. khulis-, Grammar § 267]

khulis- Past stem of khuling.

khulisī Fearful, frightened. Fearful, terrifying: dā khulisiō mulkas e, this is an alarming part of the world. [khulis + -ī]

khulkun Soft: dā gud bāz khulkun e, this cloth is very soft. Soft-hearted: nī khulipa, khulkunō bandaghas e, don't be alarmed, he's a soft-hearted man. Soft in condition: nan khazmāte haṛsān, asiṭṭe iāntā kishkān, khulkun ki mass, sum tiss, khalkun-ta, we rounded the deer, and separated one off from the rest, and when it got fagged out, it gave us a shot and we knocked it over. Tractable, submissive: sarzōrā hullie tēnā tā ki pitiō laghāmas shāghpēs, khulkun-a mafak, until you ride that pulling horse of yours on a thorny bridle, he won't be manageable. Worn away: dīr khalaseāi chuṭṭe, khal khulkun-a marēk, kanā dākha jwā-niān nā ust khulkun matau, let water drop on a stone and it'll wear smooth, yet for all my goodness towards you your heart never softened. [khul- (ing) + -kun; 'tremulous,' 'quivering']

khulling To pierce, stab: sūte sikhaṭi khullānus? have you stuck the meat on the spit? sinkure khanāṭ, randaṭ-ta rumb karēṭ, ō tēne much karē, ī pitātēṭi-ta khullingāṭ, I caught sight of the porcupine and went after him, but he balled himself together, and I pierced myself with his quills; ni ōde dāsā hitātēṭi khullānus, now you've run him through in the debate. To insert: kanki daske sila-aṭi khulla, thread the needle for me. To traverse: tēnā maizile khullānut, I've finished my stage [a. Ma' kudar-, Tam. Mal. kutt-, Tu. kure-; for -ll < Drav. -d, cf. hullī, kullī]

khumb The two arms, embrace: ba tēnā lummanā khumbaṭi, come to your mother's arms; antān-a khulisa? ī tēnā khumbaṭi nē halkunuṭ, what are you afraid of now that I've taken you under my wing? As much as can be carried in one's two arms: dā beik asi khumbas marēra, this grass will be about two armfuls.—khumb halling To wrestle: nan khumb halkun, ī dassāṭ-ta, we wrestled and I gave him a fall.—khumb kanning To embrace: ōde hurēān khantavēsa-suṭ, kl bass, khumb karēṭ-ta, rishān-ta chukkāṭ, as I hadn't seen him for some time, I embraced him on arrival and kissed his beard [Kuṛ. khimb- (L. S.), kheōc-, to embrace]

khunzing To move in a sitting position [var. of khinzing]

khūrda Lamb [P. 'anything small']

khurjīn Saddle-bag [P.]

khurrukāv Snore: khōnīki khurrukāv mark e (prov.), to a murderer a snore spells (detection and) death; khur-rukāvnā tavārāi dūsha barēk, at the sound of a snore the snake appears—a common saying.—khur-rukāv kashshing To snore: ō tungān hināne, khurrukāv-a kash-shik, he's fast asleep and snoring; kanā mār istō bāz khurrukāv-a kashshāka, chāva ki nājōṛ-a marēk. my boy was snoring such a lot last night, I fancy he must be seedy [imit., cf. P. khur-khur]

khurrum Grain-pit [cf. P. khirman, stack?

khūrt Tiny, minute [town var. of khūṛt]

khūrtband Wrist, ankle [P. khurd-dast]

khurūt Coagulated milk; cream cheese made by squeezing butter-milk in a bag and drying it [A. qurūt]

khurda Dust taken from a shrine [var. of khwarda]

khūrda Lamb [var. of khūrda]

khurk Close at hand, close: asi khurkō shahrasēṭi tēne ḍakkā, he hid himself in a village hard by; halma ka, tavār ka-ta, dāskā khurk e, run and give him a shout, he's still close by; khurkō siālas e? is he a near relative? daun tassingaṭi us, ki khurk e ki tusis, you're panting so, you must be nigh fainting. Neighbourhood, vicinity: dā khalkanā khurkaṭi shikār arē? is there any sport in the vicinity of this encampment? Near (used as a postposition gov. the abl.): ōrān khurk bass, he came near him.—khurk shāghing To approach: tahōe mōnaṭi tirisa tirisa gaḍḍāte khurk shāghā, still keeping the wind in his face he got close up to the mountain sheep [cf. Gōṇ. kurrum?]

khūrt Tiny, minute: khūrtō dagharas hata, fetch a tiny kid; ōnā mōnaṭi khūrtō khūrtō kāghaz illok assur, there were some tiny scraps of paper lying in front of him. Tender: kanā ust khūrt e, bāz pāpa, my heart is tender, don't say too much. Minutely: khūrt hur, ō ant kanningaṭi e, look closely and see what he's doing.—khūrt kanning To make into tiny pieces, grind fine: nutāte khūrt ka, grind the flour fine [P. khwurd]

khush Side of the head between forehead and ear: khank-ka khaīh-a karēra, tabib khushaṭi kanā dāgh tiss, my eyes were aching, so the doctor branded me on the temple: sum khushaṭi-ta laggā, the bullet struck him in front of his ear; nī pāsā ō varnā e, i khurkān khanāt-ta, khushk-ta pinn massunō, you say he's a young man, but I saw him close and his hair is quite white at the sides. Sides of a hill: mashanā chappikō khushāi nī saidāte khanōs, you ought to find some game on the left side of the hill; mashanā ērakō khushāi khalēghāas khanāt, I saw a leopard on yon side of the hill. Outside corner of a wall or hedge: divālnā khushān i harsēngāt, salōk ass, when I turned the corner, there he was standing; vāṛanā khushān ki hurāt, jadukas khanāt, when I peeped round the hedge, I saw a hedgehog.

khushāmad Flattery.—khushāmad kanning To flatter [P.]

khushāmadi Welcome. Espec. the customary enquiries after one's health: Brāhūi khushāmadīnā vakhtāi tēnā niāṛinā kāṭume chummik, a Brahui kisses his kinswoman's head when he meets her and enquires after her family.—khushāmadi kanning To welcome [P.]

khushdār Liquorice [var. of khwashdār]

khushidān Temples [khush + P. -dān, holder]

khushk Dry. Not calving, etc. [P.]

khushkāva Rain crop land: khushkāva gōranā shikār e (prov.), rain-crop cultivation is as bad as hunting the wild ass [khushk + Phlv. āv, P. āb, water, 'dry water', i.e., land out of reach of perennial water]

khushk-haḍ Shin-bone ['dry bone']

khushki Dryness, absence of rain: dā daunō kuchakas e, khazme khushkiṭi pirghāne, this is so fine a hound, it has brought down the deer ever though there hasn't been a shower [P.]

khutting To dig: dāṛē ḍaghāre khutta, dig the ground here; kōrī kaḍḍe khuttik, tēnat tahṭī-ta tammik (prov.), the weaver digs the pit, and falls into it himself; kanā uste khuttipa, don't probe my heart [Tam., Kan., Mal. kott-, cf. Kuṛ. khos-, khott-, to open by cutting]

khuzzing To move in a sitting position [var. of khinzing]

khwā Water-skin [var. of khavā]

khwāfing To make to graze, take to graze: ainō gēṛavi e, araṛē mālē darōn. khwāfōn? there's such a blizzard to-day, where could we take the animals to graze? To poison: khwāfēr-ta, rōtinkāk-ta ṭukur ṭukur massur, pēsh tammār, they gave him poison, and his entrails disintegrated and came out [poss. irreg. c. of khwāhing[2], Grammar § 283; but more prob. original (cf.

Drav. kā, kāppu, and espec. Kūṛ. khāp-, to tend), with khwāhing² formed from it by false analogy]

khwāhing ¹ (past stem khwāhis-, khwāhā-Grammar § 217) To desire, want: nī ant-a khwāhisa ? what do you want ? To ask for : kaneān hichiṛā khwāhipa, don't ask me for anything. To require, need : kanā kūs shūling-a khwāhik, my shirt needs hemming [P. khwāh-, khwās-]

khwāhing ² (past stem khwāhā-, khwāhis-) To graze : mēlh k khushkāvaṭi chaṛa bāl khwāhisunō, ki daun pazzōr ō, the sheep must have been grazing in the rain-crop lands on dry grazing only, they're so fat [hardly P. khwār-, to eat ; v. khwāling]

khwāja Owner, master : ust khwājaghān must e (prov.), the heart outsteps its owner, *i.e.*, performance lags behind desire. Polite form of address, Grammar § 110. Common mode of address of a childless wife to her husband, § 53 [P.]

khwandī Protection, cherishing. Cherished one, pet.—khwandī kanning To cherish, look after : chunāte khwandī karak, look after the children. To put in its proper place : balla rupaite khwandī karē, the old woman put the rupees away [P. khāwāndī]

khwāning To read : khwānōkāe khwānifisa (prov.), you're teaching the reader to read—*i.e.*, teaching your grandmother to suck eggs [P. khwān-]

khwānōk Able to read and write, literate : haṭṭōmā māk-ta khwānōk ō, both his sons are literate [adj. part. of khwāning]

khwār ¹ Bead : hākimk khīsun ō piun bēnira, nanā ghariḅnā saht khwār e, the gentry wear gold and silver, beads are the ornaments of us poor ; nazarki kharrunō khwāras tēnā chunānā likhaṭi taf, tie a blue bead round your child's neck against the evil eye ; guṭṭanā khwār, Adam's apple.

khwār ² Abject, poor.—khwār kanning To damage, spoil [P.]

khwara White-ant [P. 'eater, moth' etc.]

khwara-mōni Pock-marked, ['pitted white-ant faced']

khwārī Distress [P.]

khwaṛda Dust taken from the shrine of a saint, Life-history §§ 176, 267 [P. khurda, khwurda, anything small]

khwāst Request.—khwāst kanning To request, beg [P.]

khwash Pleased, happy.—khwash banning To be welcome : khwash bassus, you're welcome. To please : nā hiṭāk kane khwashsh-a bafasa, I don't like your talk.—khwash kanning To like, choose : dāfteān arā asitte khwashsh-a kēsa ? which of them do you prefer ? To please : khudāe khwash ka, ālam tēnaṭ khwashsh-a marēk, please God, and folks will be pleased as a matter of course. To reconcile, placate : ōftā khwash kanninge kanā zimmaghāi illē, leave their reconciliation to me, I'll be responsible [P. khwush, Phl. khwash, Bal. vash]

khwashdār Liquorice [khwash + P. dār, wood]

khwash-sūrat Beautiful, comely [P. khwush-ṣūrat]

khwashshī Pleasure, happiness : khwashshiaṭ barēva, I'll come with pleasure.—khwashshī kanning To enjoy, make merry [P. khwushī]

khwāya Egg. Testicle [var. of khāya]

L

lab Bribe : hākimāte lab tiss, tēnā kārēme jōṛ karē, he gave bribes to the rulers and so fixed up his business. Bride-price : nan Brāhūik labb-a baltavana, we Brahuis usen't to take bride-price [Bal. labh, lab, Si. labᵘ]

lāb Harvesting. Harvested.—lāb kanning To harvest [Si. lābārō, Psht. lau ; Skt. lāvya-, to be reaped]

labbing To bribe, buy out with bribes : ō arāṛē ki kāik, makhlūke labbisa kāik, mulke halisa kāik, wherever he goes, he goes on buying the people out and acquiring the land [fr. lab]

lābī Ripe for harvesting [lāb + -ī]

lablabī Trigger [Hin. ; cf. Bal. lab, Si. labᵘ, priming of a gun]

lāchār Helpless.—lāchār kanning To reduce to helplessness, restrain [P.]

lachchau Split, of a bullet: tūfake khalkuṭ dīvālaṭī, sume-ta kōnḍa, kashsha ki lachchau massune, matane, I fired into the wall, prick out the bullet to see if it's split or not; tūfakas khalēv-ne ki uṛtaṭi-ne lachchau marē, I'll fire a bullet at you which will burst in your heart, *i.e.* I'll crush you. Spent bullet: kasas ki tūfak khalk,ī ōnā lachchauc muchch-a kēva, when anyone shoots, I gather his spent bullets. Fired bullet: asi lachchaunā kēva nē, I'll do for you with a single shot.

lad Jungle, scrub: dā jwānō milkas e. lad massune, lade-ta husha, padā milk ka-ta, this is an excellent field but it's grown into a jungle, burn the scrub and bring it into cultivation again [Bal. ladh]

lādi Darling [Si. lādulō, Jaṭ. lāḍḍiā; Skt. lādana-, fondle]

lāf Bragging, boast.—lāf khalling To brag [P.]

lāfī Braggart [P.]

lafz Word. Language. Promise [var. of lauz]

lag-daṛ Ascent and descent: lag-daṛ nanā mōnaṭi e, madām madām hin, the going ahead is all up and down, go slow. Ascending and descending: lag-daṛō kasaras e, it's an up and down road.—lag-daṛ kanning To go first up and then down: lag-daṛ karisa Kachchiāi hinān, going first up and then down we made for the Kachchi [lag- (ging) + daṛ- (ing)]

lagging To come into contact with, meet: harkasasētō laggā, harrifē ki dā urā dinnā e, everybody he came across he asked whom the house belonged to. To light upon: sum ōnā nataṭi laggā, the bullet struck him on the foot. To catch fire: ō khākhar, lagga, yā apōkas ikinā hatarēna, fire! burn, or we'll fetch a rival wife to you—regular child's saying when a fire is being lit; khākhare laggifēnun, we've lit the fire. To climb up: mashanā sunṭāi lagga, hur, shanza araṛē halkune, climb up the peak of the hill and see how far the shower has got [Bal., Si., Jaṭ. lagg-, Skt. lag]

lāgh Male donkey [Bal.; P. ulāgh]

laghām Bridle [P.]

laghaṛ Paper-kite [Jaṭ. laghṛā, Si. lagaṛu]

lāghar Lean, skinny; feeble [P.]

lāghari Leanness [P.]

laghat Kick.—laghat khalling To kick: nī ōde antei laghat khalkus? why did you give him a kick?—laghat tining To tread upon: gidrēngisa laghat tissus-ta, you trod on it as you passed over [Psht. aghatas, Bal. laghadh, P. lakad]

laghōr Cowardly, timid; despicable. Coward [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. laghōru: hardly = P. lagh, empty + gwar, 'empty-breast?']

laghōri Cowardice [laghōr + -ī]

lahd Shelf made in the west side of the grave to contain the body, Life-history § 252 [A. lahd]

lahr Wave. Boiling [var. of lār]

lai Mud, espec. fallen mud blocking a karez [P. lai, clay]

lāi Reaper's share of the corn [Si., Jaṭ.]

lāigar Reaper, crop-cutter [lāi + P. -gar, worker]

lāik Fit etc. [var. of lāikh]

lai-kash Karez-cleaner ['mud-drawer']

lai-kashshi Karez-cleaning [lai-kash + -ī]

lāikh Fit, fitting suitable. Able.—lāikh kanning To beseem: nē lāikh-a kappak ki kane sakht pās, it ill beseems you to speak roughly to me [A. lā'iq]

lāikhī Ability, merit [lāikh + -ī]

laj Shame, bashfulness: kane lajj-a barēk ki nēān giṛāas khwāhiv, I feel ashamed to ask you for anything. Wife, woman: asīka illē ki lajjāte tēnā mashāi kashshin, guṛā nanā kāṭumāi harchi ki bass, barē, just let us get our womenfolk to the hills, then let come what may [Bal. laj, Jaṭ. lajj, Si. lajju; Skt. lajjā]

lajjī Ashamed, bashful. Bashful person [laj + -ī]

lak Hundred thousand, lakh: kane dā balāghān khalās ka, ī nē lak duā-a kēva, get me out of this trouble, and I'll bless you hundred thousand times [P. etc.; Skt. laksā]

lāk Lac. Red dye [P.]

lakab Title, rank [A. laqab]

lakk Hill-pass [Bal. lak, Si. lakᵘ ; cf. Jaṭ. lakk, loins]

lakkaṛ Pole set up over the grave of a holy man. Life-history § 264 [Psht. lakaṛa, Jaṭ. lakaṛ, Si. lakiṛi. Skt. laguḍa, Pkt. lakkuḍa-, staff]

lakki Multitudinous, mighty: lakkiā khudā nanā kumakkāi baroe, Almighty God will come to our aid [lak¹ + -i]

lakking To lap like a dog: kuchakas aff, ki har kalanḍaṭi lakkōṭ, I'm not a dog to put my tongue in every dog's pot [Bal. lakk-, Jaṭ., Si. lak-]

lāl Ruby. Darling. Espec. used of male children: kane khudā irā lālanā dāna tissune, God has blessed me with two sons [P.]

lāla Tulip, used as snuff for nose-bleeding [P.]

lālā Sir, brother [P.]

lālach Avarice [Jaṭ.; Si. lālachⁱ; Skt. lālasa]

lālachi Avaricious [lālach + -i]

lall Stammer, lisp: ōnā handunō lallas e ki hich bintanuṭ pēn kasaseān, his is a stammer I've never heard in anybody else. Fair words, false promise: ōde lallas tissuṭ, gidrēfēt, I got rid of him with fair words.—lall halling To mimic (with loc. in -āi): ō kaneāi lall-a halkaka, he was mimicking me.—lall kanning To stammer, falter. To mimic, with loc. in -āi [imit.; Bal. lalla]

lallarēfing To wag (trs.): kuchak tēnā khwājae khanik, liṭṭike lallarēfik, when the dog sees its master, it wags its tail. To meddle: kantō lallarēfpa, don't you interfere with me [con. with lall ?]

lalliki Mimicry.—lalliki halling To mimic, with loc. in -āi [fr. lall]

lalling To stammer, lisp: ō hitaṭi lallik, he's got an impediment in his speech. To mimic (with loc. in -āi): ni kaneāi lallisa ? are you mimicking me ? [fr. lall]

lamba Flame.—lamba halling To burst into flames: būṭavāk lamba halkur, the bushes burst into flames [Psht.; Jaṭ. lambā ; cf. lambōk ?]

lambar Number, among sepoys [Eng. through Hin.]

lambōk Bundle of sticks for carrying live embers to light a fire: ōnā dūti lambōkas assaka, khākhar harfingki hinā, he went to carry a fire on a bundle of sticks he had in his hand; ō khākharnā lambōkas e, he's a regular firebrand.—lambōk tining To roast: ī nume lambōk-a ētiva, I'll have you roasted in hell [Jaṭ. limbī, Si. lambō ; cf. lamba ? lamb-ōk, as if adj. part. from lambing, cf. bandōk, damōk]

lāmpūsh Chill: huchehāk lāmpūshān kaskur, the camels died of a chill [loc. Sar.; lām ? ; pūshaṛ)

lānching To gird up one's loins, prepare to start: lāncha ki narrin, gird up your loins and let's run [Bal., Si. lānch-]

lanḍ Penis [not P. land, but I. A., cf. Pashai lanḍ, Waigeli Kafri lānḍ etc.]

lanḍi Crop-tailed [Jhal. var. of lunḍi]

lang Lame [P.]

langār Plough.—langār kanning (khalling) To plough [Bal. nangār ; Skt. lāngala]

langari Basin, dish [Psht. langarai]

langaṛ Starving, without food: nane musi dē e ki langaṛ un, it is three days that we've been without food. Starving person: langaṛnā sēr kanning savāb e, there's reward in heaven for feeding the hungry [Bal. langan, Jaṭ. langhṛan, Si. langhanᵘ, Skt. langhana-, fast]

langaṛi Starvation: ō langaṛiān kask, he died of starvation. The first ceremonial meal in the house after a death. Life-history § 278 [langaṛ + -i]

lānk } Loin-cloth [Bal. lānk, Jaṭ. lāngh,
lānki } Si. lāngᵃ]

lānṭi Wooden button passed through the nose of a camel for securing the rein [Jaṭ., Si. lāṭi]

lap Handful: jangaṭi asi lappas dānkūnā rasēngāka, we got a handful of parched wheat as rations in the war [Jaṭ.; Psht. lapa, Si. lapᵘ]

lapaṛza Embarrassed, nervous: sardāre khanā, lapaṛza mass, hit kanning kattan, as soon as he saw the chief, he got flustered and couldn't say anything; bāz lapaṛzaō bandaghas e, he's a very nervous man [reduplicated formation fr. laṛza, like lupūsing fr. lūsing]

lappaṛ Rash, spots: kane manguṛas kung, kanā jān kul lappaṛ mass, I was bitten by a tick and my whole body came out in a rash; kanā māre lappaṛ karēne, khuliva ki navā sōhruk e, my boy has got a rash, I'm afraid it's measles. Fluster, flurry: nā lappaṛān ant fāida e? nā dūān hich mafak, what's the good of your fluster? you can do nothing; ant lappaṛ tammāne-ne? zara sabr ka, what's this fluster you're in? just wait a bit. —lappaṛ kanning To be in a fluster: ō lappaṛ-a karēka, ērē ki hinān, kasas batavēsas, he was in a great fluster to be off, but when we got there, nobody had arrived [cf. Jat. liph, Si. liph*, blister?]

lār Wave, torrent: dariaunā lār bass, drakhte māsān lōṛā, a spate came and swept the tree away from its roots. Boiling.—lār kanning To come to the boil: pālh k lār karēnō, harf-tā, navā buṛzā barēr, the milk has come to the boil, lift it off or it will run over.—lār kuning To be on the boil: dīk lār kungur, the water boiled; kanā ditar nāṛtō lār-a kumpak, lit. my blood won't boil with yours, *i.e.* my blood is bluer than yours.—lār khalling To boil with rage: ō nēāi lār khallingatī e, he's boiling with rage against you.—lār tining To make to boil: dīte lār ēte, boil the water [Bal. lahar, Si. lahar*, Skt. lahari-]

larza Trembling, trepidation [town var. of laṛza]

larzing To tremble [town var. of laṛzing]

laṛ Line, row: kanā huchchanā irā laṛanā dāgh e, the brand on my camel consists of a double line; hanjāk laṛ laṛāi hiningati ō, the duck are going over in flights. Party, side: sardār, nan nā laṛatī un, oh chief, we are in your retinue.—laṛ kanning To put in line, to string (beads): ni ant laṛ kanningati us? tasbias jōṛ kanningati ut, what are you stringing in a row? I'm making a rosary [Bal., Psht., Jat.; Si. laṛah]

lāṛa The wild plant caroxylon foetidum, used as fodder, and also for the preparation of soda [Jat. lāṇā, Si. lāṇo]

lāṛō String of beads, espec. round a camel's neck [Jat. laṛi; con. with Pr. luṛōnj]

laṛza Trembling, trepidation [P. larza]

laṛzing To tremble [P. larz-]

lassi Buttermilk, buttermilk and water [Jaṭ., Si.]

lāsha Corpse [P.]

lashkar Army: armed men of a tribe, tribe under arms [P.]

lashsha Spike on an ear of corn: sāte khōshatō hullie tifa ki lashshaghāk guṭṭaṭi-ta halēra, don't give the horse the barley with the heads and all or the spikes will catch in his throat [Psht.]

lashshi Sickle [Si. las*?]

lattāṛ Trampling.—lattāṛ kanning To trample upon: hullī pugāte lattāṛ karēne, kharāb karēne, the horse has trampled on the bhusa and spoilt it [Jaṭ. latāṛ, Psht. latāṛa, Si. latāṛ*]

lattāṛing To trample upon: kanā puchchāte lattāṛipa, don't trample on my clothes [fr. lattāṛ]

laṭ [1] Stick, cudgel: hīte ka khudāki, laṭṭe khalh ilumki (prov.), speak out for God's sake and use your cudgel for your brother's sake—*i.e.* speak the truth whatever the cost; bakhtāvarnā huchchiānā dūān laṭ halōl aff, ki tēnki iragh-a khampak, one should never take a stick from the hands of a poor devil of a camelman, who hardly ever claps eyes on a crust (for a stick is a conductor of luck, and should never be taken direct from anybody's hand—unless he's lucky, but should be first thrown down). Revenge: ī anir tēnā laṭṭe illēva? how shall I forgo my revenge?—laṭ tining To give the stick, flog: bishāi swār laṭ tirisa hinā, he kept basting the ass he was on [Bal. lath, Jaṭ. lath, Si. lath*]

laṭ [2] Small field embankment, for rain-crop irrigation.—laṭ tafing To embank a field for irrigation [Bal., Jaṭ. lath]

laṭ-band Tenant, whose tenure depends on his reclaiming waste-land and constructing embankments for rain-irrigation ['embankment-binder']

lat-bandī Tenancy derived from reclaiming waste-land and constructing embankments for rain-irrigation [lat-band + -ī]

lat-bazghar Lat-band tenant [' embankment-cultivator ']

lat-ō-kit Beggar's staff and scrip.—**lat-ō-kit kanning** To go begging: ō lat-ō-kit karē, pēsh tammā, he took to begging and went on the tramp [' stick and bag ']

lat-ō-tap } **lat-tap** } Compensation for hurt or wound: nanā lat-tappanā jāgaghāi nane māl tissur, they gave us some cattle to compensate us for the hurts and wounds we had received; tānki khōn matane, lat-tappanā hisāb arē, khōn ki mass, lat-tappanā hisāb aff, unless a death occurs in a fight compensation is given for hurt or wounds, but if there's a death, hurt is not taken into consideration in awarding compensation. Feud, quarrel: ōnā lat-tap kaneāi aff, ō antei tēne kantō arēfik? we've no feud, so why does he try to pick a quarrel with me? nā lat-tappas kaneāi aff, ni hardē barēsa kanā khalkatī, kirēng-a ētisa, you've no quarrel with me, yet you come every day to my village with abuse; nanā ōftā lat-tap asitt e, we are partners in common good and ill [' stick-wound ']

latti [1] Appertaining to a full flock of 100 head, which is regarded as the limit for one shepherd's crook: lattiō kuras-ta ēnakhō kask, a big flock of his perished this year [lat [1] + -ī]

latti [2] } **lattōi** } Appertaining to lat-band cultivation.—latti (lattōi) tining To let out land on the lat-bandi system: ī tēnā daghāre lattī tissunut, I've given out my land to tenants for embanking [lat [2] + -ī]

laurī Whirl of a stick, cock-shy [loc. Nushki var. of lavarī]

lauz Word, language: ni Brāhūīnā lauze chāsa? do you understand Brahui? Promise: kane lauz e ki ī nē tēntō dēva, here's my word that I'll take you with me.—**lauz tining** To pledge one's word: ō kantō lauz tissune ki ī nēki hullias hatēva, he has given me his word that he'll bring me a horse [A. lafẓ]

lavand Chain nose-band; standing martingale [Si. lavand[u]]

lavanḍ Unbroken colt: nan kurra lavanḍe pāna tāki swāritī batane, we call colts lavanḍ until they've been backed [fr. P. lavand, free, independent, cf. Psht. lavand, lavanḍ]

lavang Clove [Psht.; Si. laung[u], Jaṭ. lōng; Skt. lavanga]

lavarī Whirling of a stick etc. before throwing, cock-shy: kārēzatī kapōt bāz e, babō kān, manatas lavarīat khalēn, there's any number of pigeon in the karez, come and let's go and bowl a few over with cock-shies.—**lavarī kanning** To whirl, fling: lattas harf, lavarī ka, pick up a stick and send it flying; khalas pirāmpaṭī lavarī ka, khalh, whirl a stone in the sling and throw it. To knock over with a stick: ainō irā murū lavarī karēt, I knocked over a couple of hares today with my stick.—**lavarī khalling** To have cock-shies: ī-a-nī lavarī khalēn, dinnā murr-a kāik, let the two of us shy sticks and see whose goes the furthest.—**lavarī tining** To lift with a swing: dā pāṭ aga nēki kubēn e, irā bandagh hata, lavarī ētibō-ta, if that log is too heavy for you, get a couple of men and swing it up [cf. Bal. lavar, Si. lōṛah, Skt. laguḍa-, cudgel]

lavāzima Cess, dues [A.]

lēlāv Entreaty, coaxing: lēlāvaṭ hukm-a mafak, girāas zōr zarūr e, one can't rule by coaxing alone, some force is also necessary.—**lēlāv kanning** To entreat, coax, wheedle: mār-ka ghussa karēne, iraghe kumpak, ni hin lēlāv ka-ta ki bākhōas kunē, my boy is sulking and won't eat his food, go and coax him to take a morsel [cf. P. līwa, flatterer?]

lēlāvī Entreating, coaxing, wheedling. Entreater, coaxer, wheedler [lēlāv + -ī]

lēm Soldering.—**lēm kanning** To solder [Si., Jaṭ. limb-, to plaster]

lēp Quilt [Jaṭ. lēph, Bal. libēf, A. liḥāf]

lēṛi Smooth-haired camel. Smooth-haired greyhound. Long-eared goat from Sind [Si., Bal. lēṛo, full grown male camel]

lēṭi Paste [Si.; Jaṭ. lēṭṭi, Psht. lēṭai]

lēṭing To lie down: chirāghe tēnā gul karēṭ, kaṭṭāi lēṭāṭ, I put my lamp out and lay down on the bed. To roll on the ground: hullinā sanjāte halh ki mishtēṭi lēṭik, khāzgi kēk-tā, take the horse's harness off or it'll roll in the dust and make it dirty [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. lēṭ-]

lēv Plaster.—lēv kanning To plaster [Jaṭ., Psht.; Si. lēᵘ; Skt. lēpa]

lēvī Levy, man in the levies [Eng.]

lēvīz Levies, levy-service [Eng.]

liakō Pastoral dirge, lament for the home-country.—liakō khalling To sing laments: ī ki musāfiriāi kāva, kanā chunāk dē drust kanki liakō khalēra, when I'm away on my travels, my children sing laments for me all day long [lī-, imit.? + -akō, cf. zahirakō]

lichchakh Mud: lichchakhaṭī puchchāte tēnā ghānḍānus bassunus, dāsā dēr sille-tā? so you've gone and messed your clothes in the mud, and now who's to wash them? [con. with lichching]

lichchiki Copulation of dogs.—lichchik taning To copulate, of dogs [con. with lichching, 'sticking together']

lichching To stick to: piasēṭi lichchānut, I've got stuck in a dung-hill—regular saying about a mésalliance; chunāte pā, diraṭi pēhipas, navā changāshkāk lichchir-tā, tell the children not to go into the water, for fear the crabs claw them [imit.; cf. A. lazij, Si. lēsirᵘ, tenacious, sticky]

liḍ Dung of animals, manure, espec. dung which can be used as fuel [Bal. liḍ, Jaṭ. liḍḍ, Si. liḍⁱ, Psht. liḍ, Skt. lenḍa]

lifāfa Envelope [A.]

lighiṛ Naked: lighiṛ khāching bandaghe nēstgār-a kēk, it brings a man ill-luck to sleep stark naked—so a Brahui never sleeps with his trowsers off; masiṛ bāvae pārē ki ī lighiṛ uṭ, bāva-ta pārē, bash ma ki huriv-ne (prov.), I'm naked, said the girl to her father; stand up, said her father, and let me have a look at you—a stock saying when parents neglect their children. Bare-backed: hulliāi lighiṛ swār ma, ride the horse bare-backed.—lighiṛ kanning To strip some one: duzze lighiṛ ka, laṭ ēte, strip the thief and give him a flogging. To strip oneself: ī lighiṛ karēṭ, tēne kumbaṭi biṭēṭ, I stripped and plunged into the pool; lighiṛ kanning, bēshōling jwān aff, malaikāk bandaghān narrira, it's wrong to bathe stark naked, it scares away the angels [Psht. laghaṛ]

lighiṛī Nakedness: narīnaki lighiṛī mayāras aff, maga drōgh taṛp, it's no disgrace for a man to be naked, rather let him keep from lying. Naked person, miserable creature: kanā ilumk dā lighiṛik ō, these poor wretches are my brothers; ē lighiṛie khalpa, don't strike that pitiable object [lighiṛ + -ī]

lik Line, track: dūsha-as kasarnā likāi khāchāsas, there was a snake sleeping on the line of the road.—lik kashshing To draw lines: kāghadāi lik kashshā, he drew lines on the paper [Jaṭ., Psht.; Bal. likh, Si. likᵃ]

likiā Destiny, fate, espec. as foretold by the palmist etc. [Jaṭ. likhiā, Si. likhyō]

likh Neck: puchchāte likhaṭī ka hin, put your clothes on over your neck and be off; chūchanā kāṭumnā kēraghān bālishtas tikh, kāṭum-ta ganda tikhōk e, likh-ta kāik, put a pillow under the child's head, he's in an awkward position, he'll get a stiff neck; nanā Brāhūīnā rasm e ki kurān harvakht ki mēlhas tarina, likh-ta shwānanā e, it's one of our Brahui customs that whenever we slaughter a sheep from the flock, the neck goes to the shepherd. Neck of a hill: dā mashanā ē-pār likhas e, likhanā ē-pār nanā shahr e, on the other side of the mountain there's a long low hill, on the other side of it is our village.—likh kanning To cut the neck: hukm tis: ki likh kabō-tā, he gave orders for their necks to be cut [hardly con. with Kuṛ. melkhā, Malt. melqe ?]

lilām Auction, sale by auction [Jaṭ. lilām, Si. nilāmᵘ, fr. Portuguese]

linḍav The rudimentary tail at the end of the fat tail of the fat-tailed sheep [con. with liḍ ?]

liṭiṛi Convulsive struggling.—liṭiṛi khalling To struggle convulsively: liṭiṛi khalisa riṛā, kask, it rolled over struggling convulsively and died [cf. Jaṭ. laṭ, Si. laṭ*, leg, kick ?]

littir Old shoe, shoe down at the heel: kambakht, hastgārō bandaghase us, lāikh aff ki dā littirāte bēnis, you wretched fellow, you're well-to-do and it isn't decent for you to wear these old clogs; ī ōde tēnā littirtō halpara, I don't consider him equal to my old shoe [Jaṭ. littar, Si. litaṛ*; cf. Skt. laktaka-, old rag]

iṭṭik Animal's tail: tāzīnā liṭṭike guḍḍipasa ki mukh-ta sust-a marēk they don't crop a greyhound's tail or his waist would get slack [cf. Jaṭ., Si. laṭk-, to hang, Jaṭ. lāṭ, tail of the fat-tailed sheep, Si. laṭkaṇ*, anything pendant]

lizzi Rice straw.

lōdē Day after tomorrow [var. of ēlōdē; cf. lōjār, lōsāl]

lōḍ Swinging motion.—lōḍ kanning To swing along, swagger: sardār lōḍ karisa banningatī e, here comes the chief swaggering along [Jaṭ. lōḍḍ, Si. lōḍ*, Bal. lōḍ]

lōḍa Swinging, shaking, oscillation.—lōḍa kaning To be swung, be shaken: drakht lōḍa kung tammā, the tree rocked and fell. lōḍa tining To swing, rock in a cradle [fr. lōḍ]

lōḍēling } **lōḍiling** } To make to swing. To shake: julūnṭe lōḍif ki chunā khāche, rock the cradle to put the child to sleep [c. formations on the base lōḍ]

lōṇḍa Small copper cauldron [Jaṭ. lōhāṇḍā, Si. luhāṇḍḍirō, frying-pan; cf. lōi]

lōhār Blacksmith [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. luhār*, Skt. lohakāra]

lōi[1] Copper cauldron: kanki lōias halb ki asi mēlhas tōre, get me a cauldron which will hold a sheep [cf. Si. lōhi, Skt. lōha, of copper or iron]

lōi[2] Cavity in a rock where water collects: Chiltannā kāṭumāi irā lōi ō ki sāl tā sāliskā dir-tā kuṭṭipak, on the top of Chiltan there are two basins in the rock, in which the water doesn't run dry from year to year [also Bal.: = lōi[1]; cf. kumb]

lōjār Second time, again [var. of ēlō jār, Grammar § 167; cf. lōdē, lōsāl]

lōjing To smear: Brāhūinā varnā ki bash mass, khante tēnā surmā-a kēk, mōne tēl-a lōjik, guṛā majlisāi pēsh tammik, when the Brahui youth gets up, he dresses his eyes with antimony and smears his face with oil before he shews himself in public. To mix (oneself) up in: nī tēne kantō lōjipa, don't mix yourself up in my affairs [cf. Jaṭ., Si. lō-, mix with water ?]

lōk Full-grown male camel [Bal. lōkh; P. ' kind of burden-bearing camel'; cf. Jaṭ., lihāk, male camel under four ?]

lōli Lullaby [Bal., Si.]

lōlō kanning To hush to sleep. To be hushed to sleep: lōlō ka, lōlō ka, dāsā nan tammāne, hushaby, hushaby, now night has fallen [cf. lōli]

lōnḍ Oval: nanā tūfaknā sum gird e, sarkārnā tūfaknā sum lōnḍ e, the bullet of our rifles is round, the Government bullet is oval.

lōp Fold or bend in a valley or river: darō nanēān gaḍ suvēl-pāranā lōpaṭi gum mass, paṭṭān, paṭṭān, khantavan-tā, some hill-sheep got away from us yesterday in the valley to the south, we searched and searched, but couldn't find them; dā lōpaṭi harvakht bāz mēlh khwāhik, shikārik dānā pine tikhānō ganjangā lōp, there are always a lot of urial grazing in this valley, so sportsmen call it the Lucky Bag; kanā ḍaghāre dōr darē, ballō lōpas jōṛ karē, the flood carried off my land, and made a large bend. Noose: ī ant chāisut ki dā kārem kanā likhaṭi lōp-a marēk ? how was I to tell that this affair would prove a noose round my neck ? lōp kanning To fold, fold over [also Bal.]

lōpi Folding, winding, zigzagging [lōp + -i]

lōṛ Rolling, roll. lōṛ tining To roll (trs.). ṭappar lōṛ tiningaṭi ō, they're rolling out felt. lōṛ kanning To mix up: tēnā dōstāte tēnā

dushmantetō lōṛ kappa, don't mix up your friends with your enemies [Jaṭ. lōṛh, Skt. loṭhati ; cf. lōṛing]

lōṛi Lōṛi, Life-history § 15. Minstrel; blacksmith [Bal. lōri ; P. lūri, gypsy]

lōṛing To sweep away on a flood : kanā kulle māle dir lōṛāne darēne, the flood has swept all my cattle away. To tear up from the roots : darōnā tahō musi drakht lōṛā, yesterday's wind tore up three trees [Si., Jaṭ. lōṛh-; Skt. loṭayati, rolls trs. ; cf. lōṛ]

lōsāl Next year [for ēlō sāl, Grammar § 167 ; cf. lōdē, lōvār]

lōt Small bag ; purse [Bal. lōth, Hin. lōthā]

lōvār Second time, again [var. of lōjār]

luch Rascal, cheat. Rascally [Bal.; P. lucha]

lūch Uncovered, bare. lūch kanning To uncover, bare : Angrēzāk khā-chingnā vakhtāi mōne tēnā lūch-a kēra, Englishmen go to sleep with their faces uncovered [P.]

luchchi Rascality, cheating : ō luchchō bandaghas e, luchchiaṭ makhlūknā māle kunēk, he's a rascally fellow who gets at everybody's property by trickery [luch + -i]

luḍḍan Dear, beautiful : ō luḍḍanō varnāas e, he's a dear youth ; kanā ilumtō asi luḍḍanō mādiānas e, my brother's got a beautiful mare [Bal. luḍan, Si. luḍan"]

lughunz Miser : ō ballō lughunzas e, pakhīre bākhoas tifak, he's a great miser, he never gives a poor beggar a morsel.

lughuṛēnging To slip : tās kanā duān lughuṛēngā, the cup slipped from my hand. To become dislocated : ōnā dūe chikkāṭ, kōpaghān lughuṛēngā, I gave his arm a tug, and it got dislocated at the shoulder. To become displaced, be removed : murūe halh, madān bajāi-ta dū khalh, navā sil-ta lughuṛēnge, catch the hare, but put your hand softly on its back, or the fur will come off ; ainō Sēbi tin e, harkas ki kāe, sil-ta lughuṛēfik, it's scorching in Sibi to-day, if a man goes there it peels off his skin. To set (of the sun) : de lughuṛēngāne the sun has set [con. with lughūsht ?]

lughūsht Slippery : dā talār lughūsht e, nāliā hulli iānta gidāreng-a kappak, this sheet-rock is too slippery for shod horses to cross. -lughūsht halling To slip : mashāi duḍēngpa navā lughūsht halēs, tammis, don't run up the hill or you'll slip and fall. -lughūsht kuning To slip : lichchakhati lughūsht kungut, irā jāgaghāi tammāt, I slipped in the mud and fell twice [Bal. laghush-, P. laghz, to slip]

lūla Tube, pipe [P.]

lūling A wild plant.

lumma Mother : masiṛ lummaghāi kāik, mār bāvaghāi (prov.), a daughter takes after the mother and a son after the father ; dōpādanā lummae jwān ka, chārpādanā bāvae (prov.), with bipeds make sure of the mother, with quadrupeds make sure of the father. Polite form of address to an old woman. Dam : kanā hūllinā lumma sardārtōn e, the dam of my horse is with the chief.

lunḍ Man of bad character : ō lunḍas e, vām tifēs-ta, he's a rake, don't lend him money : luch ō lunḍātetō tūlpa, nē kharāb-a kēra, don't consort with rogues and blackguards, they'll be the ruin of you [Pan. lunḍ ; Jaṭ. lunḍā, Si. lunḍō]

lunḍi Crop-tailed, tailless : dā lunḍiā kharās dinnā e ? whose is this bullock that has lost its tail ? lunḍi kanning To make tailless : ni khwāsh allēs, kanā bagge lunḍi ka, if you don't like it, go and crop my camel's tails a bitter taunt, as such maiming would give rise to a blood-feud [Bal. lunḍā, Jaṭ. lunḍā, Si. lunḍō]

lūnḍing To crawl, sprawl : nanā chuna dāsā nōh tūanā e, lūnḍik, our child is nine months old and can crawl already ; ē ḍaghāraṭi niāṛik lūnḍingaṭi ō, sāg biningaṭi ō ? the women are sprawling in that field, are they gathering vegetables ? [cf. Skt. lunṭhana-, luṭhana-, wallowing]

lungi Scarf worn as a turban or waist-band [P.]

lupūs Vagabond, wastrel. lupūs, arang hinānus ? vagabond, where have

you been? ō lupūsas e, ōṛān kārēm-a mafak, he's a wastrel, there's no work to be got out of him [fr. lupūsing]

lupūsing To nose about like a dog [reduplicated form fr. lūsing, like laparza fr. laṛza]

lurd Turbid, muddy [town var. of luṛd]

luṛ Flood, floodwater: Kachchīnā ḍag͟hār luṛaṭ ābād e, Kachhi lands depend on floodwater for their irrigation [Jaṭ. lōṛh, Si. laṛahō ; cf. lōṛing]

lūṛ Dust-storm, dust-devil: lūṛ banningaṭi e, murr ka, navā jinnāk chapāntas k͟halēr-ne, there's a dust-devil coming, get out of the way or the Ginns may fetch you a slap; hullīk ballō lūṛas bash karēr, the horses raised a regular cloud of dust [cf. Bal. lūr, Jaṭ. lō, Si. lūh*, hot wind ? or lōṛ, lōṛing ?]

luṛd Turbid, muddy: dīk luṛd ō, sāfō hata, the water's muddy, fetch some clear water; nē ant gunā e ? dīr chashmag͟hān luṛd e (prov.), after all how are you to blame ? it's from the source that the water's muddy.—*i.e.* what's bred in the bone comes out in the meat [Si. luṛ*; any. con. with luṛ ?]

luṛōnj Hanging, suspended: dā drak͟htanā shāk͟hk luṛōnj ō, taṛ-tā, the branches of this tree are hanging over, lop them off. Hang-dog, slack: ō bēkārō luṛōnjō māras e, he's a useless, slouching lad. Male private parts: ōde tēlhas kung luṛōnjātēṭi, a scorpion bit him in his private parts; dā hullīki ḍagg͟ināte k͟hwāhik, ī luṛōnjāte pārēnuṭ, he asks fours—counting by the four teats of the cow—for this horse, but I'm offering threes.—luṛōnj kanning To let hang, suspend: tēne dūnaṭi luṛōnj ka, ḍōlo pur ka, let yourself down into the well and fill the bucket [cf. Jaṭ. laṛ, anything hanging, Si. laṛ-, to dangle, and Bal., Jaṭ., Si. laṛk-, to hang]

lūs [1] Burrow, subterranean passage, tunnel: dā ballō lūsas e, k͟hudā chāe tahṭi-ta k͟harmāas e, dūsha-as e, antas e, here's a big burrow, God knows what's in it, a wolf or a snake or what: k͟hōjak murg͟hunō lūsas e, the Khojak's a long tunnel.—lūs kanning To burrow through, pierce: sum laggā-ta, lūs karē tik͟hā-ta, the bullet struck him and went right through him.

lūs [2] Nosing about, espec. after food: nī tēnā lūse illē, stop your prying after food.—lūs k͟halling To nose about, espec. after food [A. lūs, food, laus, hunting after delicacies]

lūsan Lucerne [Eng.]

lūsī Gluttonous. Glutton: nī lūsiase us, harchi nē ētir, hum lūs-a k͟halēsa, you are a glutton, whatever they give you, you nose about for more [lūs [2] + -ī]

lūsing To nose about, espec. after food: tāzīe lūsingki illēpa, ki shikārnā kārēmān-a kāik, don't let the greyhound nose about or it'll be no use for coursing; darvāza darvāzag͟hāi lūsingān nē ant dū-a barēk ? what will you get from loafing from door to door ? [fr. lūs [2]]

lūsht [1] Naked: nī antei lūsht us ? puchchāte tēnā bēn, what are you naked for ? put your clothes on [P. lūj]

lūsht [2] Slippery.—lūsht halling To slip: dā ḍag͟hār lūsht e, nate tik͟hās, lūsht-a halēsa, the ground is slippery here, put your foot on it and you'll slip [abbr. fr. lūg͟hūsht]

lūt The Lut desert. Desert [P. 'bare']

luṭ Plunder, loot [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. luṭ [1]; Skt. luṭh-]

luṭṭing To plunder, loot, despoil: lashkar Mastunge luṭṭā, the army sacked Mastung [fr. luṭ]

luṭū Toddle, run, running.—luṭū kanning To toddle, run: luṭū ka, luṭū ka, zū ba, toddle along and come quickly. To take to flight: lag͟hōr kane k͟hanā, luṭū karē, when the coward saw me, he took to his heels [children's word]

M

m- Used to form jingling compounds with plural or collective meaning, Grammar § 18: puch much, clothes; zāifa māifa, womenfolk, etc.

-m (with enunciative vowel) Formative subs. suffix, *e.g.* bar-(a)m, bar-(ā)m, bār-(ē)m, etc.

mach[1] Bonfire: machchas laggif ki sardār kachārī kē, light a bonfire for the chief to hold court—a regular winter custom [Jaṭ. mach, Si. mach[u]]

mach[2] Date-palm [also Bal.]

mācha Female [loc. var. of māda]

machakh Young locust [con. with malakh ?]

machchi Some, a little, adj., Grammar § 154: machchi si kane ēte, give me a little ghee. Few: machchi swārtō rāhi mass, he started off with only a few horsemen. A little, slightly: ōfk bāz machchi bē-shōlira, they bathe very little; dīr machchi sōr e, the water's slightly brackish; ghunj aga mōnāi assaka, machchi padāi kata, should the sack project in front put it back a bit.—machchi kanning To make short, cut short: tēnā hite machchi ka, cut your story short [cf. Tuḷ. masē, little, few ?]

machchī Fish [Jaṭ., Si. etc. machhī; Skt. matsya-]

machchiṭ A little, some, subs., Grammar § 154: kane machchiṭ dū bass, I only got a little. Few: swātēān machchiṭ rasēngānō, a few of the horsemen have arrived. Used as a substantival suffix: dīr-machchiṭān ōnā guzrān-a mafak, it can't live on just a little water. Used as a predicative adj. before the copula: dā bāz machchiṭ e, this is very little. Petty, slight (with the attrib. endings): dā machchiṭā ināme kane tiss, he gave me this petty reward; machchiṭō burziasēāi tūsasun, we were seated on a slight rise [machchi + subs. -ṭ,[2] cf. manaṭ, asiṭ. iraṭ, musiṭ, Grammar §§ 96, 153]

machūṭ Miser [obsol.; cf. Kuṛ. ma-har ? or cor. of Hin. makkhī-cūs ?]

māda Female. Prefix denoting feminine gender, Grammar § 29 [P.]

madām Gradually, slowly: madām madām hinisa hinisa, sat karē, balk-ta, creeping up gradually, he nerved himself and seized it. Softly: nī madām hit ka, ki kanā bāva khāchāne, speak quietly as my father is asleep [= var. madān < mud-ān, ' from time '? for the change in the final consonant by attraction, cf. mahim for P. mihīn]

madāmāi Gradually, slowly: ainō sahārtō tahō madām madāmāi malingā, early this morning the wind gradually got up. After a pause: tēnā mōne madāmāi haṛsā, after a pause she turned her head round. Late: ō istō madāmāi bass, he came late last night [madām + -āi]

madān Gradually etc. [var. of madām]

madar Crushed wheat roasted in ghee.

madar-hilh Poisonous variety of fly: madar-hilh tirma-aṭī marēk, harāṛē ki* tammik, bandaghe lappaṛ-a kēk, this fly appears in the summer and raises a rash wherever it settles on a man [' roasted wheat fly '?]

mādarzāṭī Birth: ō mādarzāṭiān kōr e, he's been blind from birth [P. mādarzādī]

madat Help, assistance [A. madad]

mādiān Mare [P.]

maḍḍi Goods and chattels, movable property: tēnā maḍḍie much ka rāhi ma ki kān, get your kit together and make a start and let's be off; kanā māl ō maḍḍ handīd e, this comprises all my goods and chattels [Jaṭ.; Bal., Si. maḍi]

māf Pardoned. Exempt.—māf kanning To pardon, exempt [Jaṭ, Psht., Bal.; A. mu'āf]

māfī Pardon. Exemption [māf + -ī]

maga But, however, Grammar § 438. Perhaps [P. magar]

magar But, etc. [var. of maga]

māgir Eclipse of the moon: nan Brāhūik māgirān khulīna, vakhtas ki māgir-a balēk, tammōkā niāṛik chupp-a khāchira, khisunnā būras bāṭī kēra, jāne tēnā khārifpasa, nei nat-a-dū surifira, ki navā chunāghāi kubēn tamme, we Brahuis stand in awe of an eclipse of the moon, and during an eclipse women with child lie still, and put a piece of gold in their mouth and refrain from scratching their body and moving hand or foot, for fear ill

befal the child; mādarzātiān ōnā jōṛe māgir darēne, an eclipse of the moon at birth has given him a hare-lip. [P. māh-gir]

maghēmbar A wild bush used as fodder.

maghēr The wild grass rumex vesicarius.

maghrūr Arrogant [A.]

maghrūrī Arrogance [P.]

maghūm Sciatica: maghūmnā ragh, the sciatic nerve.

maghūmī Sciatic; suffering from sciatica [maghūm + -ī]

māghūt Broad-cloth [P. māhūt]

mahālau Betimes, early: sōbatō mahālau bash massun, we got up early in the morning; ō mahālau bass, he came betimes. Sown early, of crops: dā khōlumk mahālav ō, this is early wheat [Bal. māhlō, Si. mahalāitō; any con. with A. mahal, place, time ?]

mahār Leading-string, espec. of a camel, attached to the nose. Led by the nose: ōṛtō arāng mahār us ō kāsa? where are you off to with him, led by the nose?—mahār kanning To lead by the nose-string: huchchāte mahār ka ki kān, take the camels by the nose-string and let's be off.—mahār shāghing To attach a leading-string to: huchchām-bā mahār shāghāne-ne, arāng ki khwāhe, hamēng dēk-ne, he has got you by the nose like a camel, and leads you wherever he likes [A.]

mahīn Fine, of needlework [P. mihīn]

mahr Dower settled by the husband on the wife. Life-history § 127 seq. [A.]

māhri Riding camel [A. mahri]

māi Woman, lady: māinā dūk khalh kappas handā kōntanā gwafingtō, may the lady's hands never pain her, for weaving this drugget a regular pretty saying over a good piece of needlework [Bal., Jat., Si.; Skt. mātṛ-, Pkt. māi-]

maidān Plain, open space. Gallop: hullinā maidān, a horse's gallop, i.e., a distance of about a mile. maidān tining To gallop (a horse): duzz nā hullie maidān tirisa darēka, the thief was making off with your horse at a gallop [A.]

mail Mile [Eng.]

maiva Fruit.—maiva kanning To bear fruit.—maiva tining To yield fruit [P. mīwa, mēwa]

maizil Day's journey, etc. [var. of mizil]

majāl Possible—generally in interrogations to imply the opposite: majāl e ki nī pēndwār barēs? is it possible you may come again? Impossible: ī ki dāṛē bassunut, majāl e ki badmāshī kēr, now I've come here, it's impossible they'll be up to mischief; nē majāl e ki nī ōde khalēs, it's out of the question for you to beat him [A. 'ability']

majlis Assembly, court, company.—majlis kanning To hold court, sit and chat: sardār nantō majlis karēne, the chief has been having a talk with us [A.]

mak Alunogen, hair-salt.

makai Indian corn, maize [Jaṭ., Si., etc.; Skt. markaka-]

makala Leech, water-worm [P. makil]

makī Intestinal worm: dā nā makik ō, pulmakik annā pad ō (prov.), these are your thread worms, the tape-worms are still to come, i.e., this is only the beginning of your troubles [con. with makala]

mākiān Hen [P.]

makkū Nipple of a gun [Bal., Jaṭ. makkhī, Si. makhⁱ, sight of a gun; Skt. makṣikā, fly]

makr Deceit, fraud: Makkurānnā huchchanā makre kasas halling-a kappak, bandaghnā-ta makr ērān murr e, no one can be up to the tricks of a Makrani camel, and the trickery of the Makrani himself goes even further—referring to the popular derivation of Makran as the 'land of deceit' [A.]

makṛī Cross-beam [Si. makṛō]

makṛī-band Strings connecting heddles to the cross-beam ['cross-beam binder']

makhing To laugh: ōnā hitāte bingut, makhāt, I heard what he had to say and burst out laughing; ō makhisa pēsh tammā, she came out laughing; ēlōk iāita makhār, the others laughed at him; muchche dē makhisa, nā bā shatārkām-bā malōk e, you spend the whole

day laughing, small wonder your mouth gapes like a crack in a wall [Tam. naku, Kan., Tel. nagu]

makhlūk People [A. makhlūq, created]

mal[1] Silt, silty, subject to inundation: dā ḍaghār mall e, aga tafinge, fasl jwān-a ētik, this land is within reach of flood-water, if it were embanked, it would yield well.—mal tining To cover with silt: nōkāp bass, nanā ḍaghāre kulle mal tiss, the flood came and covered the whole of our land with silt [Jaṭ.; Skt. mala, dirt]

mal[2] Wrestling: ī mallaṭī dah bandagh dassōṭ, I back myself to give ten men a fall at wrestling.—mal halling To wrestle. [Si. mal[u]; Skt. malla, wrestler]

māl Property. Cattle, live-stock [A.]

māla Wooden roller for breaking up clods after ploughing.—māla kanning To work a roller over plough-land [P.]

malāi Cream [Jaṭ., Si.]

malāik Angel [A. 'angels']

malakh Locust [P.]

malam Salve, plaster [Jaṭ.; Psht. malham, Si. malam[u]; P. marham]

malāmat Reproach. Reproached.—malāmat kanning To reproach, rebuke [A.]

malanḍ Jibe.—malanḍ khalling To jibe at [Psht. malanḍa]

malās Thirsty: malās uṭ, kanki dīr hata, I'm thirsty, bring me water. Thirst, but only in the compound bīn-ō-malās, hunger and thirst [hardly A. malāl, fatigue ? perh. Skt. mlāsnu, becoming faint]

malāsi Thirst: kane malāsi halkune, I'm seized with thirst; malāsiān ōnā bishk kaskur, his asses died of thirst [malās + -ī]

malav Large sack. [Psht.]

māldār Possessed of cattle or property generally, rich [P.]

māldāri Opulence. Cattle and flock-owning [P.]

malēnṭ Ewe or she-goat that has ceased to give milk: ō kanki kharas taṛtau, pirō malēnṭas taṛē, he didn't kill a ram for me, but a dry old ewe [hardly con. with malās ?]

māli
māliā } Revenue [A. māliyāt]

mālik Master, owner. In authority [A.]

maling To open: khante tēnā malā, he opened his eyes; darvāzae malōk illānus, you've left the door open. To undo, untie: dā gringe kanki mala, sakht tafōk e, kaneān maling-a mafak, undo this knot for me, it's tied so tight I can't undo it: kharāse malār, they outspanned the ox [cf. Tam., Mal. malar-, to open, as a flower ?]

malinging To be opened, undone, untied. To begin (of rain), get up (of wind), etc.: nanā urāṭi pēhingtō pir malingā, as we entered the house the rain began; tahō dāsā malingaṭī e, the wind is just getting up [p. of maling]

mālista Wheaten bread mixed with sugar and ghee, which forms the diet of the bridal couple before the wedding. Life-history § 109 [P. mālīda]

malkhamūt Angel of death [Bal. malkamith; A. malak ul maut]

malkhūk People [var. of makhlūk]

malkhuṛ Son's wife: malkhuṛ urānā chāri e (prov.), the daughter-in-law is the spy of the house (on pilfering). Brother's wife [mal-khuṛ, for mal- cf. malh, for -khuṛ cf. bal-ghuṛ, -ṛ being fem., 'son's woman']

mālū Wrestler [Si. mālhī; Skt. malla]

mālum Father-in-law,—whether wife's father or husband's father.

mālūm Known.—mālūm kanning To ascertain [Bal.; A. ma'lūm]

malh Son: malh ō masiṛ bahāaṭ halling-a mafak, khudānā dād e, sons and daughters can't be got for money, they are God's good gift [con. with mār, malkhuṛ]

māmā Maternal uncle. Mode of address of a son-in-law to his father-in-law. Respectful mode of address to one's elder [Bal., Jaṭ., Psht.; Si. māmū; Skt., māma]

mammā Black bear: lōlō ka, lōlō ka, mammā barēk, chunāte hētik, dēk tēnā kōnḍāi, hushaby, hushaby, or Bruin will come and take the children and carry them to his cave [Bal. mam: cf. Jaṭ. mam, Si. mamu, female ghost or ogre ?]

man Wooden measure holding four chārikī, or about two seers [P. 'weight varying fr. 20 to 42 seers']

mana Some, a few (adj.), Grammar § 153: mana dēān guḍ padāi bass, he returned some days later: mana sālas hamōṛē tūs, he lived there a few years [hardly A. ma'n, little, few ?]

manā Prohibition.—manā kanning To prohibit [A. mana]

mānā Sense, meaning [A. ma'nā]

manaṭ Some, several, a few (subs.): mēmānteān manaṭāk sēr ō, manaṭāk annā bingun ō, of the guests some have had enough, while some are still hungry; manaṭān harrifēt, I asked of several. Used as a substantival suffix: dē-manaṭān guḍ barak, come after a few days [mana + subs. -ṭ[3], cf. machchiṭ, asiṭ, iraṭ, musiṭ, Grammar §§ 96, 153]

māndānī Churning staff [Jaṭ. mandhārī, madhānī, Si. mandhāṇī, Psht. mandāṇō; Skt. manthāna]

mandar Short, squat, dwarfish: mandarā bandagh paighumbar pārēne ki luchch-a marēk, the Prophet has said that the dwarfish man is a tricky fellow [Jaṭ. mandhrā, Si. mandhirō, Psht. mandarai; Skt. manthara]

manḍ Cripple: asi manḍas khanāṭ ki natas-ta bēkhān guḍḍōk ass, I saw a cripple with one of his legs cut off from the trunk. Crippled, lame. Sore, of eyes: kanā khan manḍ e, my eye is sore.—manḍ kanning To go lame, limp: ō antei manḍ-a kēk ? what's he limping for ? To lame: kanā hullī laghattas khalk, manḍ karē kane, my horse lashed out and lamed me [Jaṭ. manḍā, Si. manḍō]

mangāla Charcoal stove [Si. makāl[u], mangal[u]; A. manqal, chafing-dish ?]

manguli The wild shrub orthonnopsis intermedia, used as fuel by the poor despite its bad smell [P. mangula]

mangur Tick: mangur hapuṛsnā pāṭān paidā marēk, ticks are bred in juniper wood [Si. munghiṇ[u], Psht. mangur, bug]

mānī Number of etc. [loc. Sar. var. of mānīd]

mānīd Number of, collection of, swarm of, used as a kind of pluralising suffix, always attached to the crude noun, always in the singular, noun and suffix being always preceded by a pronoun or adjective, Grammar § 163: ballō kuchak-mānīdas pēsh tammā, a great pack of dogs came out; hamē ballā gaḍ-mānīd dāsā hamēṛē aff, that great herd of urial is no longer there; daunō luch-mānīdas pēntin aff, nowhere else is there such a collection of rascals [con. with mana ?]

manjav Hurdle made of branches: Espec. a hurdle used as a bier in the absence of a plank, Life-history § 241 [Si. manjō; Jaṭ. manjı, cot; Skt. mañcaka]

manna Temporary summer shelter, made of matting on poles [loc. Jhal.; Jaṭ. manna, Psht. mana; Si. manahun, shed, thatched roof, cf. Skt. māna, Drav. mana, house ?]

manning[1] (imper. ma, mar, pres. stem mar-, past stem mass-, neg. stem ma-, Grammar § 256) To become, be—with the latter meaning espec. in those parts of the verb in which the substantive verb is defective, § 252. To curdle: purvālhaṭī bēkh shāghāsuṭ, matanō, I had added some sour milk to the fresh milk but it has not curdled. Helps to form passive compounds, § 298: kanning matau, it was not done. Helps to form passive potential compounds, § 298: kanning matau, it could not be done. Various idiomatic uses: kane āsiō khalhas halkune, dā kārēm kanā dūān mafak, I'm seized with a racking pain, this work can't be done by me; ni kās, kane ant-a marēk ? go, what do I care ? ō kanki bāz-a marēk, he cares a lot for me; ō nā ant-a marēk? what relation is he of yours ? pir kattau, khushkāvaghāk matanō, there was no rain and the dry crops have come to nothing [Tam., Mal. man-, to stand fast, Tel. man-, to exist, Kuṛ., Gōṇ. man-, Malt. men-, to be, become, Kui man-past stem mass- to be]

manning² To pay heed to, obey: akha ki ī ōdo pant-a ētiva, ō kane mannipak, however much advice I give him, he won't listen to me [Bal., Psht., Jaṭ., Si. man- ; Skt. manyate, agrees, Pkt. maṇṇai]

mannisht Vow, espec. to sacrifice something to a saint for the fulfilment of a prayer.—mannisht kanning To vow to sacrifice something for the fulfilment of a prayer: ī mannisht karēṭ ki kane māras marē, ī kharāsas pirāi guḍḍiva, I vowed that if I was blessed with a son, I'd sacrifice a bullock at the shrine of my saint [hardly mann-(ing)² + P. -isht; any con. with Skt. manishā, prayer, manishita, desired ?]

mannishtī Dedicated: dā mannishtiō mēlhas e, tarpara-ta, this sheep is dedicated, I won't slaughter it [mannisht + ī]

mansab Rank, office [A. manṣab]

mansabdār Office-bearer, officer [P. manṣabdār]

manzūr Approved.—manzūr kanning To approve [A. manẓūr]

manzūrī Approval [manzūr + -ī]

mar The tree prosopis spicigera [cf. Drav. maram, tree ?]

mār¹ Son, boy, lad: nā mār antei zū balun-a mafak? bāva, khōlum e, hurēāi vaddik why doesn't your boy grow up quicker ? friend, he's like wheat, slow-growing—not a mere girl who shoots up like barley [Gōṇ. marri, Kui mri ; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. maṛi, Tuḷ. mari, young of animals, Kan. also child; con. are masiṛ, malh, malkhuṛ, mālum]

mār² Interjection of surprise, Grammar § 448 [Jaṭ.; Si. mār¹]

mārakō Little son, sonny [mār¹ + dim. -akō]

mardaka Little man, manikin, fellow [P. mardak]

margh Horn: bishe margh-a massaka, kase tēnā kēbaṭ illētavaka (prov.), if the ass had had horns, he would never have allowed anyone near him.—margh kanning To sprout horns [Kuṛ. marag, Malt. margu]

margha Grass roots [fr. margh ?]

marghi Horned [margh + -i]

marifing¹ To make to become [c. of manning¹, Grammar § 282]

marifing² To make to curdle, congeal [c. of maringing]

maringing To form into curds, curdle: pālhk dāsā maringānō, the milk has now curdled; pālhto aval pākāla, guṛā mās shā, ō hizakaṭī marif-tā, first strain the milk, then put some sour curds in it and curdle it in the milk-skin [cf. Kan. mosar, Tel. musar, curds, Tam., Mal. mōr, buttermilk ; manning¹ in the meaning 'curdle' prob.< maringing by false analogy]

mark Death [Bal.; P. marg]

markī At the point of death, dying [mark + -i]

mark-ō-zind No longer sharing mutual family celebrations: kane ō kanā illa-malhte dāsā bist sāl-a marēk, ki mark-ō-zind un, it's twenty years since I and my cousins have taken any part in the other's family gatherings.—mark-ō-zind kanning To sever family connections: nan ōnā masiṛnā sāngāi mark-ō-zind karēn, we parted company over the betrothal of his daughter ['death and living']

mār-matōr Lads of the place, the young blood, etc., Grammar § 48 [mār¹ + matōr, wh. meaningless by itself may contain pluralising -r¹]

mārmūtk The wild plant boucerosia aucheriana, used as a vegetable and also as a drug for fever, liver and consumption [P. mār, snake, from its snakelike roots, + ?]

marrām Shout, call, cry: nā marrām murr-a kāik, tūfakiāe tavār ka, your shout carries far, give the man with the gun a cry; Kāsī Shālān asi marrāmas pand-a marēk, Kasi is as far from Quetta as a man can shout.—Fame, reputation: nā lāikhinā marrāme ī murrān bingusuṭ, shukr ki khanāṭ-ne, I had heard the fame of your ability from afar, thank God that I've seen you with my own eyes.—marrām kanning To give a call to, shout: ōde marrām ka, give him a shout [Kan. moṛe, Tel. mora, Tuḷ. more, cf. Tam. mural, sound, Kuṛ. murr-, thunder]

marrī Tame, domesticated: marriā sādār zū pazzōr-a marēk, birrā zū sūe shōlik, domesticated animals soon get fat, wild ones soon lose flesh [Tam., Mal. marunnu, tameness, Tel. maragu, to be tamed, Kan. mareu, to be devoted to, Tuḷ. marea, tameness]

marring To pay heed to, obey [var. of manning[2], but as the change -nn->-rr- is abnormal, marring was prob. orig. derived fr. the same base as marrī and became later fused semanticly with manning[2]]

maṛ Corpse [Jaṭ. maṛh, Si. maṛh[u], Bal. mahar; Skt. mṛtakam]

māṛī Storied house. Fortified dwelling, castle [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. māṛī]

mās[1] Bottom, lowest point: dūnanā mās murr e, the bottom of the well is a long way off; nanikān mashanā māsāi khāchān, we slept the night at the foot of the hill. Root: hur dā shalghumnā mās ama hūlun e, look what a thick root this turnip has got; māsanā dandān, 'root-tooth,' double tooth.

mās[2] Sour coagulated milk; curds; buttermilk: pālhte bāsifpa, mās shā, gurā sōr-a mafasa, don't heat the milk, add some buttermilk, then it won't go sour.—mās kanning To curdle [P. māst]

masāla Spices. Ammunition taken on a tribal raid [A. maṣālih]

masir (plur. masink, Grammar § 27) Daughter: masir pēnanā bājī e (prov.), a daughter is a gift to one's neighbour—for as soon as she's any use in the house she leaves it to get married. Girl: masir tēnā hamsare tēnā sālum-a kēk (prov.), a girl will have a contemporary for her son-in-law—so quick are females in growing up [related to mār, like Drav. mag-aḷ to mag-an: for -ṛ as a fem. suffix cf. iṛ, mal-khūṛ, balghur]

masirkō Little girl, girly [masir + dim. -(a)kō]

masit Mosque: mullānā zōr masitiskān e (prov.), the authority of a mulla doesn't reach beyond the mosque. Mullah's school [Bal., Jaṭ.; A. masjid]

maskhara Jest, pleasantry.—maskhara kanning To jest [A.]

massuk Back between the shoulder-blades: bāz kārēm karēnuṭ, massukāk-ka khalh-a kēra, I've been hard at work, and my back aches between the shoulder-blades [also Bal.; hardly con. with Tam., Mal. mutugu, back?]

mast Drunk, lustful, haughty [P.]

mastī Drunkenness, lust, haughtiness [P.]

māsūl Revenue, dues [A. maḥṣūl]

mash Hill, mountain: ē mashanā vaḍḍati kōḍas arē, hamōṛē mēlhas khalkunuṭ, ḍakkānuṭ, there's a cave in the cutting of that hill, I've hidden there a wild sheep that I've shot.—mash kanning To take to the hills, espec. as a protest or in defiance: Zarakzaīk dāsā kul mash karēnō, the Zarakzais have now taken to the hills in a body [Tam. malai, Mal., Tel. mala, Kan., Tuḷ. male; for -sh < Drav. -l cf. bash, mish, hushing]

māsh Pulse [P.; Skt. māsha]

māshāf That part of a matchlock that holds the match [Bal. māshagh, P. māsha]

mashākh Scarred: arāṛē mashākh massunus? kane nishān, ēte, where are you scarred, shew me. Scald-headed, bald: dā chunā mādarzātiān mashākh e, this child is scald-headed from birth. Hornless, of animals: mashākhō hēṭas e, it's a hornless goat.—mashākh kanning To scar: khalas khalk, kanā kāṭume mashākh karē, he flung a stone and left a scar on my head [con. with Tam.; Kan. macca, Tel. matstsa, Tuḷ. majje, spot, scar?]

mashanā-churrō Black substance of great medicinal qualities, also called khal-mōlh, similar to the Indian silājit, supposed to be an exudation from the rocks ['hill's urine']

mashghūl Employed, busy [var. of mashkhūl]

mashing To wash the head: kāṭume mēṭatō masha, clean your head with fuller's earth: iṛasīnā ki ilum asiṭ e, yakshambēnā dē kāṭum mashipak, a sister of an only brother won't wash her head on a Sunday—the

ill omen lying in the words yak and asiṭ [Kui musa, wash the head, cf. Tam., Kan. mulugu, Tuḷ. murku, Mal. malakkuga, immerse? con. improb. with musār, mūshking, or Bal. mush-, rub, oil the hair]

mashkhūl Employed, busy: nan mashkhūl un langārati, we're busy ploughing [A. mashghūl]

mash-mās Foot of a hill: dā mashmāsati khalkas arē, there's a village at the foot of this hill ['hill bottom']

mashmōnk The tree prunus eburnea [mash+?]

māshṛēnk-khōr Pulse-eater—nickname given to the inhabitants of Zahri, where pulse is grown abundantly [māsh+contemptuous sound ṛēnk +khor]

mashūr Notorious, well-known [A. mashhūr]

mat He-goat. Male mountain-goat or markhor [perh. con. with Skt. mēka, though it seems unrepresented in Bal., Psht., Jaṭ. or Si., except for Si. mēkᵃ, Aries; cf. Kan., Tel. mēke ?]

mātan Mourning among the women, Life-history § 284 seq. [P. mātam; change -n <-m is abnormal, espec. with initial m-]

mātan-gōdī Mistress of the mourning, the female next-of-kin to the dead, Life-history § 284 seq. ['mourning mistress']

matbal Meaning, import [var. of matlab by metathesis]

mātī Old bit of felt used as the foundation for a new one [hardly 'mother' (Skt. mātā) of the felt ?]

mati-būṭav Wild bush from which soda is made [?+būṭav]

matlab Meaning, import [A. maṭlab]

mātuna Stepmother [Bal. mātūn, Jaṭ. mātarmā]

maṭ¹ Equal, match: maṭ maṭṭatō jang-a kēk, Brāhūiki mayār e ki tēnā lōṛī, bakhkhāl, mēe kasfe, equal fights with equal, it's a disgrace for a Brahui to kill his blacksmith, his Hindu or his slave; ō kanā maṭṭ aff, he's not my equal. Rival, enemy: maṭṭe tēnā khalk, guṛā kask, he slew his foe and died [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. maṭᵘ; the adv. form maṭṭaseaṭ q. v. suggests poss. connection with Drav. maṭṭa, measure, equality]

maṭ² Alluvial deposit, silt. Land liable to inundation: maṭ hamō ḍaghāre pāra ki nōkāpān dīr-a kunēk, they call that land maṭ which gets irrigated by floods. Silty: maṭṭangā ḍaghārati khōlum jwān-a marēk, wheat grows splendidly in alluvial soil.—maṭ tining To cover with silt: nōkāp ḍaghāre maṭ tiss, the flood covered the land with silt [Jaṭ.; Skt. mṛid, earth]

maṭ³ Thick, dense: ēnā puzhzhaghāk maṭṭ ō, his hair's thick; dā jangal maṭṭ e, gidārēngōi aff, this jungle is dense, one can't penetrate it; pālhk maṭṭ ō, aga kungustā, tugh-a halēk-ne, the buttermilk is very thick, if you drink it, you'll get drowsy; kōnṭe maṭ gwafēnō, they've woven the blanket close.

maṭar Pea [Jaṭ. maṭṭar, Si. maṭarᵘ, etc.]

māṭēṭau The wild bush salvia nepeta, used as fodder and also as a drug for fever.

maṭmāl Red soil mixed with silt [maṭ²+ māl for mal]

māṭō Small water-pot [Bal. maṭī; Si. māṭō, large earthen vessel; Jaṭ. maṭūrā, small earthen vessel; Skt. mārttika-]

maṭṭa Sluggish, lazy: ē sakht maṭṭa e, hit kārēm-a kappak-ta, he's hopelessly lazy, words won't make him work; kanā hullī maṭṭa e, my horse is sluggish. Sluggard, dullard: illē ō maṭṭae dē khudā, deuce take that dullard [Jaṭ. maṭṭhā, Si. maṭhō, Pkt. maṭṭha-]

maṭṭaseaṭ Hardly, scarcely, with difficulty: ēnā tavāre ī maṭṭaseaṭ biniva, I can only just hear his shout; ō maṭṭaseaṭ shāmāi dāṛē bass, it was with difficulty that he got here by the evening [maṭ¹ +ase-+-aṭ, 'by an equality', 'within an ace' ?]

maṭṭēnging To be changed: aīnō mōsum maṭṭēngāne, the season has changed to-day; dā tāse ē lōitō maṭṭēf, exchange this cup for that kettle [Bal. maṭṭ-, Si. maṭā-, exchange]

maun Black; nā kūsāi maunō ṭikkas arē, there's a black stain on your shirt; kanā mōn maun massune, my face has been blackened—with disgrace. Dark (of night): dāsā maun e, it's dark now [mā- + -un; Tam., Mal. māl, Malt. marghro, Kuṛ. mōkhārō]

maun-ablakh With black and white spots ['black-spotted']

maun-gaḍarī One who wears a black shift, hill-woman: Brāhūīnā maun-gaḍarītā lajjanā khwāja khān e, the Khan is the guardian of the honour of the blackshifted Brahui women—the boast of the women in the days of Nasir Khan the Great; mustanā Ahmadzaīk tēnā maun-gaḍarīte dōst-a tōrēra, the Ahmadzais of the old days cherished their hill-women. Any poor woman: khwāja, nē nā maun-gaḍarītā lajj-a halpak ? master, have you no concern for the honour of your women subjects ? [maun+gaḍar + -ī]

maunī Blackness. Pupil of the eye [maun + -ī]

maun-kambar Spotted or striped with black: handā gaṭōr maun-kambar e, gushaki jwān e, this young ram is spotted with black, it'll be excellent for stud purposes ['black-striped']

maur Wild oil seed, used for sore eyes.

mavīz Dried grapes, raisins [P.]

māya Udder [Bal. māigh; cf. P. māya, any she-animal, māya zadan, to churn]

mayār Shame, disgrace, censure: nī mayārān khulipēsa ? aren't you afraid of the disgrace ? Disgraceful, shameful: mayārō hitas e, it's a disgraceful thing [Bal. mayār, Si. mayār*; con. with Skt. maryādā, bounds of decorum ?]

mayārī Disgraceful, shameful: dā mayāriā kārēmte pēndwār kappa, don't do these shameful things again. Disgraced, put to shame: nī kanā vērī us, kanā khalkān pēsh tam, dārē aga jang kēn, ī mayārī marēva, you're my sworn enemy, get out of my encampment, for if we fight here, I shall be put to shame [mayār + -ī]

maza- Prefix meaning big, in compounds like maza-bāhuṛ, big-armed, maza-dūī, big-tongued, great talker, shrew, maza-khan, big-eyed [Bal.]

māza Bits of camel leather, dwarf-palm leaves or fleece of a house-born camel, sheep or goat, with which divination is taken by rolling several in the hand and flinging them down, when if they hold together in line, the omen is favourable.—māza shāghing To throw down pieces of camel leather etc., for divination: māza shāghān, nane kasar mass, hinān, sōb karēn, we tried divination with camel leather and the omen was good, so we went forth and gained the victory [P. 'backbone']

mazbūt Strong [A. mazbūṭ]

mazgh Brain. Kernel [P. maghz, Pehl. mazg]

mazhab Religion [A. mazhab]

māzū Wooden water-spout, water-shoot: pirān bash mass, māzūnā kēraghān tūs (prov.), he got out of the rain and sat under the water-spout—'out of the frying-pan into the fire' [hardly con. with P. māshū, sieve ?]

mazza Taste [P. maza]

mazh A hill grass used as fodder [con. with mash]

mazhmōnk The tree prunus eburnea [var. of mashmōnk]

mē Male slave: mēanā rīshe charp ka, kāṭume-ta shōl (prov.), anoint the slave's beard, and then proceed to shave his head—i.e., grease a slave's palm and he'll rob his master for you [any con. with Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. mey, body, person, Kuṛ. mēd, body, mēt, man ? v. mē-ō-mad]

mēgaṛ Flock of sheep [Bal. mēgar]

mēhī Buffalo: khāchōkā aristā mēhī nar-a kēk (prov.), the buffalo of sluggards gives birth to the (less valuable) male—the early bird catches the worm [Bal., Jaṭ. mēh, Si. mēh¹; Skt. mahiṣa-]

mēhr etc. Kindness, etc. [var. of mēr, etc.]

mēī Slavery: nēti mēīnā raghas arē ki dākha drōgh-a pāsa, you must have a strain of slavery in you to tell so many lies [mē + -ī]

mēj Table [Jaṭ. etc.; P. mēz]

mēkh Peg, nail [P.]

mēkhal Iron grinding-stone pin. Stone pestle [con. with mēkh; but hardly = mēkh + khal, 'peg-stone']

mēl Assembly, gathering. Tribal gathering for fighting.—mēl kanning To assemble, gather for tribal fighting [Bal., Jaṭ., Psht. mēla, Si. mēlᵘ; Skt. mēla]

mēla Festival, fair [Jaṭ., Psht. mēla, Si. mēlō; Skt. mēla]

mēlab The plant corylus colurna.

mēl-mallākṛō Squabble, squabbling: numā hāṛdēnā mēl-mallākṛōe nan rasēngpana, we can't stand your daily squabbles [mēl + Si. malākiṛō, wrestling]

mēlh Sheep: ballā Mīr Nasīr Khān Brāhūīte pārēka ki mēlh asi drakhtas e, bist ō yak maiva-a ētik, kharvālh, purvālh, khāsun, ḍahī, khurūt, chikka, shīlānch, madar, khassī, sī, panēr, kharkhurūt, narkhurūt, kās, sil, milī, sū, sara-ō-pācha, kadit, sajjī, bēdīr, Mīr Nasir Khan the Great used to tell the Brahuis that the sheep was a tree which bore one and twenty fruits, biestings, fresh milk, buttermilk, etc. [prob. con. with P. mēsh, Skt. mēsha, or with Skt. mēdhra-, ram, though the change > lh is abnormal, but cf. mōlh]

mēmān Guest [P. mihmān]

mēmāndār Host [P. mihmāndār]

mēmāndārī Hospitality [P. mihmāndārī]

mēmānī Hospitality [P. mihmānī]

mēn Bog, swamp, marsh, quagmire, quicksand: dā jalanā mōnaṭī ballō mēnas e, there's a large swamp ahead of this hill-torrent.—mēn halling (hining, kanning) To get bogged, flounder: nat-ta lichchakhaṭī mēn halk, his feet got bogged in the mud; dā sāngo ki karēnut, nī handun-a chāsa ki nat-ka piasēṭī mēn hināne, you may regard the betrothal I've made as if my foot had got stuck in the mire; dā kārēmaṭī bishām-bā mēn hināne, he's floundering over this business like an ass stuck in a bog.

mē-ō-mad Slaves and servants, slaves and all, Grammar § 48 [mē + ō + mad which is meaningless by itself, but poss. contains older form of mē, cf. Kuṛ. mēd, body, mēt, man ? v. mē]

mēr Kindness: nī ainō kāsa tēna tātanā mērātā kuningki ? so you're off to-day to feast on your mother-in-law's kindnesses ? [P. mihr]

mērabān Kind, gracious [P. mihrbān]

mērabānī Kindness, graciousness.—mērabānī kanning To be kind, be gracious [P. mihrbānī]

mēṛ Deputation of holy men or elders, to entreat pardon or effect a reconciliation. Peacemaker.—mēṛ kanning To send as a peace deputation: seiade mēṛ karēn-ta, guṛā, khōnān gidrēngā, we sent him the Sayyad as a peace deputation and he agreed to forgo his blood-revenge [Si. mēṛⁱ, Jaṭ. mēla; Skt. mēla]

mēshmurgh Goose [P. 'bustard', lit. 'sheep-bird']

mēṭ Fuller's earth [Si. mēṭᵘ]

mēva Fruit [var. of maiva]

miāū Miau of a cat.—miāū kanning To miau [imit.]

michāch Eyelash: chunā ki bāz nājōṛ marē, michāchāte-ta kaichī-a kēra, if a child is very ill, they cut its eyelashes—appar. to avert the jealousy of the neighbours who may be affecting it with the evil eye [Bal.; P. mizhagān]

miching To suck, of young: chunā khad michingaṭī e, zara-as aḍ ka, the babe is sucking the breast, wait a minute; daghatte taf ki navā heṭṭe michir, tie up the kids or they'll be sucking the dams [Bal. mich-; P. maz-]

mihnat Trouble, labour. Price of labour, wages [A. miḥnat]

mihr etc. Kindness, etc. [var. of mēr, etc.]

milī Marrow: dā haḍḍanā milīe kashsha, extract the marrow in this bone. Brains: pīrangā bandaghki mēlhanā milī kuvvat e, sheep's brains are strengthening food for an old man; ō bishanā milī kungune, he has eaten asses' brains, i.e., he's daft. Kernel of a nut [Tam. mūḷei, Mal. mūḷa, Kuṛ. murmā]

milīi Full of marrow: ē milīiā haḍḍāte sardārnā mōnāi tikh, place these marrow-bones before the chief [milī + -i]

milinging To be met with, meet [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. mil-; Skt. mil-]

milinj A wild grass, used as fodder.

milis Camel's hair [Jaṭ. milass, Si. milis*; cf. P. mil, hair]

miliṭ Minute [Eng.]

milk Property, ancestral property. Estate, cultivable land [A.]

milkiat Possession, property, estate [A.]

minḍ Female dog, bitch: dā narāzas e? minḍas e? is this a dog or a bitch? [not con. with Bal. hind; cf. Kan., Tel. minḍi, lascivious female?]

miniṭ Minute [var. of miliṭ]

minjār Stack of fodder covered with mud.

minki Obstinate, espec. of bullocks: minkiā kharāsām-bā, tā ki jūm tifas-ne, bash-a mafēsa, like an obstinate bullock you won't get up until they goad you [archaic]

minnat Favour. Asking a favour. Gratitude. Obligation.—minnat harfing To lie under obligations. To be grateful.—minnat kanning To ask a favour, entreat.—minnat tikhing To place under an obligation, impute obligation to: kaneāi bāz minnat tikhpa, ōkha ki kantō nēki karēnus, ōkha i hum karēnuṭ, don't lay too many obligations to my door, I've done as much for you as you for me [A.]

minuk Pronged support of a blanket-tent or hut: nā gidān irā minuk-a khwāhik, your blanket-tent requires two supports.—minuk tining To prop up: dā drakht tammingaṭi e, minuk ēte-ta, this tree's on the point of falling, prop it up.

mir Ewe: miranā pālh bāsun e, hēṭanā pudēn e, sheep's milk is hot, goat's milk cold.

mir Prince, leader, headman [P.]

mirāb Superintendent of the division of water [P.]

mirās Heritage, inheritance. Ancestral property [A. mirās]

miri Prince's dwelling; espec. the Khan's castle at Kalat [mir + -i]

miring To plaster: kōṭavāte mirabō, bashām khuṛk e, plaster your houses, the summer rains are at hand; nume asi urāasēṭi miriṛ, ki num tēnā hitāte khalās kēre, they ought to plaster you up in a house to make you stop your talk [Kui mrānḍ-; con. with Tam., Mal. mel?]

mīṛēi Always [var. of muṛōi]

miṛing¹ To drive away: kuchake miṛāṭa, I was driving the dog off; dā bēkārāte dākān miṛa, drive these vagabonds away. To drive for game: nan mashe miṛān, hichiṛā khantavan, we drove the hill, but put up nothing [Si. miṭ-, meṭ-, Jaṭ. mēṭ-, mēs-, wipe out, Pkt. mēṭāvai, miṭāvai]

miṛing² To brawl, fight: tēnpatēn miṛipabō, don't fight among yourselves [Bal. miṛ-, to fight; cf. Si. miḍ-, miṛ-, Jaṭ. mil-, Skt. milati, meet?]

mis Copper [P.]

misāl Simile, parallel. Example [A. misāl]

mising } To get damp: kanā puch-
misinging } chāk misār, my clothes got damp; mēlhtā kāsk misingānō, karghing mafasa, the sheep's wool has got too damp to shear [cf. Bal. mis-, to damp, P. miz-, to make water]

misk Musk [P.]

miskīn Poor.—miskīn kanning To extinguish (a light): chirāghe miskīn ka, put out the light [A.]

misri Sugar [A. miṣri]

mistāi Reward for bringing glad tidings: aga i nē khwashshō āvālas ētiv, kane ant mistāi ētisa? if I give you a good piece of news, what reward will you give me? nē māras massune, mistāi kanā e, a son is born to you, the reward is mine (for being the first to tell you). Good tidings [Bal. mistaghārī, congratulations, P. mizhda, good tidings]

mish Loose earth, dust: bandagh mishān paidā e, man is created from dust; jihān kul mish-a marēk, the whole world will turn to dust; kanā khō khālī e, mish marē bāvanā khōaṭi (prov.), if my pot is empty, my father is welcome to earth in his; ōnā mōnān khijālatān mish-a dasik, dust pours from his face from very

shame—*i.e.*, he's in disgrace; ō khafa ass, mōnān-ta mish-a dasēka, he was sad and his face was clouded in gloom.—mish pakking To eat dirt: iragh kumpar, mish pakkiv ? if I'm not to eat bread, shall I eat dirt ? [cf. Tam., Mal. malar, flour, Kan. malar, sand ? prob. not con. with Bal. muzh, dust (-haze) fr. P., v. muj]

mishī Earthy, dusty: zhal machche much ka, khavānā kōraghān shā, ki mishī maf, collect a few pebbles and put them under the water-skin, so that it won't get dirty [mish + -ī]

miṭāi Sweetmeats [Si. miṭhāī, Jaṭ. miṭṭheāī, etc.]

mizil Day's journey, stage. Halting-place.—mizil khalling To travel a stage [Bal.; A. manzil]

mizza Taste [var. of mazza]

mōch Defective, spoilt, deprived of essence or taste, useless: dā pālhk taṛēnō, mōch massunō, this milk has turned and gone bad. Something defective or deprived of essence or taste: i dād kumpara, mōchas e, I won't eat this, it's a tasteless thing; dā nanā sardārnā mōch e, this is the miserable little son of our late chief.—mōch kanning To spoil, render useless: mōch karēs, kane tissus ? so you spoilt it first, and then gave it me ? [con. with Skt. mūrchita, rendered senseless ?]

mōchaṛī Shoe [Si. mōchiṛō etc.]

mōchī Tanner, cobbler [Bal., Jaṭ., Si., etc.]

mōda Lamentation over the dead, dirge, Life-history § 285.—mōda tining To sing lamentations over the dead [P. mōya]

mōhat Accomplishment of one's object, success: nanā mēṛ mōhataṭ padāi bass, our peace deputation returned crowned with success.

mōhshēf Descent.—mōhshēf kanning To descend, proceed downwards: makhlūk Kachchiāi mōhshēf karēne, the people have gone down to the Kachchi; ṭappas khalkuṭ-ta, khabar tammitau, ditak mōhshēf karēr, chāisuṭ ki ṭappi e, I wounded him though I didn't know it, but when the blood trickled down I realised he was wounded [mōn or muh + shēf; cf. sarshēfa]

mōkal Leave, permission to go.—mōkal tining To give leave to go, dismiss [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. mōkal*; Pkt. mukka-]

mōking To release anything pawned, redeem, buy out: dā bakhkhāle aga sad rupai ainū tissusa, kane bandān mōkāsa, if you'd give this shopkeeper one hundred rupees to-day, you would buy me out of his clutches. Espec. to redeem at a fictitious price a beast dedicated to God, Life-history § 180: dā mēlhte ṭāl khalkunuṭ, giṛāas ēte ki mōkiv-tā, I've struck these sheep in dedication to God, give me something to buy them back with [Si. mōkh-; cf. mōkal]

mōkō Spider: mōkō urānā mōnaṭī tār tafingaṭī e, mistāi-a halēk ki musāfiras barēk, the spider is spinning a web in front of the house, bringing news of the approach of a traveller [Bal. mōkhō; Skt. markaṭa-]

mōl Muffling of chin and ears against the cold.—mōl kanning To muffle up: tahō e, dastāre tēnā mōl karak, there's a wind blowing, tie your turban round your chin and ears [Si. mōlhō]

mōlh Smoke: sarkārnā tūfake mōlh aff, the Government rifle makes no smoke; tā ki pīmāz kumpēs, bāne gand-a kappak, tā ki khākharas laggifpēs, mōlh-a mafak (prov.), so long as you don't eat onions your breath won't smell, so long as you don't light a fire, there'll be no smoke—'no smoke without a fire' [Kur. mōsgā, mōjkhā, Malt. mōghe; for the introduction of a non-radical -lh cf. hilh, Drav. ī, mēlh, P. mēsh]

mōm Wax.—mōm kanning To make as soft as wax: ōnā uste khudā mōm karē, God softened his heart [P.]

mōmbīra Hammock.

mōn Front: nanā urānā mōn kiblaghāiṭ e, the front of our house is towards the west; harkas tēnā mōnaṭ binā, everyone went his own way; mōne padāi antei hapsitau, nan dākhadar tavār bum karēn-ta ? why didn't he turn his front back, when we called him so lustily too ? i nē

daun biṭēnuṭ, vakhtaseāi ki nī bōd karēs, guṛā kantō mōn-pamōn ma, that's the way I've bowled you over, when you recover, confront me if you can. Face: ō tēnā mōne lōjāne, he has smeared his face (with oil); jalh kanā mōne hushā, the flame burnt my face. In front of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 359): pēn asi ballō hanjas mōnānta bāl karē, another big duck got up in front of him; kanā urānā mōnai hēs tikhā-ta, he brought and laid it in front of my house; nan sardārnā mōnaṭī bassusun, we had come to meet the chief. Straightway, ahead (used adv., espec. in the oblique, Grammar § 386): mōn padāi narrā, he straightway ran back; Shālkōṭān rāhi massun mōn Kalātāi, we set out from Quetta making straight for Kalat; swāk kul ōnā randaṭ assur, ō taniā mōnaṭī ass piāda, the horsemen were all behind him, he was ahead by himself on foot; mōnaṭī tammipa, don't forge ahead; tēnā hullie mōnaṭī shā, make your horse go ahead.—mōn kanning To set one's face towards, set out for: tēnā urāteāi mōn karēr, they set their face homewards.—mōn shāghing To veil the face among the women at a mourning, Life-history § 284.—mōn tining To send: kane nā baṭingki mōn tissune, he's sent me to fetch you; nī bafa, tēnā īlume mōn ēte, don't come yourself, send your brother.—mōne halling To block somebody's way: nanā mōne halkusur, maga rasāla narrifē-tā, they had blocked our way but the cavalry dispersed them.—mōne tōning To withstand: nanā mēl sōhbatō barēk, guṛā nī mōne tōris, our assembly will come to-morrow, then withstand them if you can [to the same rt. belong muh, mul (v. mulkhudō), mus- (v. must, musun); cf. Drav. mun, mu, mul]

mōnānk Rutting season, of sheep, goats and camels: ḍaggīnā mōnānk e, gōrumtō illē-ta ki sānḍ hāle-ta, the cow is now in season, let it go with the herd to get covered [mōn + -(ā)nk, 'condition of being forward'?]

mōnī Being in front: handunō kasas marē, nī hata-ta kantō mōnī tūlif-ta, if there be such an one, bring him and set him in front of me [mōn + -ī]

mōnīkō Foremost, first [mōn + -īkō or mōnī + -kō]

mōn-khīsun Red-faced, bloody: nī aga himpēsa, nē mōn-khīsun-a kēva, mōn ētiva-ne, if you won't go, I'll give you a bloody nose, and make you go ['face-red']

mōn-pīun White-faced; white face. Euphemistically among friends for black-faced, black-face, shameless one, v. pīun: mōn-pīun, dāṛān pad duzzī kappa, you dirty little rascal, don't thieve again ['face-white']

mōr Peacock [Jaṭ. mōr, Si. mōr[u]; Skt. mayūra]

mōra Bead: murvārie mōratō maṭṭ kappa (prov.), don't treat pearls like beads—don't cast pearls before swine [P. mōrī]

mōrink Ant: nī antei mōrinkām-bār-a kāsa? what are you going at this ant's pace for? [P. mōr + -(ī)nk]

mōrt Myrtle [P. mōrd]

mōṛ Gripes, colic: kane mōṛ e, dā musi dē-a marēk, I've had colic for these last three days.—mōṛ tining To have colic (used impers.): kane mōṛ-a ētik, I've got colic [Jaṭ. marōṛ, Si. marōṛ[*]; cf. Jaṭ., Si. mōṛ-, to twist, Skt. moṭana-, wringing]

mōṛa Wisp of dry lucerne [cf. Si. mōṛ[*], twist?]

mōsum[1] Season, time [A. mausim]

mōsum[2] A variety of fine needlework.

mōtabar Headman [A. mu'tabar, respectable]

mōtāj Needy, in need of: narina javābir e, sūratnā mōtāj aff, a male is a jewel and stands in no need of beauty [A. muḥtāj]

mōṭ[1] Kind of pulse, phaseolus acontifolius [Paht. mōṭ, Bal. mōth, Jaṭ. mōṭh, Si. mōṭh[u]]

mōṭ[2] Foolish: mōṭangā bandaghtō tūlpa, don't consort with foolish men. Fool: mōṭas e, he's a fool.—mōṭ kanning To make to look foolish, disgrace: kane mōṭ karēnus, you've put me to shame; duzziaṭ karisa karisa rāje mōṭ karēne, by

his thieving practices he has disgraced his tribe [Kan. mōta, stupidity, Tel. mōṭu, Tuḷ. mōḍe, stupid fellow]

mōṭi Folly, disgrace [mōṭ + -i]

mōṭō Fool, blockhead: mōṭō, dāngi barak, fool, come here; narribō, mōṭōk, fly, you blockheads [loc. Nushki var. of mōṭ²]

mōṭōi Folly, disgrace [mōṭō + -ī; loc. Nushki var. of mōṭi]

mōza Shoe, sock [P.]

mōza-pād Foot with an arched instep [' shoe-foot ']

mubārak Blessed, happy, fortunate: zaghmanā mubārakō ṭappas e, nā ṭap jōṛ-a maṛēk, a sword-wound's lucky, your wound will get all right [A.]

mubārakbādī Congratulations.—mubārakbādī tining To congratulate [P.]

mubāraki Enteric [mubārak+-i, the ' lucky ' fever]

much¹ Collected, assembled: hilh shahdāi muchch-a marēk (prov.), flies gather round honey—a good man never lacks friends. All, the whole (subs., Grammar § 158): dē much jang mass, the fight lasted the whole day; muchchatō rāhī massuṭ, I started off with the whole lot; ī khalkaṭi muchchatī paṭṭāṭta, I searched for him in every part of the village. Whole (with the attr. endings): muchchō nanas gidrēngā, a whole night passed.—much kanning To collect, assemble: tēnā lashkare much karē, he collected his army; pāṭ muchch-a karēka, he was getting wood together [also Bal.; Jaṭ. mach, mūch, many, much; Si. muchu, heap]

much² Fist, blow with the fist, fistful: duzze hallingtō irā much likhaṭī khalkuṭ, catching hold of the thief I struck him a couple of blows on the neck with my fist; tēnā dūe much ka, ball your hand together [much¹ ? or cf. P. musht ?]

much³ Wrist, joint.—much kuning (halling) To be put out of joint, be dislocated: kanā nat much kungune, my leg has got dislocated [Bal. muchh; vul. P. much-i-dast]

muchchāi In a body, without exception, altogether, Grammar § 158: nanā mēlhk muchchāi ēnakhō hingunō, this year all our ewes have lambed without exception [much¹ + -āi]

muchche All, the whole, adj., Grammar § 158 [much + -e]

muchchī Collection, assembly [much + -ī]

muchiki Loaf baked out of unleavened dough mixed with sugar and ghee for the use of travellers [fr. much¹ ?]

mud Time, season [Bal., Jaṭ.; A. muddat]

muddaī Claimant, opponent in a lawsuit [A. mudda'ī]

muft Free of cost, gratis [P.]

mūghing To stitch, sew: kanā kūse mūghās ? did you sew my shirt ? ōnā ṭappe mūghār, they stitched up his wound. To unite by ties of friendship: ī ōde tēntō mūghāṭ, I knit him to my side; ōfk tēn-patēn mūghingār, they became inseparable [con. with must², ' to make to close ' ?]

muh Front. In front of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 360).—muh shāghing To drive ahead: muh shāghā-tā, he drove them ahead.—muh tamming To go ahead: muh tammibō, go in front [same rt. as mōn, mul, mus-t, v. mōn; no con. with Jaṭ. etc. mũh, Skt. mukha-, mouth, face]

muhī Leading, in the front rank: khān lashkarnā muhī ass, the Khan was at the head of the army [muh + -ī]

muhīkō Leading, foremost [muh + -ikō or muhi + -kō]

muhkam Strong, firm [A. muḥkam]

muj Haze, mist: dā mōsumāi mashteāi muj-a kēk, at this time of the year there's a haze on the hills; nōk khaningpak, mujaṭī e, the new moon isn't visible, it's hidden in the mist [occas. also Bal.; for P. muzh]

mukābil Meeting with [A. muqābil]

mukābila Confronting. Opposition.—mukābila kanning To confront, oppose [A. muqābala]

mukaddam Headman, sectional leader [A. muqaddam]

mukaddama Law-suit [A. muqaddama]

mukarrar Fixed, appointed [A. muqarrar]

mukking To stammer: mukkōkān harrifpa, don't enquire of a stammerer [imit.; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. mukk-, to grunt, groan]

mukh Waist, loins: ō zaghme tēnā tafē mukhāi, pēshan mass, he girded his sword on his loins, and went forth; kanā tūfak mukhaṭī-ta laggā, my shot hit him in the waist. Set of arms, *i.e.*, a sword and a gun: zāifanā khōn asi sāngas, irā mukh, asi hazār rupaī e, the compensation for the seduction of a woman consists of one girl, two swords and two rifles, and a thousand rupees.—mukh kanning To gird up the waist, prepare to start: mukh ka ki kān, gird up your loins and let's be off.—mukh maling To loosen one's waist-band. To relieve nature: mukhas maliva, I'm going to relieve myself.—mukh tafing To gird up one's loins, make preparations for: ō kanā ditattā kuningki mukh tafēne, he's on the lookout to have my blood. To adopt the side of, espouse the cause of: nanā sardār Mēngalnā mukhe tafēne, our chief has ranged himself on the side of the Mengals; harvakht ki ō kantō hit karē, nī kanā mukhe tafis, should he ever have words with me, mind you take my side.

mukh-taf Cloth girt round the waist. Belly-band [' loin-binder ']

mukh-tafī Assistance [mukh-taf + -ī, cf. mukh tafing]

mukh-tafōk Fighting man of a tribe [mukh + adj. part. of tafing; ' arms-girder', ' waist-girder ']

mukhtiār Empowered, vested with authority [A. mukhtār]

mūlī Radish [Bal.; Psht. mūlaī, Si. mūrī; Skt. mūlakam]

mulk Country. Ancestral property [A.]

mulkhō-nan Three nights ago, Grammar § 393 [prob. contr. fr. mulkhudō nan, v. mulkhudō]

mulkhudō Day before yesterday, Grammar § 393 [mul- + khudō; mul- is from the same rt. as mōn, muh, mus-, v. mōn, cf. the similar change of mun to mul- before a guttural in Tam. and Mal.; khudō prob. = khadō, the u-sound arising from the u-sound in mul-; ' that which passed before ']

mullā Mullah.—mullā tūlifing To set a mullah to watch at a grave, Life-history § 309 [P.]

munāsib Fitting, suitable, proper [A.]

mundr Constipation: ōde mundr karēne, he's constipated. Blunt side of an axe: tafarnā mundratō khalk-ta, he struck it with the blunt side of the axe [cf. Si. munḍr-, Panj. mund-, Skt. mudrayati, close]

munḍ Stump, root: būṭavāte khwāfēnō, munḍāk-tā salisunō, they have grazed them on the bushes till only the stumps are left. Residue: kanā siālāk kul kaskunō, handā māranā munḍ salīsune, all my people are dead and only this slip of a son remains; kanā dalvat handā ḍaghārnā munḍ e, my wealth consists of this scrap of land. Stumpy: dā mēkhanā kāṭum munḍ e, the head of this peg is like a stump; ō munḍō zaghmas e, it's a sword that has lost its edge. Only, simply: ī munḍ ōnā kāṭume nēān khwāhiva, all I want from you is to produce him; munḍ munḍ kanā ōlākh handā asi huchch e, my pack-animals consist wholly and solely of this one camel [Psht. manḍ, munḍar, Jaṭ. munḍhī; Si. munḍhᵘ, source, munḍhō, blunt; Bal. munḍō, Jaṭ. munḍhū, Si. munḍhē, wholly; Skt. muṇḍa, stump, pointless]

munḍī Stumpy, without a point: dā chākhūnā kāṭum pinnāne, munḍī e, the point of this knife is broken, it's got no point [munḍ + -ī]

mung The pulse phaseolus mungo [Jaṭ.; Si. muggᵘ, Skt. mudga-]

mungī Wasp: hanārnā bāghaṭī mungī bāz e, there are swarms of wasps in the pomegranate garden. Pestilent person, nuisance: urānā tēnā mōnān ē mungīte sirk ka, clear those busybodies away from the front of your house [P. mung, bee]

munj Reed fibre, from which ropes are made [Jaṭ., Psht.; Si. mujjᵘ; Skt. muñja]

mūnjā Sad, dejected [Bal. munja, Jaṭ. mūnjhā; Si. munjh-, Skt. muhyati, is perplexed]

munsif Arbitrator, judge [A. munṣif]

munsifi Arbitration.—munsifi kanning To arbitrate [munsif + -ī]

munshī Writer, clerk [A.]

murād Object, meaning [A.]

murda Dead. One who is dead: zinda bass ki murdae halēva, murda halk khalk-ta ḍaghārāi (stock riddle), the living came and said he'd seize the dead, the dead seized him and struck him to the ground —answer: bird-trap [P.]

murdai One who is dead.—murdaitā nan, All souls' eve, Life-history § 314 [murda + -ī]

murdāsing Litharge [P. murdār sang]

murgh-i-Sulēmān Hoopoo, a bird of good omen, whose blood is used for writing charms [P.]

murghun Long, lengthy: khazmanā likhām-bā ōnā likh murghun assaka, her neck was long like the neck of a deer; rish-ta bāz murghun e, his beard is very long; murghuna kasarat himpēs, mind you don' go the long way round; bishe khudā handārki murghunō khaf tissune, ki vakhtas ki mēn kāe, khaftēṭi-tā halh, chikka, kashshata, the reason why God gave the ass long ears is that you can seize it by them and get it out with a pull if it's stuck in a bog [murr + -ghun < murr + -kun]

murghun-mōn Long faced: ō murghunmōn e, he's a long-faced fellow. ['long-face']

murghunī Length: nā kūse kach karēṭ, panch gidisp murghunī e-ta, I measured your shift, its length is six spans [murghun + -ī]

murīd Disciple, follower [A.]

murifing To make long, extend, stretch: pēn kasanā giṛāghāi dū murīfpa, don't lay hands on other people's property; dūe iraghāi murifē, he stretched out his hand to the food; nate murifē, mōzae pāsh karē, he extended his leg and displayed his boot [c. formation on the base murr]

muris Length: nā urā murisaṭi aṭ gām e? how many paces is your house in length? [formed on the base murr on the analogy of khulis, Grammar § 267]

murki Ear-ring [Si.]

murr Far, distant: asi murrō shahraseāi hinā, he went to a distant town; sum murr tammā, the bullet fell wide; kanā bulliki musi' bēlanā kadim hata, ki murr a kāva, bring me three rations of corn for my horse as I've far to go; Mastung dākān akha murr e? how far is Mastung from here? ē Musulmān, harkas ki arēs, dā kasarān murr ma ki ī gidārēngiva, oh Mussulman, whoever you are, get off this path and let me pass by. Distance: nē murrān khanāsun, we had caught sight of you from a distance; murrāi khākharas assaka, there was a fire burning in the distance; nanā urānā mōnāi ghālīk murriskān shāghōk assur, there were carpets spread for quite a long way in front of our house.—murr kanning To put at a distance, put away: tēnā dūe murr karē, he drew back his hand. To remove: zardalūtā pachkhe murr ka kun, navā piddaṭī khalh kē, remove the apricot-skins before you eat them, or you'll get a stomach-ache; janḍāte-ta mōnānta murr ka, ki khantēṭī tammingaṭī ō, brush the hair out of his face, it's falling into his eyes [Mal., Tuḷ. mūri, Kan. muri, to stretch oneself; cf. murifing]

murū Hare: numā niāmān murū sham-a kappak (prov.), (you're such close friends) a hare couldn't squeeze between you; ī dāde murūnā pitaghaṭi khanānuṭ ki num jang-a kēre, this I learnt by divination from the hare's shoulder-blade that you two will fight [Tam. musal, muyal, Mal. muyal, Tuḷ. muyeru, Kan. mola, Tel. nosalu, Malt. muṅye, Kur. muia, muṅyā. Kui mṛāḍu, Gōṇ. malā]

murū-vāb Sleeping open-eyed: kanā dā masiṛ murū-vāb e, tungān ki kāik, khank-ta malōk ō, this girl of mine sleeps like a hare with her eyes open [murū + Bal. vāb, P. khwāb, sleep; 'hare-sleep'; does not imply carelessness like P. khwāb-i-khargōsh]

murvāri Pearl [P. marvārīd]

mūṛk Stopper, bung: zikkān sik churringaṭi ō, mūṛkas ēte-ta, the ghee is pouring out of the skin, put a

stopper in it.—mūṛk tining To stop up: tēnā bāe mūṛk ēte, shut your mouth; mūṛk ēte tēne, shut up.

mūṛōī Always [cf. Si. miṛiōī, all]

musāfir Traveller [A.]

musāfiri Travel [musāfir + -ī]

musār Touch with the hand: ōnā musārtō drihav karēt, I started at the touch of his hand. Comforting: nā musārān nane ant fāida marēk ? what's the good of your comforting us ? Officiousness, meddling: kane nā musārān bēzār e, I'm tired of your meddling [cf. Nepali musār-, to touch; < Skt. mṛśati ?]

musāra Handling.—musāra kanning To handle, fondle: chūcha khāchpak, musāra ka ki khāche, the child won't sleep, fondle it to make it go off. To handle roughly: kanā uste musāra kappa, ki bāz khalh kungune, don't bruise my heart, for it has suffered much [fr. musār]

musi Three, adj., Grammar § 96 [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. mū, mu; cf. also numeral subs. Tam. mūndru, Mal. mūnnu, Kan. mūṛu, Tel. mūḍu, Tuḷ. mūji]

musibat Calamity [A. musibat]

musika Thrice, Grammar § 108 [musi + -ikā]

musikhadō Year before last [loc. Nichari var. for mustirkhadō]

musiska Thrice, Grammar § 108 [musi + -iskā]

musiṭ Three, subs., Grammar § 96. The three stones of Muhammadan divorce: ō tēnā arvatnā musiṭṭāte -ta tiss, he gave his wife her three stones, *i.e.*, he divorced her.—musiṭ tining To divorce: ōde musiṭ tining nēki mayār e, it's disgraceful for you to divorce her [musi + -ṭ²]

musiṭimikō Third [musiṭ + -imikō]

muskō Ancestral. Ancestor: muskōk naneān hushār assur, our fathers were wiser than we are; nanā muskōk jwānō are massunō, khudā kē ki padikok hum handun marēr, our ancestors were fine men, pray God the descendants may also prove the like [< must¹ + -kō; cf. padikō, descendant]

muskōī Forefather, ancestor: muskōik pārēnō, the men of old have said [muskō + -ī]

mussēnging } To make a mistake, be
mussing } unlucky: ī mussēngāṭ, nē tēnā khwāja karēṭ, I was unlucky in making you my master; nan mussēngān ki nētō tūsun, hit karēn, ō binā, we made a great mistake in sitting and talking to you while he went off; mussipa, ō padāi barēk, make no mistake about it, he'll come back [Jat. muss-, Si. mus-; < Skt. muṣyate, is robbed ?]

must¹ Before, formerly: dāṛē must batanus ? haven't you been here before ? hamē mashaṭi must shikār bāz assaka, there used formerly to be a lot of game on that hill. Used as a postposition, Grammar § 372: sarkārān must nan harvakht Balōchātētō jang-a karēna, before the establishment of British Government we were forever fighting with the Baloch; rāhī manningān must kanā pāraghāi ba, come to me before you start; ēkān must kasar sakht assaka, the road in front of that was bad. Former time: kanā ōṛāi bist rupai mustanā are, he owes me twenty rupees of old; mustām-bā kaṭṭāi khāchōk assaka, he was lying on the couch as before.—must kanning To put in front: sūe must karē khākharāi, he held the meat in front of the fire.—must kashshing To forge ahead: ī must kashshāṭ, ēlōfte rasēngāṭ, I forged ahead and overtook the others; paisa arē nē, must kashsha, aga na khal tēnā jahāi kubēn e (prov.), if you've got money come forward, otherwise the stone is heavy at its place—*i.e.*, stay where you are.—must tamming To go ahead [same rt. as mōn, mul, muh, v. mōn; -t is prob. not radical]

must² Shut, closed: ī ki hināṭ darvāza must ass, when I went there the door was shut.—must kanning To shut, close: darichae must ka, close the window; handākhadar ki ōnā illa khan must karē, ō mālēta dēk, as soon as his uncle closes his eyes in death, he'll squander

his property; kanā hullī daun bāz-a kāik, khante must ka, mala, dā shahrān ē shahraṭi us, my horse goes at such a pace, that shut your eyes and open them again and you're from this village to that [con. with Kan., Tel., Tuḷ., Kuṛ., Malt. mucc-, to shut ?]

mustaufī Head official of a Kalāt subdivision [A.]

mustī Forward, ahead: mustī rāhī mass, he started ahead [must¹ + -ī]

mustirkhadō Year before last, Grammar § 393 [mustir, comparative of must, + khadō, 'that which passed before', cf. mulkhudō; in the Nichari var. musikhadō there seems a confusion between musi, three, and mustir]

musun Face downwards, prone: musun khāching shūminā nishānī e, it's a sign of ill luck to sleep on one's face; musun tammā, kāḍiṭi-ta khalas laggā, he fell face downwards and a stone struck him on the chin; vakhtas dushman zōr kēra, musun khāch, tūfak khalb, when the enemy presses you hard, lie down and fire.—musun kanning To turn face downwards, turn over, upset: sarke musun ka, navā kuchak chaṭṭe-ta, turn the wooden pot upside down to prevent the dog licking it [mus- + -un; same rt. as mul-, muh, mōn, must; 'what is in front'; cf. also bāmus]

mūsh Mouse [P.]

mushkī Dark bay, black, of horses [P.]

mushkil Difficult [A.]

mūshking To rub: tū ake hullinā bushkatō mūshk, rub the gun with the horse's mane; nā dūk garri ō, kanā baje mūshkpa, your hands are rough, don't rub my back [cf. P. mush- ?]

musht } Plough-handle. Handle of a
mushta } sword, etc.: kasas ki langārnā mushtaghāi hēl karēne, zaghmanā mushtāi halpak, a man who has learnt to take the plough handle won't take to the sword handle [P.]

mutkun Old: mutkunō khāzgiō puch antei bēnānus ? why have you put dirty old clothes on ? Old thing: mutkune tēnā sambāla, ki pēntā pūskun kubēn e (prov.), take care of the old things you've got, it's none too easy to get hold of new things belonging to others [mut- + -kun; Tam., Mal. mudu, Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. mudi]

mutkun-mōnī Sorry-faced, sorry-face: dā mutkun-mōnī arākān bass ? where did this sorry-face come from ? [' old-faced ']

muṭ Fist: tēnā rīshe muṭṭaṭī tōrē, he held his beard in his fist. Fistful: muṭṭas nutanā kane ēte, give me a fistful of flour; nane bei muṭṭas tiss, he gave us a handful of grass. Contracted, frowning: pēshānī-ta muṭṭ ass, ītōta hīt kattavaṭ, his brow was contracted and I refrained from speaking to him.—muṭ kanning To grip: tūfake muṭ ka, navā khākhar dē, grip your gun or it'll go off. To contract (one's brow): kaneāi antei mōne muṭ karēs ? why did you frown at me ? [Psht. muṭ, Jaṭ. muṭh, Si. muṭh¹; Skt. muṣṭi]

muṭṛī Shampooing with the fist, massage.—muṭṛī kanning To massage [Jaṭ. muṭhī, Si. muṭhiṛī]

muṭṭukh Knotted: dā amarō muṭṭukhō daskas e, what a knotted skein this is; nā ust muṭṭukh e, kastō malingpak, your heart is knotted so close together that no one can open it. Knot: rupaīte tēnā muṭṭukhaṭi taf, wrap the rupees in the knot in your turban. Bundle: kanā puchchāk ē muṭṭukhaṭī tafōk ō, my clothes are wrapped up in that bundle.—muṭṭukh halling To be knotted: hurēān siltanuṭ-tā, kāṭum kanā muṭṭukh halkune, it's so long since I've washed it that my head has got into a tangle of knots.—muṭṭukh tining To knot: ī tēnā puzhzhaghāte muṭṭukh tissunuṭ, I've knotted my hair; baḍḍe ki harfēs, antei muṭṭukh titavēs-ta ? khōlumk shōlingānō, why didn't you knot the load before you put it on your back ? the wheat has spilt out [Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan., Tuḷ. muḍi]

mūzī Miserly, miser [A. mūẕī]

muzūr Hired labourer [P. muzdūr]

muzūrī Hired labour. Wages for labour [muzūr + -ī]

muzvāk Walnut-bark used for reddening the lips.—muzvāk kanning To redden (the lips) with walnut-bark: barāmiāi ki kāsa, bāe muzvāk ka, guṛā hin, before you go to the bride, redden your lips with walnut-bark.—muzvāk khalling To apply walnut-bark dye: muzvāk khalling zāifaghātā kārēm e, nari-naghāk gahas gahas khalēra, it's the regular thing for women to redden their lips with walnut-bark but men also do so occasionally [A. misvāk, dentifrice]

mūzhghāṛing To squeeze in the hands: dā guzhghāte jwān sille, mūzhgh-āṛa ki mish-tā murr marē, wash and squeeze out these lucerne roots thoroughly to get the earth out of them [any con. with musār ?]

muzhūng Small caterpillar which eats woollen material: khalataṭi kane shālas rasēngāsas, muzhūngāk kungunō-ta, woolly bears have eaten the shawl I was given as a robe of honour.

N

-n[1] Pronominal suffix of the first person plural in the verb [Tam., Mal., Tel., Gōṇḍ. etc. -m; for the change of -n < -m, cf. the related nan, we, Drav. nām]

-n[2] Addition to the case-suffixes -tō(n), -ki(n), -iskā(n), -ikā(n), imperative before the copula to bridge hiatus, and otherwise optional but not particularly common in the standard language, Grammar §§ 42, 43; cf. the somewhat analogous * -isk(in) and also the variants in certain demonstrative adverbs like dāskā (n), § 388 [prob. phonetic]

n- Formative of the perfect tense in the negative verb, Grammar § 246, and also in the affirmative of verbs whose past stem ends in a vowel, § 223 [cf. the full form -un-, prob. adjectival, and related to the gen. suffix -nā]

na No, not, neither [var. of nah, nei]

nā Thy, thine [gen. of ni]

nā- Negative prefix in compound loan-words [P.]

-nā Suffix of the gen. singular, lengthened to -anā, appar. for euphony, in monosyllabic nouns and nouns whose base ends in -n, Grammar § 36 [not related to Jaṭ. -nā; but to Tam. -in, Gōṇḍ. -nā, Tel., Kui -ni, etc., prob. also to the def. attrib. adj. suffix -angā, to the adj. formatives -un, -ēn, to the perfect formative -(u)n, and poss. to the passive formative -ing-, and the infinitive termination -ing]

nābūd Worthless, lazy: lāikhā narinanā mār nābūd-a marēk, shērān tōla vadī marēk (prov.), the son of a capable man turns out worthless, a lion is succeeded by a jackal [P.]

nabz Pulse, artery [A. nabẓ]

nāch Nautch-dance, as opposed to the country dance [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. nāch^u, Skt. nāṭa]

nāchī Trifle, trifling thing. A little: kāṭumnā-ta khalh nāchīas fark karēne, his headache is a little better [P. nā-chīz]

nāchū Nautch-dancer [Si.; Jaṭ. nāchū]

nādurākh Unwell, unsound [nā- + durākh]

nāḍurākhī Sickness, unsoundness [nādurākh + -ī]

nafas Breath, soul: bāzangā khizmatān nafas-ka bass, I lost my breath through excess of service; ō kanki tēnā nafase ētik, he'll sacrifice his last breath for me [A.]

nafs Penis [P.]

naft Late autumn, fall, from Sep. 21 to November 1: naftanā hallingtō drakhtāk panna shōlira, the trees shed their leaves at the beginning of the fall.

nāgumān Unexpectedly, suddenly [P.]

nāghar Lean [loc. Nushki var. of lāghar]

naghd Hard cash: dah rupaī naghd kane tiss, he gave me ten rupees cash down.—naghd kanning To extort: i nēān tēnā dalvate naghd-a kēva, I'll make you disgorge the last penny of my property. [A. naqd]

nah No, Grammar § 445.—nah kanning To deny, refuse: sāng ki khwāhisure, hau tiss, nah karē? when you

asked for a betrothal, did he consent or refuse ? sāngānā tiningān nah karē, he declined to give her hand in betrothal [P.]

nāhakk Unjust. Unjustly [P. nā-ḥaqq]

nahār Carnivorous animal: nahārasētō mukābil massut, nan tārma ass, tittavat khalēghāas e, kharmāas e, antas e, I came across a wild animal, but it was so dark I couldn't tell whether it was a leopard or a wolf or what; nahārase us, harkastō nā dū must e, you're like a wild animal, with your claws out against everybody; ō nahāras e, jangati khanōs-ta, he's a lion of a man, you should see him in battle [Jat. nahar, Si. nāharᵘ, wolf; Hin. nāhar, lion, tiger; Skt. nakhara-, claw]

nāhēl Unaccustomed, not accustomed to: hullī-ka dāṛē nāhēl e, jwān dīr-a kumpak, my horse isn't used to this place, it won't drink its water properly [nā- + hēl]

nahs Unlucky, sinister. Unlucky person [var. of nās²]

nai Shepherd's pipe [P.]

nāib Deputy, agent [A.]

nājōṛ Unwell, ill [nā- + jōṛ]

nājōṛī Illness [nājōṛ + -ī]

nākār Useless, vain [var. of nikār]

nākis Worthless, defective [P. nākas]

nakl Copy. Story.—nakl kanning To copy. To relate.—nakl khalling To tell stories, spin yarns [A. naql]

naksha Drawing, model, plan [var. of nashkha]

nākhānvādai Boorish, unmannerly [nā- + khānvāda + -ī]

nākhudā Impious, ungodly [P.]

nākhunak Thimble [P. 'little nail']

nal Reed, shepherd's pipe. Tube of a hukka, barrel of a gun etc.—nal khalling To pipe [Bal. nar, Jat., Si. nari, Si. also nalī; Skt. nala]

nāl Horse-shoe. Shod: nā hullī nāl e, shapād e ? is your horse shod or not ? [Bal.; A. na'l]

nālband Farrier [P. na'lband]

nali Tibia: natanā nali, shin-bone: dūanā nali, bone of the forearm [Bal. nali, Si. nari, Skt. nalaka]

nāling To groan [P. nāl- ; var. nāring]

nalō Powder-flask. Powder-measure: Jhalavānāi ki kāsa, bāz nalō khanōs pūnā zarrati halōkō, when you go to Jhalawan, you ought to see any number of powder-flasks chased with silver [fr. nal]

nāmard Unmanly, cowardly. Impotent [P.]

nāmardī Unmanliness, cowardice, impotence [P.]

namb Moist, damp. First watering before ploughing.—namb kanning To give (land) the first watering [Bal. 'dew', cf. shēf-namb; P. nam]

nambī Moisture. South wind, which brings rain [namb + -ī]

nambur First ploughing after the first watering. Karez tunnel [fr. namb]

nāmī Famous, notorious [P.]

nan ¹ We, pronoun of the first person plur., Grammar § 111 [Tam., Mal., Kuṛ. nām, Tel. manamu, Tuḷ. nama, etc.]

nan ² Night: tēnānā nan pēnanā dē barābar aff (prov.), a night at home is better than a day with strangers; nan drust hōghā, she wept the whole night long [Gōṇḍ. narkā, Kui nāḍangi ? cf. Tel. nalla, black ?]

nananā hilh Night-fever ['fever of night ']

nang Wife: nī kanā nange kirēng tissus ? did you abuse my wife ? nanganā kirēngān kanā likhanā khalling jwān e, better cut my throat than abuse my wife; bāva us, bazghar us, kanā nanganā khwāja affēs, be you father or tenant, you're not lord of my wife [P. ' honour ']

nanikān By night, at night: nanikān ba, dēān i gaṭṭ uṭ, come by night, I'm busy during the day [nan + -ikā(n), or + -ik + -ān, cf. dēān, by day, Grammar § 386]

nanōinan This very night, that very night: ōfk nanōinan narrār, they ran away that very night [nan ² + ? + nan ²]

nānvāī Baker [P. nānvā]

nāpāk Unclean, polluted [P.]

nāpōh Ignorant [nā- + pōh]

nāpūra Incomplete. Unfit. Uneven. Prematurely born: ō nāpūraō chunāas khanāne, she's given birth to a child before her proper time [nā- + pūra]

nar Male: shwānanā ki ust khwāhe, narangā mēlhān pālh-a biṛik (prov.), if a shepherd's hard put to it, he can draw milk from a ram, *i.e.*, necessity is the mother of invention. A male. Male organ Prefix denoting masculine gender, Grammar § 20 [P.]

nāra Roar.—nāra khalling To roar [A. na'ra]

nārangī Orange [P.]

narāsk Buck, stag [nar + āsk]

nāravā Unlawful. Sinful. Sinner [P.]

nāravāī Unlawfulness. Sinfulness [nāravā + -ī]

narāz Male dog. Big dog [con. with nar]

nārāz Displeased, annoyed [P. nā-rāẓ]

narding To groan, bemoan [loc. var. of nāring, nāling; prob. oldest form, cf. Psht. naṛ- with ṛ < rd, Skt. nard-, roar]

nariān Stallion.—nariān tining To put a stallion to a mare [also Bal.; fr. nar on the analogy of mādiān, mare, fr. māda]

narina Man, as opposed to woman [P. 'male']

nāring To groan, bemoan [loc. Zagr Mengal var. of nāling; Bal. nār-]

nārinj Orange [A. nāranj]

narkhurūt Cheese made by boiling the drainings of kharkhurūt mixed with flour [nar + khurūt, 'extra strong' khurūt]

narōmb The plant ephedra pachyclada, chiefly used for tanning: gaḍ ō narōmbnā shikār (prov.), urial and naromb sport, *i.e.*, post hoc, ergo propter hoc (from the shikari who always hid behind a naromb, just because he once got a fine urial from behind one); harḍē vām khwāhingki barēsa, maga gaḍ ō narōmbnā shikār e? everyday you come for a loan, but does that mean that you'll get it?

narring To run away, flee: sume tūfakaṭi bit, zū ka, gaḍḍāk narrira, load the gun and hurry up, or the urial will be off; antei narringaṭi us? nē ant massune? gōṛavas randat e-ne? what are you running off for? what's happened to you? is there a troop after you? nā bā pinne, ki ni pāsa kanā mār narrāne, ī ōde harāmō pizas titanuṭ, ō kahōe, narriparōe, may your jaw be broken for saying that my son fled, it was no unhallowed natal food I gave him, he'll die sooner than flee [hardly con. with Jaṭ. nass-; per. with Tel. uruku?]

nāṛ [1] Stubble: Kachchīṭī nāṛ shwānteāī bahā marēk, they sell stubble to the shepherds in the Kachhi [Jaṭ., Psht.; Si. nāṛ[u]; Skt. nāḍi]

nāṛ [2] Umbilical cord. Womb of animals [Jaṭ. nāṛā, Si. nāṛō; Skt. nāḍi, any tubular organ]

nāṛī Tube for drill sowing, sowing by drill: khushkāvae nāṛiaṭ dasira, jōo chaṭṭaṭ, they sow rain-lands by drill, and irrigated lands broadcast.—nāṛī kanning To sow by drill [Si.; Jaṭ. nālī; Skt. nāḍī]

nās [1] Snuff, chewing tobacco. Physic.—nās kanning To take snuff: ni nās-a kēsa? do you take snuff?—nās shāghing To chew tobacco. To physic: tēnā hullie nās shāghāṭ, I physicked my horse [Jaṭ. nās, Si. nās*, Bal. nāsh; cf. Skt. nāsya-, Pkt. nassa, nose]

nās [2] Unlucky, sinister. Unlucky person [A. naḥs]

nāsalāmat Unsafe [nā- + salāmat]

nasīb Fate, fortune. Fortunate [A. naṣib]

nasihat Advice.—nasihat kanning To advise [A. nasīḥat]

nashkh Mark, paint.—nashkh kanning To paint [A. naqsh]

nashkha Drawing, model, plan.—nashkha kanning To draw [A. naqsha]

nashsha Intoxication.—nashsha kanning To be in the habit of taking intoxicants.—nashsha tining To make intoxicated [P.]

nāshukr Ungrateful [P.]

nāshukrī Ingratitude.—nāshukrī kanning To be ungrateful: nāshukrī karōs, bishān piāda marōs (prov.), if you're ungrateful, you'll lose even the donkey you're on and have to go on foot [nāshukr + ī]

nat [1] (plur. nak, Grammar § 28, c) Foot, leg: khudā bandaghe nat ō dūān shāghīp, God preserve a man from losing foot or hand; dāiskān nan nā nate malitanun, nan nā nate tafōk-a chāna, we haven't yet given

you permission to come (lit. unloosed your feet), we still look upon you as foot-tied; vāme ēte dūaṭ, dudēng nataṭ (prov.), lend with an open hand and then leg it to recover the loan.—nat khalling To put one's best foot forward: nat khaih ki shahre rasēngin, dē shām massune, bustle up that we may reach the village, day has merged into evening.—nat tōning (kashshing) To abstain from: i nā paraghāi banningān nat-a tōpara, I can't refrain from coming to you [Jaṭ. lat, Si. lat', leg; Pkt. lattā, Oṛiya lātta, nāta, Bengali nāti, kick]

nat² Nose-ring, worn on the right side by married women, but not widows [Jaṭ. nath, Si. nath']

nātars Unmerciful [P.]

nat-shapād Bare-footed: nat-shapād himpa, ki pitāk nā nattēṭi kāra, don't go bare-footed or you'll get thorns in your feet ['foot bare']

nāṭāhi Disagreement, incompatibility [nā- + ṭāh + -i]

naukar Servant.—naukar saling To take service: ni antei naukar salipēsa? why don't you take service? ō palṭanaṭi naukar salisune, he's serving in the army [P.]

naukari Service, espec. government service [P.]

navā Lest, Grammar §§ 338, 424: hullinā padān murr karak, navā laghat khalē-ne, get away from behind the horse lest he kick you; shukr kashsha ki navā khudā khafa marē, give God the thanks lest he be wroth; ōde ni hin hur, navā ki Nōshkēāi kāe, go and keep a look-out for him or he may go off to Nushki. Perhaps: navā giṛāas kane ēte, he may perhaps give me something.—navā kanning To take care lest: navā kēs pirghis-ta, take care you don't break it [Bal. navā; fr. P. mabād?]

navad Ninety [P.]

nāvakht Late: bashabō kān, nā-vakht-a marēk, up and let us go, it's getting late [nā- + vakht]

navāla Mouthful, etc. [var. of nivāla]

navāz Prayer [var. of numāz]

navishta Written [var. of nimishta]

nāz Glorification, airs, pride: tēnā kuvvatāi ballō nāzas-a karēka, he used to give himself great airs over his strength. Delicacy.—nāz kanning To give oneself airs. To be fastidious [P.]

nāzāk Darling: daunō bakhil ō ki tēnā nāzākā māre iragh sēriaṭ tifasa, they're such misers they don't even give their darling boy enough to eat [fr. nāz]

nazam Pulse, artery [var. of nabz]

nazar Sight: kanā nazar jwān-a halpak, my sight isn't good. Sight of a gun: mōnikō nazar, the fore-sight; padikō nazar, the back-sight. Evil eye: nā nazarān khudā bachau kē, God preserve us from your evil eye.—nazar banning: To appear: dā zaftō māras nazar-a barēk, dinnā e? that looks a fine lad, whose son is he?—nazar biṭing To cast glances at.—nazar halling To aim: hanjāṭā zambāra e, tūfake jwān nazar halēs, tūlis, dāsā barēra, one can hear the swish of the duck, sit and take good aim, here they come.—nazar kanning (khalling) To affect with the evil eye: kana hullie nazar khalkunō, they have given my horse the evil eye.—nazar shāghing To examine, test: nazar shāgh-ta ki ō amarō bandaghas e, try him and see what sort of man he is [A. nazar

nāzurk Delicate [Bal.; P. nāzuk]

nāzurki Delicacy [nāzurk + -ī]

nē Thee, to thee [dat.-acc. of ni]

nē- Oblique base of ni.

-ne Thee, of thee, enclitic form of the pronoun of the second person, gen., dat., and acc., Grammar § 117 [fr. ni]

nēām Middle etc. [var. of niām]

nei...(ō) nei Neither...nor, Grammar § 437 [P. nai]

nēk-bakht Fortunate [P.]

nēk-duā (nēkō-duā) Blessing.—nēk-duā kanning To bless [P. nēk + A. du'ā, 'good prayer']

nēki Goodness, that which is good: nanā nēki ō badie ni-a chāsa, you know our good and bad points. Kindness: dōmb ō kamīnatō nēki barbād e, kindness is wasted on minstrels and other low people [P.]

nēm Half, Grammar § 107 [P.]

nēma ¹ A half [P.]

nēma ² Side: jwānō bāghas ass, har nēmaghān-ta tūtāk assur, it was a pleasant garden with mulberries on all sides of it. In or from the direction of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 354): ōkān rāhī massun Mastungnā nēmaghāi, thence we set out towards Mastung; urānā nēmaghān bass, he came from the direction of the house [Bal. nēmagh; =nēma ¹, 'one half or side']

nēm-bandagh Sickly, weak ['half-man']

nēm-nan Midnight ['half-night']

nēm-pās Three hour flow ['half-pās']

nēm-rōch Midday [var. of nērmōch]

nēm-shaf Midnight [Bal.; P. nīm-i-shab]

nērmōch Midday [Bal.; P. nīm-rōz]

nēstgār Destitute, poor [P.]

nēstī Destitution, poverty. Lack [P.]

nēṭ At last, finally, Grammar § 401: chārī marisa ī ōde duzzingāi nēṭ khanāṭ, keeping a watch on him I at last detected him on the point of stealing [Jaṭ.; Si. nēṭhⁱ]

nēza Spear, lance: shaukash nēza-as burzā bassas, ki ōfk bassur, the morning star had risen about a spear-length when they arrived.—nēza khalling To tent-peg [P.]

-ng Formative suffix of the demons. and interrog. adv. of direction, Grammar § 388: dāng, hither, ēng, thither, ōng, in this, that direction, arāng, whither? [cf. Tam. iṅgu, aṅgu, ēṅgu, Tuḷ. inci, anci, wonci, here, there, where?]

ni Thou, the pronoun of the second person singular, Grammar § 111 [Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan. etc. nī]

niābat District in the Kalat State [A.]

niām Middle, centre: asi girdō giṛāas e, niām-ta khālī e, it's a round thing, and the centre of it is empty—stock riddle, answer: ring; dā niāmān asi māras khalas harfē, from their midst one of the boys picked up a stone. Among, between (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 364): Bugṭī ō Marinā niāmaṭī khōn bash mass, a feud sprang up between the Bugtis and Maris; dīre arvat arēnā niāmān kasar e (prov.), water must be allowed to run even between man and wife—*i.e.*, you can't refuse a man a passage for his water over your land to his.—niām tamming To mediate, interpose, interfere with [Bal.; by metathesis fr. P. miyān]

niām-kasar Half-way ['middle way']

niārī Breakfast, light meal.—niārī kanning To breakfast [P. nihārī]

niāṛī Woman, lady. Respectful term of address to a woman [Bal. niānī; Si. niāṇī, girl]

nibbar Weak, feeble: dā nibbarā hullie darak, kanki sabbarāe hata, take away this broken-down nag, and bring me the sturdy one; ī nibbar massunuṭ, kanā īlumk kaskunō, nī kaneāi zōrāk manningaṭī us, I've become enfeebled now that my brothers are dead, and so you tyrannise over me [Si. nibbarᵘ, Skt. nirbala-]

nibbarī Weakness, feebleness [nibbar + -ī]

nid Mouldiness: āchārāte dungaṭī shāghāsus, bā-ta malingāne, nid ghark karēne-tā, as for the pickle you put in the bottle, the mouth has got opened and it's gone utterly mouldy.—nid kanning To go mouldy: āchārātā bā malōk massune, nid karēnō, the mouth of the pickles has been left open and they've gone bad; zardalūk nid karēnō, kuningān hinānō, the apricots aren't fit to eat, they've gone mouldy.

nigavān Guard, protector [P. nigahbān]

nihāl Young plant [P.]

nihārī Breakfast, light meal [var. of niārī]

nihōr Running to waste, of water: dīre ḍaghārāi taf, ki nihōr maf, turn the water on to the land or it'll run to waste; kane bandagh aff, kanā dīr nihōr manningaṭī e, I've got no labourers, my water is running to waste [=A. nuhūr, rivers?]

nijāt Escape, deliverance.—nijāt tining To deliver [A.]

nikā Marriage.—nikā khwāning To read the marriage service.—nikā tining To hold the marriage ceremonies: palmē bēgāi nōkanā nan e, mōn-tā pāk e, nikā ētibō-tā, it's new moon the night of the day after to-morrow, it's astronomically auspicious for them, so have their nuptials celebrated [A. nikāḥ]

nikānā bāva Marriage father, the bride's representative at the marriage service, Life-history §§ 124, 127 ['father of the marriage']

nikān Rations, meal: dā nutāk nanā irā nikān-a marēra, this flour will serve us for two rations; harvakht ki nā nikān kuṭṭēngā, kane pā, tell me as soon as your rations are exhausted.

nikār Useless, vain [P. nakāra]

nil Blue colour. Indigo [P.; Skt. nīla-]

nīlī Blue [P.]

nillā Purely, simply, only, altogether, Grammar § 402: ōde pēn hich aff, nillā laghōr e, there's nothing else the matter with him, he's simply cowardly; nillā khisun e, it's pure gold; nē aga barōi e, nillā pā, if you intend to come, say so definitely [Si. nilō, Jāṭ. nirā]

nimāz Prayer [var. of numāz]

nimik Salt [P.]

nimishta Written. Fore-ordained, destined. Destiny: shashshanā nimishtae kasas haṛsing kappak, no one can change the writ of destiny of the sixth day.—nimishta kanning To write [Bal.; P. nawishta]

niōri Land which though within reach of irrigation only receives water after the irrigated lands have been watered [nihōr + -ī]

nirkh Price current, rate, tariff [P.]

nishān Sign, mark, clue.—nishān tining To point out, shew. To display threateningly: kane laṭṭe nishān tiss, he shook his stick in my face [P.]

nishāna Mark, target.—nishāna kanning To aim.—nishāna khalling To shoot at a mark. [P.]

nishānī Mark, token. Mole.—nishānī kanning To mark: hamē ṭāle dēr nishānī karēne? who has marked that bough? [P.]

nishār Daughter-in-law [Bal.; Psht. nzhōr; Skt. snuṣā]

nivāla Mouthful: kane asi nivāla-as ēte ki kunēv, give me a mouthful to eat. Espec. a ball of grain soaked in water given to camels: huchchanā nivālae tayār ka ki dam darēngāne, get the camel's ball of grain ready, it's exhausted [A. navāla]

nizōr Weak.—nizōr kanning To weaken: kane bāzangā bīmārīk nizōr karēnō, a series of illness have weakened me [A. nuzūr; but affected by folk-etymology of nā- + zōr, cf. pazzōr]

-nk Formative suffix of nouns, *e.g.*, burvānk, ādēnk, mōrīnk, chapōnk, dastūnk.

nōh Nine [P. nuh]

nōk New moon: shukr ki bassus, nan nē nōkām-bā khanāna, thank heaven you came, we were looking out for you as eagerly as for the new moon [Bal. nōkh; cf. Bal., old P. nōk, new]

nōkāp Floodwater, flood [Bal. nōkhāf, 'new water']

nōr Mongoose [Bal.; Si. nōr^{u}; Skt. nakula-]

nōzda Nineteen [P. nūzdah]

nuāsa Grandchild [P.]

nughushing To swallow, devour, gulp down: kanā iraghāte kulle nughushānus? have you swallowed up all my food? To appropriate: ō nanā kulle māl ō maḍḍīe nughushāne, tūsune, he has calmly annexed the whole of my goods and chattels [imit.? cf. P. bun-gush-? or Tam. nung-, Kuṛ. nunukh-?]

nujūm Astrology [A. 'stars']

nujūmī Astrologer [nujūm + -ī]

nuk Roof of the mouth, palate: chunā ki tēnā bāaṭ khal pātane, ōnā nuk khulkun e, until a child can pronounce khal, his palate hasn't properly hardened [Bal.; P. naṛ]

num You, the pronoun of the second person plural, Grammar § 111 [Tam. obl. base num-, Kan., Kuṛ., Malt. etc. nīm]

numāz Prayer.—numāz kanning To pray [P. namāz]

numāz-janāza Burial service [numāz + P. janāza, funeral]

numūna Pattern, example [P.]

nūr Light [A.]

nurunḍing To snore: tughaṭī nurunḍik, he snores in his sleep. To groan: sērian nurunḍik, he's groaning from over-eating [imit.]

nusing To crush, pulverise, grind: dā khōlumte shāmiskā nusa, grind this wheat by the evening; dārūte nusa, guṛā kun, pound the medicine into a powder before taking it; narinanā tughaṭī dandān nusing bakhtāvar e, dushmannā kāṭume kunēk, it's lucky for a man to grind his teeth in his sleep, he'll make short work of his enemy [con. with Tam., Kan., Mal. nuṛ-, Tel., Tuḷ. nur-, Gōṇ. nōr-; Tam. naśi-, Kui. nas-; Kan., Tel. nusi, powder]

nuskhal Handmill: ghallanā mōn nuskhalāiṭ e (prov.), the path of the corn lies towards the mill, *i.e.*, one can't go against nature [nus-(ing)+khal, 'grind-stone']

nuskhān Loss, damage.—nuskhān kanning To waste: dā shōrabast fasl kharrifpak, tukhme nuskhān kappa, this saline land won't grow crops, don't waste your seed.—nuskhān kuning To suffer loss: ī ōṛki bāz nuskhān kungunuṭ, I have suffered great losses on his account.—nuskhān tining To damage: malakh fasle bāz nuskhān tiss, the locusts did a lot of damage to the harvest [A. nuqṣān]

nuskhān-kash Incurring losses, especially on behalf of others: ō nuskhān-kashshō bandaghas e, he's a generous man who doesn't stick at expenses [nuskhān + kash]

nut Flour: nutanā nirkh ant e? what's the price of flour?—nut kanning To turn into flour: dā khōlumnā bārēme nut ka hata, have this load of wheat made into flour and bring it me. To pulverise: aga jang karēs, ī nē nut-a kēva, if you want to fight, I'll grind you to powder [con. with nus-ing, 'that which is ground']

nuti Of flour. Used for flour [nut + -ī]

nuvāla Mouthful, etc. [var. of nivāla]

O

(See also under H)

ō[1] This, that, the; he, she, it; the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, lying between dā, this, and ē, that, Grammar § 125. Primarily adj., this, that, the, § 126. Used subs. in the nom. sing. for the full subs. form ōd, this one, that one, the one, he, she, it, § 127 seq. Occas. used for the nom. plur. § 130 [not con. with P. ō; but Drav. like the proximate and remote demons.; cf. Tam., Kan., Tuḷ. etc. u, Kuṛ. hū]

ō[2] And, Grammar § 433 [Bal.; P. u, ū]

ō[3] They are, Grammar §§ 187, 249 [short for the var. ur, the dropping of the consonant being compensated by the lengthening of the vowel]

ō[4] Oh! interjection introducing the vocative, Grammar § 53. Call to one's own wife—not another's [P. etc.]

-ō[1] The suffix attached to the attributive adjective to express indefiniteness, Grammar § 81 seq, much as the indefinite article -as is suffixed to the noun. Thus in an ordinary compound of indefinite noun and adj. indefiniteness appears in three forms: asi jwān-ō bandagh-as, a good man, lit. one good-one man-one [-ō, asi and -as have prob. the same origin: -ō < ōr (like -ō[3] < -ur) = Drav. ōr, one; -as < asi < Drav. ōr]

-ō[2] The termination of the third pers. plur. in various parts of the verb [< -ur, v. ō[3]; cf. also -bō]

-ō- Sign of future time contained in (i) the probable future and past conditional (which in form is the past of the prob. fut.); (ii) the noun of obligation; and poss. (iii) the pres. adj. participle [perh. orig. -uv-; = pres.-fut. sign -p-, -v-, -f-, v. -p-; cf. espec. Kuṛ. future -ō-]

ōd This one, that one, the one, he, she, it, the full form of the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, nom. sing., Grammar § 127 seq; occ. used as the dat.-acc. sing. § 130 [ō[1] + subs.

-d, cf. Tam., Kan. etc. u-du, neut. sing. inter. demons, Kuṛ. hūd, she, it]

ōḍai White ant [Bal. udōhī, Si. uḍōhī]

ōḍāi Stick with a heavy knob: shwān ōḍāitō̤ kharmāas lavaṛi karē, the shepherd brought down a wolf with a shy of his crook.

ōfk These, those, they, nom. plur. of the intermediate demons. pronoun, Grammar §§ 127-8 [ō¹ + -f-¹ + -k¹]

ōgār Cud.—ōgār kanning To chew the cud [Bal. ōgāl, Jaṭ. uggal, Si. ōggār*; Skt. udgāra-, belching]

ōhun Thus, demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388. Such (with the attr. endings) § 182 [ō¹ + -ñun, cf. ēhun]

-ōī Suffix of the verbal noun of obligation, Grammar §§ 213, 242 [-ō- + -ī]

ōjarī } Stomach of a ruminant; entrails
ōjarink } [ōjarī + -nk; Bal. ōjri, Jaṭ. ōjhrī, Si. ōjihrī; cf. Skt. ūbadya-]

ōk¹ Fingers [plur. of ōr, hōr, Grammar § 16]

ōk² Those, those ones [loc. Sar. var. of ōfk, Grammar § 128]

-ōk Termination of the pres. adj. participle, Grammar §§ 212, 275 [Bal. -ōk, -ōkh; but may be der. independently v. -ō-]

ōkā } From here or thereabouts, Gram-
ōkān } mar § 388. By this or that way, hereabouts or thereabouts. Hereafter, thereafter, § 390 [appar. a fusion of ō¹ + -ik + -ān, 'hereabouts-at-from', and ō¹ + -ikā 'hereabouts—up to']

ōkāne guḍ (pad) Thereafter, hereafter [ōkān + -e² + guḍ, pad; var. of ōkān guḍ, pad]

ōkha } So much; so many; inter-
ōkhadar } mediate demonstrative pro-
ōkhar } noun of quantity and secon-
ōkhas } darily of number, adj. and subs. So big (with the attr. endings), Grammar § 150 [ōkhadar = ō¹ + A. qadr, dimension; ōkha, ōkhar are contractions; ōkhas < ōkhar with the change of -r to -s prob. facilitated by assimilation with -as]

ōlākh Pack animal, beast of burden [Bal. ōlāk; P. ulāgh]

ōlānk kanning To stride over something one foot at a time: iraghāk tikhōk ō, huris ōlānk kappēs-tā, the food is spread out, mind you don't walk over it. jōṛ allau, seiade baṭangāṭ ki ōlānk kē-ta, he wasn't well, so I called the holy man in to stride over him—and so cure him [Si. ōrāngh-, Jaṭ. ulaggh-, Skt. avalangh-]

ōlṛō Reflection from a glass etc.: ādēnknā ōlṛōe chunāghāi biṭpa ki nājōṛ-a marēk, don't let the reflection of the mirror fall on the child or it'll get ill; ditēṭi dēanā ōlṛō tammāne, kumpara-tā navā nājōṛ marēv, the reflection of the sun has fallen on this water, I won't drink it for fear I get ill [Jaṭ. ōlṛā, Si. ōliṛō]

ōmān Longing, etc. [var. of hōmān]

ōng In this, that direction, Grammar § 388 [ō¹ + -ng]

ōngāi Towards this, that direction, Grammar § 388 [ōng + -āi]

ōngān From this, that direction, Grammar § 388. From this, that time [ōng + -ān]

ōngī In this, that direction, Grammar § 388. Up to this, that time, § 390 [ōng + directional -ī; cf. Tam. uṅgi, uṅgē]

ōr Finger, etc. [var. of hōr]

ōrakō Yon, Grammar § 126 [ōd + -kō]

ōṛ- Oblique base sing. of ōd [for ō-d-]

ōṛe- Base of certain intermediate demons. adverbs of place [ōd + -e-]

ōṛē } Here, there. The full from ōṛēk
ōṛēk } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula and otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388 [ōṛe- + -ik]

ōṛēkā } Up to here or there. The form
ōṛēkān } ōṛēkān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ōṛe- + -ikā(n); rare var. of ōṛēskā(n)]

ōṛēsk Here, there [ōṛe- + -isk; rare var. of ōṛē(k)]

ōṛēskā } Up to here, there. Hitherto.
ōṛēskān } The form ōṛēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ōṛe- + -iskā(n)]

ōskā } Up to this, or that, time. The
ōskān } form ōskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ō + -iskā(n)]

ōtākh Tent, encampment, etc. [var. of vatākh]

P

-p- Sign of present-future time in the negative verb, Grammar § 225; attached immediately to the base, and followed by the negative formative and (usually) by a pronominal termination: *e.g.* halpan, we may not seize. = base hal- + sign of present-future time -p- + negative formative -a- + 1st pers. plur. pronominal termination -n[1], 'seizing + now or soon + not + we'. In the prohibitive there is no pronominal termination (just as there is none in the imperative) *e.g.* halpa, do not seize, 'seizing + now or soon + not'. In the 3rd pers. sing. of the pres. indef., even the negative formative is omitted, leaving the sign of present-future time to denote time, negation, person and number, *e.g.* halp, he may not seize.

In a few verbs whose stem ends in -r there is a change of -rp- to -pp-, Grammar § 231. In three verbs -p- changes to -f-; in the subs. verb -p- changes to -ff-, § 253, and to -f- or more commonly to -v- when the subs. verb is used to form compound tenses, § 227, aff, the 3rd pers. sing. changing to -au.

Related are:—(i) -iv (-ēv), the termination of the 1st pers. sing. affirm. pres. indef., in which (if the vowel is merely enunciative) the sign of time has to denote time, affirmation, number and person as in the 3rd pers. sing. of the neg. pres. indef.; (ii) -bō, the term. of the 2nd pers. plur. of the imper. and prohibitive, where -ō is prob. plur., v. -ō[2]; (iii) the conditional future sign -ō- (which reappears in the participles -ōk, ōi); and (iv) the causal formative -if [Tam., Mal. v. b, pp, Kan. v, sign of future time; Tuḷ. v, sign of present time]

pa To, with etc., a preposition inserted between two identical nouns, Grammar § 385: tēn-pa-tēn, among themselves, khaf-pa-khaf, ear by ear [Bal.; P. ba]

pabbing To be digested: ṭaggiaṭ kanā māle kungunus, nē pabbiparōe, you've swallowed up my property by trickery, but you won't be able to digest it [Si., Jaṭ. phab-]

Pācha Leg from knee to hoof, espec. of dead animals: khōaṭi mēlhanā pācha lār-a ētina, we'll boil the leg of mutton, trotters and all, in the pot. Leg: kanā urāghāi pēndwār bassus, ī nā pāchaghāte taṛiva, if you come to my house again, I'll cut your legs off. Leg of furniture: kaṭṭanā pāchaghāte tēnā kōpaghāteāi tikhār, kabristānāi hinār, they shouldered the legs of the bedstead and went off to the graveyard [P. 'trotters']

pāchālau Late: pāchālau massune, it's got late; ō istō pāchālau bass, he came late last night. Late-sown, late-reaped: ēnakhōnā faslāk pāchālav ō, the crops are late this year. Occas. declined: pāchālaunā fasl hichchas aff, late crops are no good; pāchālavtō kās, hum nē hariṛā rasēngik, even if you go late, you'll get everything [Bal.; Si. pāchhāṭō]

pachār Back-biting, tale-bearing: filāna sardārāi hinā, kanā pachāre karē, aga ōde sahī kapparōsas, ō ant-a chāisaka? so and so went to the chief and told tales about me, if he hadn't told him, what would he have known about it? kane bandaghnā pachāratō bēkhī tammitane, I can't stand backbiting.—pachār kanning To backbite: pachār karōknā mōn maun e, the face of the backbiter is blackened [Si. pachār*, irritating language]

pāchik Small bag made of dwarf-palm leaves for packing dates [Jaṭ. pachhī]

pāching To peel: ō turias kanki pāchā, ī pōshāṭ-ta, he peeled a sweet juwari stalk for me, and I sucked it. To flay: zū ka, mēlhe pācha, khalās ka-ta, hurry up, flay the sheep and have done with it [Si., Jaṭ. pachh-, Hin. pāchh-, Skt. pracchyati, scarify; con. with pachirōk, pachkh?]

pachīrōk } Outer layer or crust, arising pachīrōnk } from dessication or imagined dessication: tēnā mōnāi pachīrōk shāghānus, kase drust-a kappēsa, you've put a dry look on your face and pretend not to recognise anybody. Skin over a wound: tēnā ṭappanā pachīrōke murr kappa, husōn-a marēk, don't remove the skin on your wound, or it'll hurt. Cream on top of milk: dā pālhtā pachīrōke hur, look at the cream on this milk; pālhtā pachīrōke murr ka, skim the milk. Layer of ice: khalasētō dirana pachīrōke pirghāṭ, I broke the sheet of ice on the water with a stone. Crust-like: iragh tāfūāi pachīrōk mass, bisingtau, the bread on the pan was burnt to a crust but not baked. Slate-like: pachīrōkō khalas kanā dūṭī ass, I had a bit of slate in my hand. Shrivelled: kanā dū hushingā, pachīrōk mass, my hand got burnt, and shrivelled up.—pachīrōk kanning To set, of milk: dāsā pachīrōk kattane, kēraghān-ta machchi -khākhar ka, it hasn't set yet, put a little fire under it.—pachīrōk tafing To get covered with a sheet of ice: istō machchi pudī mass, dīk pachīrōk tafēnō, there was a slight frost last night, and the water has got a sheet of ice. To get covered with new skin: dāsā ṭap-ta machchi pachīrōk tafēne, his wound has only just healed over [con. with pachkh; also pāching ?]

pachkh Natural outer sheath or covering. Bark: jauzanā drakhtanā pachkh muzvāk-a marēk, the bark of the walnut tree is used for rubbing the teeth; drakhtanā pachkhe khalpa, bārik, don't strike the bark of the tree, it'll wither. Peel, rind: pārēṭ ki shaftālūte pachkhatō kumpa, dāsā piḍḍaṭi-ne khalh hallingaṭi e, I told you not to eat the peaches with the skin on, and now of course you've got a stomach-ache. Husk: khōlume kuṭṭa ki pachkh-ta murr marē, beat the wheat to get the husks away. Skin: kanā dūanā pachkhe harfēnus, you've taken the skin off my hand. Scurf: kana kāṭumaṭi pachkh bāz e, antei ki bāz dēān charp kattanuṭ-ta, there's a lot of scurf on my head as I've not greased it for days.—pachkh biṭing To shed one's skin: ō hamō bandagh e, badal matane, dūsha-as aff ki pachkh biṭēne, he's the same man still, he's not altered, he's not a snake to shed his skin; bāsuniān nan musi vār pachkh biṭēnun, the heat has made our skin peel thrice.—pachkh kanning To become scurfy: kanā kāṭum bēcharpiān pachkh karēne, my head has got scurfy for want of grease [con. with pachīrōk; also pāching ?]

pachōnk Wooden bat for washing clothes [by metathesis fr. var. chapōnk]

pad Back, hinder part, rear: kanā pad nēāiṭ e, bashkhis-ka, my back is towards you, pray excuse me; tēnā pade ēngī haṛsa, turn your back in that direction; kanā pade illē, stop dogging me; khwājanā pad ō pēnanā mōn brābar affas (prov.), the master's back and the stranger's face aren't equal, *i.e.*, in looking after one's possessions the owner's timely absence is often better than a stranger's presence. Sequel, after-effect: nan tēnāi karēn, ōnā māre sālum karēn, pad-ta dā mass ki ō nantō dushmanī karē, we went to the extremes of friendship and married his son to our daughter, and the only result was that he treated us with enmity; khākharnā pad his e (prov.), fire ends in ashes. That which is left behind, inheritance: kanā pad kanā mārana e, all I leave goes to my son. Behind, after (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 361): ī nā padaṭī tūliva, I'll sit behind you; ōfk nā padaṭ tammānō, they're after you. After (used as a postposition, Grammar § 374): ō kaneān pad rāhī mass, he started after me; tūaseān pad kask, he died after a month. Back again (used adv. in the oblique, espec. in the loc. in -āi): dā kitābo hamēkā ki harfes, padāi hamērē tikh-ta, put the book back in the exact place you took it from.—pad kashshing To draw back: nī dāsā tēne pad kashshānus, have you now drawn back ?—pad shāghing To keep back, delay: pad shāghpa kane, ō kaneān must

hinōe, don't keep me back or he'll get ahead of me.—pad tining To show one's back, flee: dushmank pad tissunō, the foe has fled. To put behind, disobey, disregard: nī kanā hīte pad tissunus? have you disobeyed my order? tēnā pīre pad tiss. daun mass, he disregarded his saint, and this was the result [Drav. pin, piṛ etc., back-side, (and hence prob. rel. to pēn); cf. espec. Tuḷ. pedaṅgu, behind the back, Tel. pidapa, Gōṇ. pajjā, Kuṛ. pistā, afterwards, Kui betō, behind; Bal. padā, behind, seems fr. Bal. pad, track, Av. pada, but poss. affected by Brā. padāi, q. v., or *vice versā*?]

pād [1] Leg, foot, confined to compound words [Bal. phā<u>dh</u>; Skt. pad, pāda]

pād [2] Shooting-shelter at the foot of a hill, to which the game is driven from the top and sides: kibla-pāranā pādāi tavār ka, gaḍḍāk banningaṭī ō, cry out to the shooting-shelter on the west that the urial are coming; ī dē-ṭik pāranā pādatī tūlōk uṭ, haie pā ki mēlhtā mōne handāngī ēte, I'm in the shelter on the east, tell the beater to drive the urial this way [Av. pāda, standing-place]

pād [3] Grazing-ground of game-animals: sirāp karisa bassuṭ, gaḍḍātā pādāi hurāṭ, kā iraṭ <u>kh</u>wāhingaṭī ō, I stalked along and had a look at the urials' grazing-ground, and saw that a couple were grazing; murūtā pād e, randāte-tā <u>kh</u>anisa? <u>kh</u>wāhisunō? here's the hares' feeding-place, can you see their tracks, have they been grazing? [P. pāda, meadow, pasture]

padāi Back again: ī pagga padāi hatarēva-ta, I'll bring it back to-morrow; ōfk padāi bassur, pārēr shikār aff, they came back and said there was no sport; harchi tavār karēn-ta, pēndwār mōne haṛsitau, for all our calling he wouldn't turn round again.—padāi kanning To put in the background, ignore: tēnā bāvanā hīte padāi karē, nāe harfē, he ignored his father's advice and took yours [pad + -āi, loc. of pad]

padanā Next, following: nan tēnā sālume padanā nōkāi baṭingina, we'll summon our future son-in-law next new moon; ōnā padanā mār kask, his second son died [pad + -anā, gen. of pad, Grammar § 87]

paddām Inflation, distension: <u>kh</u>arās paddām halkune, tēl shā<u>gh</u>-ta, paddām-ta shēf tūle, the ox is distended, pour oil down its throat, to make the inflation subside.—paddām halling To be inflated, distended: kītām-bā paddām halkunus, you're puffed out like a flour-bag, *i.e.* bursting with rage.—paddām tining To inflate: <u>kh</u>avāe paddām tiss, he inflated the water-skin [prob. no con. with Skt. dham, or Ir. dam-; -(ā)m prob. subs. suffix]

pādēnk Iron tripod used for cooking: <u>kh</u>ā<u>kh</u>ar laggingaṭī e, <u>kh</u>ōe pādēnkāi bēṭ ka ki zū lahr kē, the fire is beginning to burn, place the kettle on the tripod to get it to boil as soon as possible [pād [1] + -(ē)nk]

padī Back, behind: ōnā hullina nattā tavāre bing, chak <u>kh</u>alk padī, he heard the sound of his horse's hoofs, and cast a glance behind; dūte-ta padī tafēr, they bound his hands behind his back.—padī kanning To run away: la<u>gh</u>ōr kane <u>kh</u>anā, padī karē, when the coward saw me he ran away [pad + -ī]

padīkō Hinder, rear: padīkō lashkar narrā, the rear-guard took to flight. That which comes after, descendant, posterity: ī tēnā kāṭume nē tissunuṭ, kanā padīkōk ant kunēr? I've sacrificed all for you, what are my descendants to be left to enjoy? [pad + -īkō, or padī + -kō]

padīkō-dīdār The last look at the dead, Life-history § 244 [padīkō + P. dīdār, look]

padīkō-tu<u>gh</u> The latter part of the night ['the last sleep']

pādīnk Foot-ring; anklet: hākimtā urāk pādīnk bēnira, <u>gh</u>arīb tēnaṭ ira<u>gh</u> <u>kh</u>ampak, the wives of the great wear anklets, the poor can't find his bread even [pād [1] + -(ī)nk; Bal. pā<u>dh</u>ī]

padipusht Behind one's back: padipusht kaneāi bāz drō<u>gh</u> taṛēne, he's told many a lie about me behind my

back [pad + P. izāfat + P. pusht, back, 'behind of back']

· pad-ō-mōn One behind the other, in single file: ōfk pad-ō-mōn-a hināra, they were going one behind the other [' back and front']

padr Inheritance: kanā padr nēki tammipak, kanā ilumk zinda marēr, my inheritance won't fall to you, long live my brothers; dāiskā kane kasaanā padr dū batane, kanāe makhlūk kuningaṭi e, so far from my coming in for an inheritance from somebody, folks are battening on what I've got. Leaving no issue behind: nan musi ilum assun, iraṭ padr massur, padr-tā kanki tammā, we were three brothers, two died without issue, and their inheritance went to me [con. with pad; cf. gud]

pāḍ Old sword, blunt sword: daunō pāḍas ki nī kane khōnatī tiningaṭī us, lōṛitētō bāz e, rubbishy old swords like this one you're giving me in blood-compensation, there are plenty even among the minstrels [cf. Si. bhāḍᵃ ? con. with Tam., Mal. māḍu, blunt side of a sword ?]

pāḍa Wooden peg: dā tafare jwānō pāḍa-as khalh, sāat ō dam pēsh-a tammik, have a good wooden peg fastened into this axe-head, it's always coming out. Ancient form of torture, by using a peg as a kind of foot-screw. Form of school punishment by binding pegs between the toes.—pāḍa khalling To drive a peg in. To subject to the foot-screw: sardār duzze halifē, pāḍa khalk, the chief had the thief caught and put the foot-screw on him. To punish by binding pegs between the toes: dāngi ba, dāsā i nē pāḍa khalēva, come here and I'll crunch your toes [hardly con. with pāṭ, for -ṭ > -ḍ is abnormal; cf. Si. phāṛ-, Mahratti phāḍ-, Skt. sphāṭayati, splits ?]

pagaṛi Turban, puggaree [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. paggiṛi]

pagga Dawn, early morning: shwān kure paggato darē, dāiskā batane, the shepherd took the flock out at dawn and hasn't yet returned; ō ainō paggatō bass, he came early this morning. To-morrow, subs. and adv., Grammar §§ 393-4: nī pagganā bēgaiskā barēsa? will you come by to-morrow night? ainō vām, pagga jang (prov.), give a loan to-day and have a fight to-morrow [presum. P. pagā, not Drav. pagal—unless palmē is con.]

paggaī Early morning: handāṛē paggaiān haṛdē pir-a kēk, it rains here everyday in the early morning; paggaiān bassunus, vām-a khwāhisa? so you've come early in the morning to dun me? [pagga + -ī]

pāgun Thick: pāgunō ṭappuras shāgh, sēlhanā bērum e, make a thick felt, it's the proper bedding for winter; dā pālhk pāgun ō, machchi dīr shā, sut ka-tā, this milk is thick, add a little water to thin it; pāgunō kāghazas kane ēte, tēnā mulkanā rakame nimishta kēva iāita, give me a thick piece of paper and I'll write the sale-deed of my land on it.—Dense: dā jangal pāgun e, himpa ki navā kharmāas marē-ta, this forest is dense, don't go there, it may contain a wolf; ainō jammak pāgun ō, the clouds are thick today [? + -un(or -gun ?); cf. Tam. paṇai, to be thick, large ?]

pahlū } One side of the ribs [Phl. pahlūk, P. pahlū]
pahlūk }

pahnād Breadth, width: tēnā ṭappurnā pahnād ō murise kach ka ki akhkha-a marēk, handākhō asiṭ kanki jōṛ ka, measure the length and width of your felt and make me just such another. Side, direction [Bal. pahnād, side; P. pahnā, width]

pahnādī Siding with, connivance.—pahnādī kanning To connive: kane khanā, pahnādī karē, hinā, he saw me but winked at it and passed on [pahnād + -ī]

pahnād-kash Weaving stretcher [P. pahnā-kash]

pāhō Halter, noose. Hanging.—pāhō tining To hang [Bal., Si. phāhō, Jaṭ. phā]

pahr Fourth of a day or night; three hours [P.]

pahra Watch, sentry-go [var. of pāra¹]

pahrēz Abstention. Care, attention [var. of pārēz]

pahvāl Nomad. Nomadic: dā khalk pahvālō khalkas e, this encampment is a nomadic encampment [Bal. pahnvāl, Si. panvahār[a], Skt. paśupāla, herdsman]

pāī Pie, one twelfth of an anna [Si., etc.; Skt. *pāda-]

paidā Manifest, produced. Born.—paidā kanning To produce: duzze paidā ka yā tēnaṭ duzz us, either produce the thief or you are the thief yourself.—paidā manning To be born:. ōnā mār khadō paidā massune, his son was born last year [P.]

padāish Produce, yield.—padāish kanning To yield [P.]

paidavār Produce: ḍagharnā paidavār ēnakhōnā chaṛa musi rupai e, the yield of the land is only three rupees this year. Produced. Extant: hamō chēdaghāk ainōiskā paidvār ō, those cairns are still extant [P. paidāvār]

paighumbar Prophet. The Prophet [P. paighambar]

pāing To say etc. [loc. var. of pāning]

pāi-pēch Stocking [P. pai, foot, + P. pēch, roll]

paisa Pice, a fourth of an anna. Money, cash [Si. paisō, etc.]

pāi-vāzi Ceremonial visit of a youth to his future mother-in-law after the betrothal, Life-history § 99, and of the bride to her people after the marriage, § 145 [P. pai, foot + P. vāz, relinquishing, opening]

pak Small palmful, mouthful of grain or flour etc.: nantō nutanā pakkas aff, we haven't a mouthful of flour with us; gwanteān pakkas aff (prov.), there isn't a handful of pistachios, i.e. there's just nix. Kiss: ba, kanā sā, kāḍiān-ne pakkas halēv, come heart of mine, let me kiss you on the chin [Si. phak[u]; cf. pakki, pakking]

pāk [1] Clean, clear.—pāk kanning To clean [P.]

pāk[2] Favourable, lucky (but only with mōn): ainō nanā mōn dāngi pāk aff, the omens are against our proceeding in this direction to-day; mōne pāk-a kēva, barām-a kēva, I'll choose a lucky date and marry [= pāk [1]?]

pākāling To strain through cloth, filter: dite puchchān pākālis kunēs, ki zirāgh ō makala dūnaṭi bāz e, strain the water through the cloth before you drink it as there are a lot of leeches and worms in the well [fusion of pāk [1] + P. pālūdan, to filter? or cf. Panj. etc. pakhāl-, rinse, Skt. prakṣālayati?]

pakār Necessary [Bal.; P. ba-kār]

pāk-dāmun Chaste. Revered, respectable: ōnā lumma pāk-dāmunō niāṛias e, kirēng tifēs-ta, his mother is a greatly respected lady, don't you abuse him [P. pāk-dāman]

pāki Cleanliness. Razor for shaving the privities.—pāki harfing To shave oneself about the privities, reach adolescence: pāki harftanus, shēf tūlh, you're still a boy, take a back-seat [P.]

pakki Small palmful, espec. of medicine powder: kanā piḍḍaṭi khalh e, kane kavalinā pakkias ēte, I've a pain in my stomach, give me a dose of stomach-ache powder [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. phakki, Psht. paka; cf. pak, pakking]

pakking To pop into the mouth, of grain and other dry things: dānkūte pakkāka, kungaka, he was eating parched grain, popping it into his mouth; ō khafaiān mish-a pakkik, he's eating dust from very sorrow [Jaṭ., Si. phakk-; cf. pak, pakki]

pākōṛa (pākṛō) Wooden frame of a camel-saddle [Bal. pākṛā, Jaṭ. pākhṛā, Si. pākhiṛō; Skt. pakṣa-, side]

pakhir Poor. Mendicant [A. faqir]

pal [1] Hedge: nan tēnā mālaki pallas karēnun tahōnā khātirān, we've made a hedge for our cattle on account of the wind. Border of matting round a tent: gidānnā palle gwafēṭ khulisān ki navā pir kē, I plaited some matting to go round the tent for fear it should rain. Receptacle of matting etc. to hold grain: pallas mūgh khōshaghātā ḍōhingki, stitch a bag together to carry the grain [Jaṭ. pallā, Si. pal[i]]

pal ² Furrow: ī annā juftāi musi pal dastavēsuṭ-ki jugh pinnā, I had hardly ploughed three furrows with my pair of bullocks when the yoke broke [=pal ¹ ? or cf. P. 'field with raised border' ?]

pāl Omen [Paht. ; var. of fāl]

palak Moment: palakas sabr ka, wait a moment; palakasēān guḍ bass, he came after a while [Bal. palk; P. 'eye-lid']

palāl Straw of wheat or barley [Jaṭ. palāli, Si. palālᵘ, straw of rice; Skt. palāla-]

pālām Pack-saddle of ass or mule [P. pālān]

pālān Pack-saddle [var. of pālām]

palatri Sitting with knees swathed round.—palatri kanning To sit with knees swathed round [Bal. palatri, Jaṭ. palatthī, Si. palthī, Skt. paryasti, sitting cross-legged]

palēfing To make to boil: sūte zū ka palēf ki ī iragh kunēv, kāv langārki, quick, boil this meat so that I can eat my meal and go ploughing [c. of obsolete palēnging; cf. palhing]

palēṭkal Political officer; British official [Eng.]

pālēz Melon-patch. Melon-crop [P.]

pālifing To make wet, moisten. To add relish, flavour: mēmānnā bākhōe pālif ēte-ta, bārunāraṭ bandagh jwān-a khaningpak, if you give a morsel to your guest add some relish, one shews up badly to give it dry [c. of pāling]

pālik Spinach [P. pālak]

pāling To get wet: khuliva navā pir-a kēk, puchchāk pālir, I'm afraid that it'll rain and the clothes get wet; daske pālif, tāv ēte ki kishkingp, moisten the thread and give it a twist so that it won't break; ō sēkhā e, pālipak (prov.), he's a shadow and won't get wet, i.e. he's so shameless nothing can shame him; ī nā dirati pālipara, I won't get wet in your water, i.e. I won't play second fiddle to you.

palit Polluted [Jaṭ.; P. palid]

palita Wick of a lamp or candle. Match of a gun. Lint for stuffing in a wound [P.]

palitai Of the nature of a match-lock [palita + -i]

palk Plank: dā darvāzanā palkāte arākā hēsunus? where did you get the planks for this door from? Pipe-bone of the forearm: ō hūlun aff, maga dūanā-ta palkāk hūlun ō, he's not thickset, but the bones in his forearm are thick enough [Si. pharahō, Panj. phalhā, Skt. phālaka-; note survival of -k; seems otherwise ancient cf. Palkī]

Palkī Name of a hill in the Jattak country, so-called because a plank of Noah's Ark stranded there [palk + -ī]

pallav Border or edge of a garment.—pallav kanning To draw attention from a distance by waving one's mantle: dākā murr e, tavāre bimpak, ē buṭṭanā kāṭumān sala, pallav ka-ta ki zū barē, he's out of earshot, stand on the top of that peak and wave your skirt to him and make him come quickly.—pallav shāghing (kanning) To wear (of males) a cloth of mourning over the head during the mourning for a male kin [Bal., Si., Jaṭ. pallō; Skt. pallava-, strip of cloth]

pallavī Allied [pallav + -ī]

pallav-sharik Ally ['border-sharer']

palmē Day after to-morrow, subs. and adv., Grammar §§ 393-4: ī palmē rāhī marōṭ, I propose to start the day after to-morrow; kane palmēki irā bārēm puganā ō asi bārēmas sāanā bakār e, I want two loads of straw and one of barley for the day after to-morrow [con. prob. not with pagga, to-morrow (despite Drav. pagal), but with pad, after, later, like mulkhudō, the day before yesterday, with muh, before]

palmē bēga Night of the day after to-morrow ['day after to-morrow evening']

palmē bēgāi On the night of the day after to-morrow, two nights hence ['on the day after to-morrow evening']

palmina Pretext, lying excuse: ōde asi palmina-asaṭ kanēskā hata, bring him to me on some pretext or other. False accusation, calumny:

drōghanā palmina-as karēr, ōdo kaiz karifēr, they trumped up a false charge and had him put in jail [P. palma]

palsī } Mediation: palsī-khwāhīṭī
palsī-khwāhi } harkas ki kask, khōn af-ta, there's no blood compensation if a man is killed in a mediation.—palsī (palsī-khwāhī) kanning To mediate.

palṭan (palṭaṇ) Regiment [Jaṭ., Psht. etc. fr. French]

pālun Wet, damp, moist: kanā dā puch pālun e, dēāi tikh-ta ki bāre, this cloth of mine is wet, put it in the sun to dry. Containing sap, of trees: pālunā drakhtāte guḍḍipa, don't fell the trees that are still alive. Fresh, of edibles: dā pālunō maiva-as e, kuningki jwān e, this is fresh fruit, splendid eating; pālunō sūas hata, dā mutkunō asiṭṭ e, gand-a barēk iānta, bring some fresh meat, this is an old bit which smells. With relish added, of bread: pālunō iraghas ēte kane, bārunāte ant kēv? give me bread with some relish, what can I do with this dry stuff [pāl-(ing) + -un]

pālun-sū Undried, unsalted meat: nē pālun-sū dōst-a marēk yā kadīt? do you prefer fresh meat or biltong? [' fresh meat ']

palvēṛ Circular fencing, hedge etc.: ī ki hināṭ, kur palvēṛaṭī ass, when I got there, the flock was inside the hedge.—palvēṛ kanning To fence etc. round: gidāne palvēṛ ka ki pir tahṭi-ta baf, zōrāk dasingaṭī e, put matting round the tent to prevent the rain coming in, it's pouring hard; kajāvae tēnā khēritō palvēṛ ka ki chunāte-ne kasas khamp, curtain the litter with your wrapper to prevent people staring at your family. To surround: lashkar nanā khalke dākā ēkā palvēṛ karē, the enemy surrounded our village on this side and that [pal[1] + vēṛ; Si. palvēṛō]

pālh Milk: pālh khudānā nūr e, harkas sharaf ētik-ta, rizkanā khwāja marēk, milk is the light of God, he who shows it honour becomes the lord of wealth; nanā vatanaṭī antas ki pālhanām kārē e, kul zāifanā dūṭī e, mēlhe biṛik, hīzake pōrrik, khassie kaahshik, dīr-a kēk, dīr ki karē-ta, zikkaṭī shāghik-ta, in our country everything to do with milk is in the hands of the womenfolk: they milk the sheep, churn the milk-skin, extract the butter and clarify it, and when they've clarified it they put it in the ghee bag. Milky juice or sap, of plants and trees: ballā jauzanā pālh hanēn e, cocoanut milk is sweet; zāifaghāk karkanā pālhe bōṛaki tēlaṭī aviṛda-a kēra, kāṭumaṭī khalēra, the women mix the milk of the Akh plant with oil and rub it on their heads as a protection against lice.—pālh tining To give milk: siā-āp ḍaggi e, pālh-a ētik, nei khwājae kasfik nei zinda kēk (prov.), irrigated land is like a cow, it gives milk which neither kills its owner nor gives him new life [Tam., Mal., Kan., Gōṇ. pāl, Tel. pālu, Kui pālu, pāḍu, Tuḷ. pēru]

pālhī Belonging to milk, milky. Milch: pālhiā ḍaggi, the milch cow [pālh + -ī]

palhing (past stem palhis-) To be boiling, on the boil, stewed: sūk palhingaṭī ō, iraghāte bisingaṭī ō, nī arāng kāsa? iragh kun, the meat's on the boil, they're baking the bread, where are you off to? take some food; sūk palhisunō, ṭukuras kashsha, iraghaseāi kane ēte, ī kasarī kunisa kāv, the meat's stewed, take out a piece and give it me on a bit of bread, and let me go and eat it on the road. To boil with rage: nī kaneāi palhingaṭī us, tippara ki ant gunāas karēnuṭ, you're boiling with rage at me, but I've no idea what I've done [obsol. except loc. Jhal.; but cf. palēfing; Tam., Mal. puḷ, Gōṇ. piṛi-]

pamba Cotton [P.]

pan Leaf [Bal., pan, Jaṭ. pannā, Si. pan[u]; Skt. parṇám]

panā Protection.—panā tining To protect [P. panāh]

panā bēga To-morrow evening: ī umēd-a kēva ki panā bēga sāf marōe, I hope to-morrow night will be fine; nī panā bēga-iskā barēsa? will you come by to-morrow even-

ing ? ī panā bēgaghān guḍ dāṛē mafara, I won't be here after to-morrow evening [contr. fr. pagganā bēga, 'to-morrow's evening']

panā bēgāi To-morrow evening, adv.: aga kastavaṭ, ī panā bēgāi barēva, unless I'm dead, I'll come to-morrow evening [contr. fr. pagganā bēgāi, 'on to-morrow's evening']

panaṛā Drop ear-ring [Si. paniṛō etc., cf. pan]

panch Five [P.]

panchik One-fifth [panch + -ik]

panch shambē Thursday: panch shambē jwānō dēas e, puchchāte tēnā badal ka ki bakhtāvar marēr, Thursday's a good day, change your clothes for luck; panch shambēnā nan khairāt kanningki jwān e, the eve before Thursday is a good time to give alms [P. panch shambiḥ]

pand Journey. Distance. Distant: ōnā khalk dākān asi marrāmas pand-a marēk, his village is about a shout from here.—pand kanning To travel [Bal., Paht.; Jaṭ. pandh, Si. pandh[u]; Skt. panthā-]

pānē Let him etc., used with the pres. indef. (less commonly with the imper. and rarely in the 1st pers.) to give a permissive, though generally a defiantly permissive force, Grammar § 310: kanā jāba-aṭi mana tir arē, pānē dushmank barēr, let the enemy come, there are still a few arrows in my quiver; ō nā māre khallingaṭi e ! pānē khalē-ta, he's beating your boy! then let him beat him; agar chunāe ī kasfiv, kanēāi pāp-a marēk, huchchātā kasarāi tikhiva-ta, pānē huchchāk kasfir-ta, if I kill the child, the sin is on my head, I'll put him in the path of the camels, to let them kill him; ī aḍ karēṭ ki pānē hullik dam kashshir, I halted to let the horses have a breather [hardly con. with pāning, as -n- occurs only in the inf.; cf. perh. Tel. pōn-i, give it to go, let it go ?]

panēr Cheese, cream-cheese [P.]

panēr-band The wild bush withania coagulans, or Indian rennet [Bal.; 'cheese-binder']

panēri Seedling.—panēri khalling (tnlifing To transplant [Jaṭ.]

pāning (imper. pā, pār-ak, pres. stem pā-, past stem pārē-, neg. stem pa-, Grammar §§ 186, 191, 204) To say, speak: ō pārē, pā, ant-a pāsa, say what you have to say, said he; nī rāst-a pārēsa, you were speaking truly. To tell: sardār kane pārē, aga na, ī batavaṭa, the chief told me, otherwise I wouldn't have come; nī tēnā ustanā āzāre pā, ki nī dāṛē antasēki tammānus, tell me your heart's trouble, what you are lying here for; kasaraṭ jwānō irā kissa pārē, on the way he told two excellent stories. To speak of (with gen.): ōnā dāṛē banningnā hichkas pāpak, no one speaks of his coming here. To call a thing something: ō tēne sardār-a pāik, he calls himself chief; ō bēdīre jwān pārē, he pronounced the broth excellent. To correspond with, to suit: dā ṭōp nā ḍilatō pāpak, this hat doesn't go with the rest of you. To say to oneself, think, suppose: ī pārēṭ navā kane yāt illānus, I thought you'd forgotten me [bases pā-, pār- (not pān-, and no con. with Skt. bhán-); Tam., o. Mal. pēc-, Kan. pēḷ-, Tēl. pēl-, Kuṛ. ba-, Malt. bāc-]

panja Handful. Handle. Slap, cuff: kanā kāṭum ōnā panjaghān dāiskā husōn manningaṭi e, my head is still hurting from his cuff.—panja khalling To cuff: nī pēndwār daun pārēs, ī nē panja khalēva, if you say so again, I'll clout you over the head.—panja tining To give one's hand on a thing: kantō panja tissune, umēd e ki gahas kantō ganda kappak, he's shaken hands with me on it, and there's hope he'll never behave badly with me again. To have a trial of strength with interlocked fingers: barak ī-a-nī panja ētin, hurin dē zōr e, come let's interlock fingers and see who's stronger.—panja tōning To hold up the hand in rebuke, upbraid: kane antei panja tōrisa ? ī nā ant gunāas karēnuṭ ? why rebuke me ? what have I done to you ? [P.]

panjā Fifty [P. panjāh]

panjōtī Twenty-five per cent [Si. panjōth[i]]

pant Advice, admonition.—**pant halling** To learn better: nā **khallingān** ō **pant** halkune, lōvār daun-a kappak, he has had a lesson from your thrashing and won't behave like this again.—pant tining To advise: ōde pant ēte ki lōvār daun kap, advise him not to do so again [Bal.; P. pand]

pāp Sin [Si. pāpᵘ; Skt. pāpa]

papparēnging To swell, espec. of the body: kano mungi kungune, kanā mōn papparēngāne, the wasp has stung me and my face has swollen; barf ki tammik, daghār papparēngik, when snow falls, the ground swells. To swell with rage: nī antei papparēngānus kaneāi? ī nē hich pātanuṭ, what are you swelling with rage at me for? I've said nothing to you.

pappō Species of date, also called pīun-kāṭumi or white-headed date.

pappus Lung [loc. Nushki var. of pif; Waigeli Kāfirī papūs; Skt. phupphusa]

pār Side, direction, espec. used in the adv. compounds dā-pār, on this side, ē-pār, hē-pār, on that side [var. of pāragh]

pāra [1] Side, direction [var. of pāragh]

pāra[2] Watch, sentry-go.—pāra tining To keep watch, act as sentry [P. pahra]

pāra [3] Mercury, quick-silver: pāra bōṛe kasfik, puzhzhae vaddēfik, mercury gets rid of lice and makes the hair grow [P.]

pāragh Side; nanā rāstikō pāraghāi ballō mēnas ass, on our right side there was a large marsh; ō kanā illa marēk lummanā pāraghān, he's my uncle on my mother's side; gudanā dā pāragh khāzgi e, ē pār-ta pāk e, this side of the cloth is dirty, that side of it is clean. Direction: dung arā pāraghān bass? from what direction did the gang come? To, from (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 353): ī ōde numā pāraghāi mōn-a ētiva, I'll send him to you; nī ōnā pāraghān bassunus? have you come from him? [var. pār, pāra; Si. pārᵘ, Skt. pāra-]

pārat Recommendation, intercession.—**pārat tining** To recommend [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. pārat*; cf. supārat]

parch Matting made of dwarf-palm [Jaṭ. parchhā, Si. parichhᵘ]

parda Curtain, etc. [town var. of paṛda]

pardēs Foreign country [Si. pardēsᵘ; Skt. paradéśa]

pardēsī Foreign; foreigner [pardēs + ī]

pārdūcha Camel-crupper [cf. Bal. pārdin, Jaṭ. paṛding, crupper? and dōch, strap?]

parēṭ Parade.—parēṭ kanning To parade [Eng.]

pārēz Abstinence: nājōṛnā ballā ilāj pārēz e, the best cure for a sick man is a little starvation. Care, attention: ballō pārēzas khwāhik, it requires a lot of attention.—pārēz kanning To abstain from, avoid: ō bandaghnā tūlingān pārēz ka, avoid that man's company. To look after: māre pārēz ka, look after the lad [P. pahrēz]

parī Fairy [P.]

parking To test, examine: nī ōde parka, rāst-a pāik yā drōgh, examine him to see if he's speaking the truth or lying [Jaṭ., Si. parkh-; Skt. parikṣati]

parmūzak A wild grass used as fodder [cf. P. purmūz, hay]

pārōs kā You might almost say, so to say, any one would have thought: kane ki khanā, pārōs kā pōṛas ass, diraṭī tammā, dir mass, mōne burzā kattau, when he caught sight of me, you might have said he was a clod that had fallen into the water and melted, for he couldn't lift up his face: pārōs kā ōfk must bassassur, ī hināṭ khantavaṭ-tā, one would have thought they had come along already, but I went and didn't see them; pārōs kā ī sardāre bāzāraṭī khanāṭ murrān, ēṛē ki hināṭ ō allau, I could have sworn I saw the chief in the distance in the bazaar, but he wasn't there when I went; pārōs kā kanā ilumnā tavār e, perhaps that's my brother's call [2nd pers. sing. prob. fut. of pāning + kā, 'you will probably say that']

parpuk The wild tree tecoma undulata, used for timber [Bal. phārphugh]

parra[1] Feather, wing [P. parr]

parra[2] Flank of a hill [P. parra, side, border]

partal Wooden trestle covered with a shifi, on which the household rugs, etc., are kept; also called barūk [P. ' rider's baggage', Psht. also ' household furniture ']

parvā Care, concern [P.]

pāṛ Old sword, blunt sword [loc. Nushki var. of pāḍ]

paṛda Curtain. Screen, pretence: kanki paṛda-as ka, aga na ī bēizzat-a marēva, devise some screen for me or I shall be disgraced. Device to protect: khwāja, kanki paṛda-as ka ki kanā chūchaghāk langaṛiān kahingaṭi ō, master, provide something or other for me, for my children are starving. Good fortune, salvation: nā paṛda e ki nē khantavaṭ, it's lucky for you I didn't see you; nanā paṛda mass ki dā dīre khanān, it was our salvation that we found this water; tūfako biṭē, khākhar darē, paṛda ki sum laggitau, he dropped the gun and it went off, thank goodness the bullet didn't hit.—paṛda kanning To curtain off, screen. To save: khudā paṛda karē, aga na bāmbān tammāsus, God preserved you or you would have fallen from the roof [P. parda]

paṛēfing To instigate: kane paṛēfēs ōnā khallingki, dāsā tēne kashshānus, you put me up to kill him and now you've retired into the background. To provoke: paṛēfpa-ta, bēaklas e, kāik kasase khalēk, don't provoke him, he's a fool and will go and beat some one.

paṛivār Kind of needlework, not as fine as mōsum.

paṛō Proclamation. Announcement.—paṛō tining To proclaim, announce [Bal. phaṛō, Si. paṛhō]

pāṛō[1] Hog-deer [Bal. pārā, Si. phāṛhō, Psht. pahāṛai]

pāṛō[2] Tribal section [Bal.; cf. Si. phāṛ-, Skt. sphāṭ-, split ?]

paṛpaṛ Flutter, sound of fluttering: paṛpaṛas e, tippara ki antas e, there's a fluttering noise, I don't know what it is.—paṛpaṛ kanning To flutter: chukkāk kutāmnā tēnā rahāi paṛpaṛ karēr ki kano khanār, the birds fluttered about their nest when they saw me; kanā ust paṛpaṛ kanningaṭi e, my heart's fluttering. To fidget: paṛpaṛ kappa, zara-as tūlh, nē ētiva, don't fidget, sit a while and I'll give you some [imit.; cf. var. firfir, and Jaṭ. phaṛ phaṛ]

pās[1] Smearing of animals, espec. with boiled ashes as a cure for mange etc.: hēṭṭā pāsanā vakht karrāī e, early spring is the time for smearing the goats with ashes.—pās kanning To smear animals as a cure: ī tēnā huchchāte gōkuṛt ō tēlatō pās karēṭ, garr illā-tā, I smeared my camels with sulphur and oil, and the mange left them [Psht. 'smearing with oil and lime'; Si. pōchō, smearing with mud]

pās[2] Measure of time, usually six hours. Measure of irrigation water [P.]

pasand Approved, acceptable.—pasand kanning To approve, accept [P.]

pāsāṛau Galop: asi pāsāṛavaṭ Tōbae sar massun, we reached Toba in one galop [Bal. pāsāṛō, raid]

pasēt Plough rope.

pash Small bit: nā giṛātēān pashshas illētanō, they haven't left a scrap of your things; khalanā pashshas kanā khane laggā, a small bit of stone hit me in the eye. Tiny, fragmentary: pashshō bandaghas e, he's a tiny fellow; ō kantō pashshō hitas karē, he only had a fragmentary conversation with me.—pash pash kanning To cut up into little bits: pash pash karēṭ-ta razānaṭi tikhāṭ-ta, I cut it up small, and put it in the pot [cf. P. pashīz, small bit of money ?]

pāsh Evident, visible: ḍakkōkā dōstiān pāshangā dushmanī jwān e, open enmity is better than concealed friendship. Manifest, distinguishable: zāifa kōkāi pāsh e, you can tell a married woman by the inner corner of her eye. Running (of water): dāṛē pāshō dīras aff, there's no running water here. Openly: daun harkas tēnā dushmane pāsh-a pāpak ki nī kane pārēs, no one speaks openly to his enemy as you've spoken to me.—pāsh kanning To display to view,

uncover : ant ēsunus ? pāsh ka-ta ki huriv, what have you brought ? out with it and let me have a look. To appear, come into sight : dāsā pāsh karēnō, banningaṭī ō, now they've come into sight, here they are [Bal. phāsh, P. fāsh]

pashkhōsha Stone-marten. Whipper-snapper : dā nā ēlō mātēām-ḅār aff, pashkhōsha e, this one isn't like your other sons, he's a little weasel [Bal. bashkōshagh, lynx]

pashm Wool [P.]

pashōvān Penitent [P. pashīmān]

pashsha Gnat, mosquito [P.]

pat Trust, faith. Credit [Bal., Jaṭ. pat, Si. pat^i]

patan Wide, broad : nā gud kanā khēriān patan e, your head-cloth is wider than my wrapper.—patan kanning To widen [Bal. ; Av. pathana, P. pahn]

patanī Width, breadth [patan + ī]

patāsa } Small cake of purified sugar ;
patāsk } sweetmeat [Bal. patācha, Jaṭ. patāsa, Si. patāshō]

pātī Pulse pottage.

patk The wild tree populus euphratica [Bal. pukht]

patkēnk Sprinkling of flour, on which bread is kneaded etc.

patlūn European trousers [Eng. 'pantaloon', through H.]

patta Indication, particulars, address : nē patta-ta arē, arāng e ? have you his address whereabouts he is ? Playing cards.—patta khalling To play cards [Bal. pattha, Jaṭ. pattā, Si. patō]

pattaṇ Ford, ferry [Jaṭ. ; Si. pataṇ^u]

pattar Three days mourning among the men, Life-history §§ 275-81.—pattar tōning To sit (three days) in mourning : ō tēnā ilumki pattar tōrēne, he's holding mourning for his brother [Si. pathar^u]

pattī Share, division [Jaṭ., Si.]

pattīr Unleavened bread : pattīrām-bā bārisune, he's shrivelled up like unleavened bread. Unleavened : pattīrangā iraghe hata, fetch the unleavened bread [A. faṭīr, P. paṭīr]

pattīr-mōni Ugly-face ['dough-faced']

paṭ Bare plain : Nōshkēnā hēng ḍākō paṭ bāz e, there's a lot of shrubless open plain the other side of Nushki [Bal. paṭ, Si. paṭ^u ; Skt. paṭṭa-, slate]

pāṭ Fuel, firewood : ō pāṭaki hināne, he's gone for fuel ; ainō kanā urāṭī pāṭ aff, iraghe antāi bisiv ? I've got no fuel in the house to-day, what am I to cook the food on ? nanā pāṭ kharās ō huchchanā liḍḍ e, our fuel consists of cow and camel dung. Wood-gathering : dāiskān pāṭān harsēngtane, he's not come back from wood-gathering yet. Wood : dā pāṭān jōṛ massune, this is made of wood. Branch : khākhō pāṭāī swār e (prov.), the crow is perched on the branch, *i.e.*, pitchers have ears.—pāṭ kanning To gather wood : dē ṭik tissaka, hināka jangalāi, pāṭ-a karēka, at day-break he used to go to the jungle and gather wood.—pāṭ tining To put into splints : kanā dū vaḍḍān pinnā, pāṭ tissur, tafēr-ta, when my arm broke at the joint, they put it in splints and bound it up. To inflame, instigate : nī ōde harḍē pāṭ-a ētisa, nantō jang-a ētisa, aval nā jinde khalōn, you're always inflaming him and making him fight with us, but we'll kill you first [con. with Hin. pāṭ, board, Jaṭ. paṭṭ, beam, etc. seems semanticly improb.]

paṭak Short, stunted : nī paṭak us, ē burzangāṛān puling-a kappēsa-ta, you're too short, you can't snatch it from that tall man ; ī paṭak assuṭ, zardalūe kishking kattavaṭ, I wasn't tall enough to pluck the apricot ; dā drakht paṭak e, this tree is stunted [paṭ-ak ; Kan., Tul. puṭṭa, Tel. poṭṭi, Tam. poḍiju ; Bal. phutak, patak prob. lw.]

paṭāṭa Potato [Eng.]

pāṭī Wooden. Engaged in wood-gathering. Wood-gatherer. [pāṭ + -ī]

pāṭō Grain thrown over the bridal couple, and crushed by them, supposed to be medicinal, Life-history §§ 140, 207.—pāṭō kanning To scrunch and eat.

paṭṭa Lease. Espec. a written permit for the embanking of rain-crop land by a permanent tenant [Jaṭ.

patta, Si. paṭō; Skt. paṭṭa-, tablet]

paṭṭau Biltong: nan sēlhe paṭṭav ō māsh-a kunēna, we live on biltong and pulse in the winter [loc. Jhal. for kadit]

paṭṭi[1] Woman's head-band: tēnā paṭṭie zū ka taf ki kān, hurry up and tie your head-band and let's be off; kanā kāṭumnā paṭṭi mafa, bash ma, kārēm ka, don't cling to my apron-strings, up and do some work [Jaṭ., Si.]

paṭṭī[2] Female: ō paṭṭiōas e, it's a female; dir purr kanning paṭṭiātā kārēm e, narinaki mayār e, it's women's work to draw water, it's a disgrace for a man [loc. Jhal.; hardly =paṭṭi[1]; cf. Si. paṭhi, woman, wife? cf. Tam., Mal., Tel. peṭṭa, female of animals?]

paṭṭi-band Woman: num aga paṭṭi-band matavēre, dushman numeān māle dattavaka, if you'd not been a pack of women, the foe would never have lifted your cattle ['head-dress binder']

paṭṭing[1] To open: aga asika bā paṭṭā, kirēngān sēr ētik-ne, if she once opens her mouth, she'll give you your bellyful of abuse [Bal. phaṭ-, Jaṭ., Si. paṭ-; Skt. pāṭayati, splits]

paṭṭing[2] To search for, search: kasarāi paṭṭār khanār-ta, they searched on the road and found it; kanā kāṭumaṭi bōḍas e, paṭṭa-ta, there's a louse in my head, have a hunt for it; nā hushārie paṭṭāka, nēṭi massaka, khanāka-ta, he searched for your wits and if you'd had any, he would have found them; ōṛki kanā uste paṭṭipa, ōṛān bāz khalh kungunuṭ, don't probe my heart about him, I've suffered greatly from him [=paṭṭing[1], 'to open to find'?]

paṭṭū Coarse woollen cloth [Jaṭ. etc.; Skt. paṭṭa-, cloth]

paur Orion's belt [Bal.]

pāvali Quarter of a rupee, four annas [Si. pāeli]

pāya Hammer of a gun [P. 'foot']

pā̃zda Fifteen [Bal.; P. pānzdah]

pāzēb Anklet, ankle-bells [P.]

pazzōr Fat, in good condition: kanā huch lāghar ass, asi gūnias harfēka, pazzōr ki mass, musi gūnī harfēka, my camel was lean and used to carry one sack, when it got into condition it could carry three. Well-off: gharib ki assus, kasas salām titaka-ne, dāsā ki pazzōr massunus, harkas salām kēk-ne, when you were poor nobody took any notice of you, now you've become well-to-do, everybody salutes you [Bal. pazōr; < pa + zōr; cf. nizōr]

pazzōrī Fatness, good condition. Well-being, prosperity [pazzōr + -ī]

pazhdar Flap at the back of a blanket-tent to keep out the rain [< P. pas, behind, + P. dar, door? cf. pēzhdar]

pazhmurda Withered [P.]

pēch Twist. Screw. Machine. Gripes: ōde pēch kasifē, he died of gripes. —pēch halling To be twisted.—pēch tining To twist. To suffer from gripes (with the subj. in the acc.): kane ainō pēch-a ētik, I've got gripes to-day [P.]

pēcha Woman's plait [P.]

pēching To twist [fr. pēch]

pēhing To go into, enter: nan urāṭi pēhān, we entered the house; kōḍas assaka, zāifa pēhā iṭita, there was a cave and the woman went inside it [Bal. phēh-, Jaṭ., Si. pēh-; Skt. praviśati]

pēlik Gorge of a camel, which flaps out in the rutting season.—pēlik kashshing To flap one's gorge out. To rut, be arrogant: mastangā huchchām-bā pēlik kashshisa, mōnaṭi hum nē kasas sujjipak? you're as arrogant as a rutting camel, do you think no one can stand up to you? [cf. P. pēla, purse?]

pēn Other, another, Grammar § 166. Adj.: pēn hich āvāl matau, there was no other news; ē mōnanā hullī affak, dā pēn asiṭṭ e, that's not the same horse in front, that's another one. Subs.: pēnanā mulkanā bādshāiān tēnā mulkanā pinḍing jwān e (prov.), better begging at home than kingship in the country of others. Used appositionally: māṭēān pēnān harrif, enquire of boys and others

[Tam. piṛa, Kan. peṛa, Mal. piṛan, pin; hence con. with pad ?]

pēndwār Another time, again [prob. pēn+phonetic d (betw. n & v)+vār, and not < pēn + dō + vār, 'another two time']

pēnjār Another time, again [var. of pēndwār]

pēntīn Other place, Grammar § 387: pēntīnaṭī paṭṭipa-ta, handāṛēk e, don't look in any other place, it is here. Elsewhere: pēntīn himpa, don't go elsewhere [pēn + obsol. tīn, cf. hastīn, hichtīn]

pēnvār Another time, again [var. of pēndvār]

pērī Whirl, circle, circuit.—pērī kanning To be whirled round, circle round: gul-mēkh dāngī ēngī pērī kunisa mōnaṭī-ta laggā, the heel-peg as it whirled round and round struck him on the head; nā īlum chāpaṭī jwān pērī-a kunēk, your brother whirls round well in the wedding-dance.—pērī tining To whirl something round: zaghme pērī tissaka khalkaka, tā ki kask, he kept whirling his sword and striking about him till he died [Jaṭ., Si. phērī]

pēṛī Descent, extraction, stock: ī jwānō pēṛiasēān uṭ, I come of good descent. Generation: nē aṭ pēṛī massune ki Shālkōṭaṭī bassunus ? nan panch pēṛiān handāṛēk un, how many generations is it since you came to Quetta ? we've been here five generations. Ancestor: kanā pēṛik jwānō bandagh assur, my ancestors were fine men [Jaṭ., Si. piṛhi]

pēṛing To wrap round, roll round, twine round: dā dūsha tēne drakhtaṭī peṛāne, this snake has coiled itself round the tree; duzz tēnā natteāi puch pēṛā-as, the thief had wrapped cloth round his feet. To roll oneself round: kanā dushmank kantō pēṛānō, my enemies have compassed me around; kanā har kārēmaṭī nī tēne pēṛifisa, kambakht ki nī us, you coil yourself up in all my affairs, wretch that you are [no con. with pērī; cf. Mal. puḷ-, Kan. poḷ-, Tel. pol-.]

pērōzā Turquoise [P. pīrōza, fīrōza

-pēsh In front, forth.—pēsh banning To happen to one as an unpleasant consequence: ō kantō badī karēsas, khudā karē ōde pēsh bass, he had done me a bad turn but by the grace of God he reaped the consequences.—pēsh manning To come up before: ōnā mukaddama jirgaaṭī pēsh mass, his case came on before the council of elders.—pēsh kanning To lay before, propose, submit.—pēsh tamming To come forth: ō dā hītanā biningtō pēsh tammā, hearing this he came out; kanā chappīkō dūāi chuṭṭas pēsh tammāne, a boil has come out on my left hand. To become dislocated: kanā zānanā much pēsh tammāne, I've put my knee out. To be broken in: nā hullī pēsh tammitane ? isn't your horse broken in ? [P.]

pēsha Profession, craft, business: pēsha tōsha-a marēk (prov.), one's business provides one with one's livelihood [P.]

pēshan Out, outside: nan dōstāk much massun sailanā khiālaṭ pēshan hinān, we friends collected together and went out to see the sights; ī kāv pēshan, huriv ō dēr e, let me go outside and see who it is; gwālae hēfē, pēshan hēs, he lifted the sack and brought it outside. Occasionally declined: urāghān pēsh tammā, pēshanāi salis, he left the house and stood outside; shahranā bandaghātā urāteṭi kappi arē, nan pēshannā bandaghāk gahas kappi tafpana, there are privies in the houses of townfolk, we folk in the out-country never build them. Outside (used as a postposition gov. the abl., Grammar § 378): gidānān pēshan salis, he stood outside the tent; dā kārēm hitān pēshan e, this is beyond words. Withdrawal to relieve nature: ō pēshanasēāi hināne, he's gone outside to ease himself.—pēshan manning To become dislocated: kanā dū pēshan mass, my arm got put out.—pēshan kanning To drive out, evict: dā luchche tēnā urāghān pēshan ka, turn this reprobate out of your house. To ease nature: chunā pēshan karēne, the child has eased himself.—pēshan tining To come out, break out, as of a

rash: ōdq puslak pēshan tissune, dāsā hilh illik-ta, pustules have now come out on him and the fever will leave him [fr. pēsh ?]

pēshānī Forehead [P.]

pēshīm Afternoon: aval-pēshīm, about 2 p.m.; pēshīm-kazā, about 4 p.m.; burz-pēshīm, about 5 p.m. [P. pēshīn, morning, cf. Bal. burzī pēshīn, 1 or 2 p.m., jahlī peshīn, 3 or 4 p.m. etc.; for -m < P. -n cf. mahim]

pēshīm-kazā Late afternoon, about 4 p.m. [pēshīm + A. qazā, appointed prayer]

pēsirāk Bactrian camel.

pēsk White leprosy, leucoderma: bandagh ki turb ō purvālhe avār kunē, ōde pēsk-a halēk, if a man eats radishes and milk together he'll get leucoderma [P. pēs, pēsagī, leprosy]

pēskī White leper [pēsk + -ī]

pēṭ Snook, 'long nose' [var. of piṭṭ [2]]

pēzāda Step-child, whether of the wife or the husband [Bal. pizādagh, < P. pēsh-zāda, 'prior-born' or Bal. pith-zādagh, father's son ?]

pēzhdar Front-yard [P. pēshdar, frontispiece, lit. 'front-door']

ph- See also words beginning with p-.

phad Back etc. [var. of pad]

phād Shooting-shelter [var. of pād [2]]

phāḍ Old sword, blunt sword [var. of pāḍ]

phāḍa Wooden peg, etc. [var. of pāḍa]

phita Wheel [var. of phita]

phōk Lost, wasted etc. [var. of pōk [1]]

phudēn Cold, etc. [var. of pudēn]

phug Chopped straw [var. of pug]

pī Dung, excreta, espec. of human beings and of birds: balluṛī piāi laṛzik (stock riddle), the old crone shakes as she relieves herself—answer, a sieve. —pī bēghing To go off one's head (lit. knead excreta): dāsā khudā khalkune-ne, pī bēghingatī us, God has now struck you down, and you've gone utterly mad; kantō jang-a kēsa, khudā karōe pī bēghōs, if you fight with me, God will drive you mad.—pī kanning To dung: dāsā dalvat karēnus, mast us, likhān pī-a kēsa, you've got so much wealth together that you're full of insolence and have wind in your head (lit. dung through your neck).—pī kuning To eat dirt, lick the dust: nī aga daun-a kēsa, pī-a kunēsa, if you behave like this, you'll come a cropper. To utter abuse: nī pī kumpa, bāe tēnā tōr, stop your abuse and hold your tongue [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. pī, Kuṛ. pīk, Malt. piku, Gōṇ. pin, Kui piu]

piāda On foot. Pedestrian. Footman [P.]

piādaī Condition of being on foot [piādā + -ī]

piāla Cup [P.]

piātī Pulse pottage [Mamashahi var. of pātī]

pich Rheum of the eyes: ō hurēāi bash massune, khank-ta pichchān purr ō, he's got up late, and his eyes are full of rheum; bass, kanā khananā pich mass, ī amar-a karēṭa ? he came and glued himself on to me, what was I to do ?—pich kanning To run with rheum: nā khank pich karēnō, bash-a marēra, dārū ka-tā, your eyes are rheumy and getting inflamed, take some lotion to them [Kan. piccu. Tel. pisaru, Tam. pilai, Mal. pīḷa; Si. pichī prob. lw.]

pichāṛī Heel-rope: nā pichāṛī munjanā e (prov.), your heel-rope is only made of bush rope, *i.e.* you've no supporters to speak of [Si. pichhāṛī; Wazīrī Psht. pēchwāṛī]

pichchī Rheumy [pich + -ī]

pichlī A wild plant used as a vegetable.

piḍ Belly, stomach: dā huch nanā piḍḍanā sērī e, this camel is all we have to fill our belly with, *i.e.* is our sole source of livelihood; piḍ bāān shēf e (prov.), the belly is lower than the mouth, *i.e.*, you mustn't let your eyes be larger than your mouth; ō piḍḍān kahōk ass, it was stillborn.—piḍ hining To have diarrhœa (with the subj. in the gen.): ōnā piḍḍ-a kāik, he's got diarrhœa.—piḍ kanning To cause to purge: julābnā ghōlias kunguṭ, piḍ karē-ka, I took the purgative pill and it made me purge [hardly Jat. pēṭ, Si. pēṭ [u] (Skt. piṭakam, basket) as Brah. -ḍ < I.A. -ṭ seems improb.: cf. Kan. Tel., Tuḷ poṭṭe, Kuṛ. poṭṭa, Gōṇ. piṛ]

piḍ-kash Animal's belly-band ['belly-drawer']

piḍ-puch Board and clothing: nī kantō naukar salīsus, ī nē piḍ-puchch-a ētiva, if you take service with me, I'll give you your board and your clothes [' belly-clothes ']

piḍ-pur Enceinte [' belly-full']

piḍ-sēr High-stomached, insolent. Well-liking, prosperous [' belly-sated']

piḍ-sērī Insolence. Prosperity: ō piḍ-sērīān mast e, he's puffed up with prosperity [piḍ-sēr + -ī]

piḍ-vad Dropsy [' belly-large ']

pif Lungs, lights [Bal. phiphar, Jaṭ. phiphuṛ, Si. phiphiṛ[u]; Skt. phupphusa, cf. loc. Nushki var. pappus.

pifuk Lung disease among goats, also called buz-mark [fr. pif]

pīg Fat, grease, espec. goat's fat used medicinally: kuṛī-ta trakhkhāne, pīg shābō-ta, his heel has got cracked, put some goat's fat on it [Bal.; P. pīh]

pihī Dysentery among goats, with ulcers on the liver.

pīhun White, etc. [var. of pīun]

pīl Elephant [P.]

pīlī Small sheaf of corn [Bal.; loc. var. and dim. of pūlī]

pillōta Poor child, small child, orphan: dā pillōta ant kanning-a kēk? what can this poor child do? ōnā pillōtaghātā kharche ī kashshiva, I'll bear the expenses of his orphans. Undersized, wretched: kanā hullī hīngune, pillōtaō kurra-as hēsune, mȳ mare has foaled and it's a miserable little thing it has produced. Miserable, on the point of breaking down: kanā mār pillōta manningaṭī ass, dilāsā karēta-ta, laghōr mass, hōghā. my boy was whimpering, and though I tried to soothe him, he lost heart and burst into tears; sardār daṛaka tiss-ta, pillōta mass, uste tōrē, when the chief threatened him, he nearly broke down but pulled himself together [nearly obsol.; Tam. piḷḷai, Mal. piḷḷa, Kan., Tuḷ. piḷḷe, Tel. pilla, young child, Kuṛ. pellō, female child]

pilkīn Steps, ladder: hanḍāi pilkīnas jōṛ karēnō gidrēngki, they've cut some steps on the hill-pass to get over by; urāghān pilkīnān tammā, he fell from the steps up the house; pilkīnas hata ki laggiv chukkanā kutāme kashshiv, bring me a ladder so that I can climb and remove the bird's nest [prob. = pil-(ī)nk, by metathesis; cf. P. pilla, rung of ladder]

pilkū Small steps, small ladder [pilk-(īn) + -ū, dim. of pilkīn]

pilpil Pepper [P.]

pilpil-pōk Pepper-sprinkler, only used in the stock phrase: apōk pilpil-pōk, a rival wife is a pepper-sprinkler [pilpil + pōk[*]]

pilhing To squeeze, wring out: kanā puchchāte pilha ki zū bārir, wring out my clothes to get them dry quickly; ē dārūk kanā uste pilhira, that medicine is wringing my insides out. To massage: kanā natte zara-as pilha, dam darēnut, shampoo my legs a bit, I'm fagged out. To press hard (fig.); aga chās ki masiṛ nē dōst marē, sālume kharchaṭī jwān pilha, if you want your daughter to be a credit to you, squeeze your son-in-law well over the marriage expenses; ōde machchi pilha ki bāz maghrūr e, take him down a peg for he's very conceited [Tam., Mal., Kan. pili-, Malt. pilq-, Kuṛ. pikh-, Gōṇ. pir-]

pīmāz Onion: kasas pīmāz kump, bāān-ta gand-a bafak (prov.), let him eat no onions and there'll be no smell, *i.e.*, no smoke without fire.—pīmāz taṛing To cut onions. To back-bite, slander [Bal.; P. piyāz]

pin Name: nā pin dēr e? what is your name? ō hardē nā pine halēk, he mentions your name daily: khudānā pinaṭ kane illē, in God's name let me go; nanā illa bandas tafē, ballō pinas karē, my uncle built an embankment and made a great name for himself; dā gud kul maun e, kharruninā pin affak iṭita, this cloth is pure black, there's not a vestige of blue in it. —pin tamming To become famous: ō shūmiān pin tammāne, he's become famous for his miserliness. —pin tikhing To name: dāiskā shasha-ta matane, pin tikhtanunta, he hasn't had his sixth day yet so we've not given him his name [Kan. pesar, Tam., Mal. peyar,

old Mal. piyar, Tuḷ. pudaru, Tam., Mal. pēr, Tel. pēru ; cf. Malt., Kuṛ. pinj-, to name]

pinḍī Third finger [hardly fr. pinḍing, 'the begging finger'—for it isn't !]

pinḍing To beg [Bal. pind-, Jaṭ. pinn-, Si. pin- ; cf. Skt. pinḍāra-, beggar]

pingī Pedlar's bag.—pingī kanning To peddle [Si.]

pinī Named, nicknamed : dārē Lāl Kh̲ān piniō kasas arē ? is there any one of the name of Lal Khan here ? kukuṛ piniā bandag̲h̲ hamō jangaṭī kasfingā, the man nicknamed the Cock was killed in that fight. Famous, notorious: Kh̲ān Kh̲udādādanā bāz piniō hullī assura, Khan Khudadad had many famous horses ; ō piniō duzzas e, he's a notorious thief [pin + -ī]

pinjira Cage [P. panjara]

pinnī Calf of the leg. Leg below the knee. Shin bone [Jaṭ. pinnī, Bal. phinī, Si. pinī ; cf. Skt. pinḍa-, lump]

pinning To be broken : chūchae biṭēs, dū-ta pinnā, you let the child fall, and its arm got broken. To be routed, of an army : Mēngalnā lashkar pinnā, the Mengal army was routed. To droop in death, of eyes : kh̲ank-ta pinnānō, dārū kanningnā ant fāida e ? his eyes are sinking in death, what is the good of physicking him? To be twisted : dā chilik jwān pinnāne, this rope has been well twisted. [primary though rarer meaning is 'to be twisted,' hence 'to be twisted to breaking-point,' 'to break,' cf. pirg̲h̲ing, of which it is used as the passive ; Tam., Mal. pinnu, to twist, Kan. pene, Tel. pena, to be twisted]

pin-ō-marrām Name and fame, renown : nā pin-ō-marrāme jahān bingune, all the world has heard of your renown ['name and noise']

pinsin Pension [Eng.]

pinz The first thing put into the mouth of a new-born [var. of pīz]

pīp Tub, barrel [Bal. pīp, Jaṭ. pīpā, Si. pīpᵃ ; fr. Portuguese]

pīpal The bush daphne oleoides ; the tree ficus religiosus : urāasēṭī ki pīpal tikh̲ōk marē, jātū ōrē bafak, a house where a branch of peepal is kept, no witch dare enter [Bal. pīpal, Jaṭ. pippal, Si pipirᵃ, Skt. pippala-]

pir Rain : istō jwānō piras karē, there was a good fall of rain last night ; ēnakh̲ōnā pik hureāi massur, this year's rains were late.—pir dassing (kanning, shōling) To rain, pour [Gōṇ. pirr, Tam. piṛku, Kui piju ; Tam. pilku, to drip ; Tam., Mal. pey-, Malt. poy-, Kuṛ. poē-, to rain, Kan. poy-, Tel. pōy-, to pour out]

pīr Old, aged. Saint. Shrine [P.]

pīra Ancestor. Grandfather, paternal or maternal [P. 'aged']

pīraī Ancestral : dā ḍag̲h̲ār kanā pīraiā milk e, this piece of land is my ancestral property [pīra + -ī]

pirāi-ing (past pirāi-is, occas. pirāiā) To run dry, dry up : Harbōinā chakkulāk kh̲adō pirāi-isur, the Harboi springs ran dry last year ; dā bandanā dīr dāsā pirāi-isune, langār ka-ta, the water in this embankment has now dried up, you should plough it ; kanā hēṭanā pālh pirāi-ingaṭī e, my goat's milk is running dry ; ōnā mērbānī handākh̲a ass, dāsā pirāi-is, great though his favours were, they now dried up.

pirāifing To make to dry up, not to allow to flow : pālh̲te lattāraṭī shōlpa asit ki rōzī bāl-a kēk, ēlō ki mēlh̲k pālh̲e pirāifira, don't throw the milk on the ground where it may be trodden upon, for one thing good food is being thrown to the winds, for another the ewes will stop giving milk [c. of pirāi-ing]

pirāing To run dry [var. of pirāi-ing]

pirāi-inging To run dry [d. form of pirāi-ing]

pirāmp Sling for throwing : hur ki pirāmpām-bā banningaṭī e, look at him coming like a whirling sling.—pirāmp kh̲alling To sling at (with abl.) : pirāmp kh̲alēn chukkāte-ān, let's sling stones at the birds [Bal. pirāmp]

pirēs Swollen condition, espec. of the body, swelling : nā mōnāi pirēs e, mungias kungune-ne ? there's a swelling on your face, has a wasp stung you ? [fr. piris-, past stem of piring]

pirghing To break: chār ḍik dānkū hilārnā hēsas, asiṭṭo iāntā ī harfēṭ, pirghāṭ kunguṭ, he had brought four balls of parched grain and dates, I took one, broke it and ate it; nanā ōnā sangatie khudā pirghp, may God never sever the bonds of companionship between him and us. To rend: khalēghā mēlhe pirghā, the leopard rent the sheep. To defeat: nē aga dāvā arē, ba kān sharā kēn, aga kane pirghās, mulk nē rasēngā, if you've a claim against me, let's go to law, and if you defeat me the land's yours; giṛāas ki ī nē pāva hamōhun pās, tēneān bē shāghpēs-ta, ki navā kanā karēme pirghis, repeat what I say to you word for word and don't add anything on your own account or you may spoil my object. To break into, burgle: istō duzzāk nanā urāe pirghār, the thieves burgled our home last night. To transgress, disobey (orders, etc.): ō dākha sāl nā khizmate karēne, ō hich nā hukme pirghtane, all these years has he served you, and never has he disobeyed your order. To solve (a riddle): kanā chāchāe pirghing-a kappēsa? can't you solve my riddle? To break in, discipline: hullīnā gāme jwān pirghānus, you've broken in this horse's paces splendidly. To shed (one's first teeth): nā mār dāiskā dandān pirghāne, pirghtane? has your boy shed his first teeth yet or no? To wink (one's eye): kaneāi khan pirghā ki hich pāpēs, he gave me the wink to say nothing. To droop in death (of the eye): khan-ta pirghingati e, kāṭume-ta ḍaghārāi tikh, his eye is drooping in death, put his head on the ground. To twist, espec. a rope: dā rēze jwān pirgh, twist this rope properly [primary though now rarer meaning is 'to twist,' hence 'to twist to breaking-point,' to break, cf. pinning, which serves as the passive; Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. puri, twisting; Mal., Tuḷ. also piri; Tam., Mal. piri, to sever; Tuḷ. piri, to twist, cancel, counteract; Malt. pargh-, Kur. paṛkh-, to split]

piri Old age [P.]

piring (past stem piris-) To swell, of the body: ōnā nat bāz pirisune, his foot has swollen a great deal; kanā hōk kārēmān pirisunō, my hands are swollen with hard work; hullie ganda zēn karēnus, baj-ta pirisune, you've saddled the horse so badly that its back's swollen; hur tēne, ama pirisunus khwashiān, just look at yourself, how fat you've grown from very pleasure [Drav. peru, large; cf. Tam., Mal. peruk-, Tel. perug-, Kan. perc-, Tuḷ. perj- etc., to grow large]

pirpiṭēfing To screw up (the eyes before crying): nī tēnā khante bāz pirpiṭēfis, ī nē tifara-ta, you may pucker up your eyes as much as you please but I won't give it you; sharmindaiān khante tēnā pirpiṭēfisa, khaṛink-a bafak, for very shame you whimper but the tears won't come [c. of obsol. pirpiṭēnging; con. with pirring?]

pirrik Butterfly, moth [Bal. pirik, piruk; fr. pirring? or cf. Mal. piṛukku, gnat?]

pirring To twitch involuntarily, commonly regarded as foretelling coming events: kanā khan pirrāka, chāisuṭ ki pir-a kēk, my eye was twitching, so I guessed it would rain; chappīkō khan pirrāka hōghingki, the left eye was twitching, a sure sign of coming trouble; jōṛ kanā pirrik īlumtō drōt tiningki, my lip is twitching, so I shall soon be saluting my brother with a kiss; ust kanā pirringaṭi e, my heart is fluttering [Si. phar-, Panj. phur-, Skt. sphuráti]

piṛ[1] Open plain, level ground: pēsh tamma piṛāi, asiṭ ēlōe hurin dē zōr e, come out into the open, and let's see, you and I, which is the stronger. Mourning-ground at the Muharram: kharribō kān, ki seiadāk piṛāi piṭṭingaṭi ō, come let's go, the Sayyads are lamenting at the mourning-ground. Threshing-ground.—piṛ kanning To gallop: kanā hullī kullanā randat ass, asikatō piṛ karē, ēlōfte illā, my horse was lying last when all at once it galloped and left the rest behind [Jaṭ. piṛ, Bal. peṛ, Si. piṛ*]

piṛ[2] kanning To make a settlement over something held in common: kanā hullī ōṛtō shariki ass, piṛ karēn-ta;

hullie ō harfē, kane rupai tiss, he and I had shares in my horse, and we settled our partnership by his taking the horse and buying me out [=piṛ[1], division on the threshing-ground ? levelling matters out ?]

pissi The wild plum, zizyphus jujuba.

pist Open : vakhtas ki kask, khank-ta pist assur, when he died his eyes were open ; darvāzae pist illānus, you've left the door open ; mōnaṭī-ta ki dū kanā laggā, pist tammā, when my blow struck him on the face, he fell sprawling ; harkasnā mōnaṭī pist us, nē lajj-a bafak ? you lay yourself out open to every man's advances (said to a woman), have you no shame ?—pist kanning To open : khante must ka, bāe pist ka, ī nā bāṭī hanēnō giṛāas ētiva, shut your eyes and open your mouth, and I'll pop something sweet in ; harkasnā mōnaṭī bāe pist-a kēsa, khwāhisa, you open your mouth in front of everybody and beg.

pish The dwarf palm, nannorhops ritchieana, used for matting [Bal. phish, P. pēsh]

pishkau Ringlet, lock, flowing hair : padān pishkavaṭi-ta halkuṭ, I caught him behind by his locks [cf. P. pish ?]

pishshi Cat : ī pishshie dū khalkuṭ, kanā dūe shurrā, I stroked the cat, and it scratched my hand ; nī kantō pishshi ō mūshanā juṭṭe karēs, you played cat-and-mouse with me ; khalēghā yā shēre ki pās pishshinā malh, ama ki marē, nētō jang-a kēk (prov.), call a leopard or tiger the son of a cat, and of course he'll go for you ; ō pishshinā mār, nī ant kanning-a kēsa ? you wretched son of a cat, what can you do ? [prob. not con. with Bal. pūshi, P. pushak, pōshak, but with Tam., Tel., Kan. pilli, for -sh < Drav. -l, cf. mash, mish]

pit Thorn : nataṭi kanā pitas hinā, druste nan tughān shāghā kane, a thorn ran into my foot and it kept me awake all night. Spine or quill of a porcupine, etc. : dūsha ki bā biṭik, jaduknā pitāk laggira-ta, dūsha hich kanning-a kappak, when the snake tries to bite, the hedgehog drives its quills into him, and the snake can do nothing.—pit kaḍ kanning To raise obstacles : nī kasarāi kanki pit kaḍ karēnus, you've put stumbling-blocks in my way.—pit khalling To backbite : sardārnā mōnāi kane pit khalkus, ōnā khiāl dāngī allau, you slandered me to the chief, but he paid no attention to it [cf. Malt. patō, sharp, Kuṛ. patt-, to pierce ?]

piti Thorny : dā pitiō drakhtas e, this is a thorny tree. Covered with quills or spines : jaduk ō sinkur pitiō sādār ō, the hedgehog and the porcupine are prickly animals [pit + -ī]

pita Wheel [Bal. phitō, Jaṭ. phītā, Si. phithō]

pitagh Shoulder-blade. Especially the shoulder-blade of a sheep or goat used in divination after the roast flesh has been torn off : pitagh-bin pitaghe hurā, nane khabar mass ki narribō, bēgāi lashkar-a barēk, the seer examined the shoulder-blade, and we were told we should fly as an army was coming that night.

pitagh-bin One who practices divination from shoulder-blades ; seer [pitagh + P. bin, seeing]

pitārk Step-father : lumma ki barām karē, mātuna-a marēk, bāva ki barām karē, pitārk-a marēk (prov.), a mother who remarries becomes a stepmother and a father a stepfather—in their children's affections [cf. Bal. pit, P. pidar, father]

pitāv Sheltered spot exposed to the sun : dēanā pitāvāi babō tūlin, ērē yakh e, come and sit in this sunny nook, it's cold over there. Hole in the game of marbles. Holed out : nā gōṛi pitāv e ? has your marble gone into the hole ? [Bal. pētāfa, Psht. pitāō, P. patau]

piṭkī Alum [Bal. phiṭkī, Si. phiṭikī]

pitruk A wild edible plant.

piṭṭ[1] Curse : nē piṭṭ e, curses on you—said with arms and fingers outstretched ; piṭṭas tamme iāine, antei daun karēs ? curse you, why did you behave like this ? [fr. piṭṭing]

piṭṭ[2] Snook with the hand held sideways to the face : nanā piṭṭān khar

karē, narrā, he got angry at our pulling long noses at him, and ran away ; ō tēneāi pitte harfēne, pēnanā pāningān ant sharm-a barēk-ta ? he's got so accustomed to people cocking snooks at him that is he likely to be abashed by what anybody says ? Ashamed : pitt-a mafēsa ki nī dāṛē bassunus, kanā salāmki batanus ? aren't you ashamed of yourself for coming here and not coming to see me ?— pitt kanning To pull faces, cock snooks at : chūchae pitt kappa, khananā-ta dīr tammik, guṛā ghairat bafak-ta, don't pull faces at the child or it'll lose all sense of shame and won't resent anything afterwards ; daunō gandaō kārēmas karē ki pitt karēn-ta, he played such a dirty trick that we cut snooks at him [hardly= pitt¹ ; cf. Si. phiṭh¹, scornful interjection, hoot]

pitting To curse : ō kane pittā, kaṇe ghussa bass, khalkut-ta, I lost my temper with him for cursing me and struck him. To beat the breast in grief : ō hōghisa, pittisa bass, she came along wailing and beating her breast [Bal., Jaṭ. pitt-, Si. piṭ-, Pkt. pittei]

pīun White : puṭāk-ta pīun ō, his hair is white ; tēnā pīunā puchchāte pītēṭi ghāndānus, you've trailed your white clothes (*i.e.*, your fair fame) in the mire. Silver, when contrasted with khīsun, red : asi tange khīsunān purr karē, asi tange pīunān purr karē, he filled one side of his saddle-bag with gold and the other with silver. Cleared of (with ust as the subj.) : kanā ust nēān pīun massune. pēndwār kanā mōnaṭi bafa. I'm now done with you, never come into my presence again. Black, blackened (euphemistically in the case of relatives or friends) : mōnāi nā pīunō ṭikkas e, murr ka-ta, there's a smut on your face, rub it off ; dāsā ki drōgh pāningе hēl karēnus, dāsā mōn nā pīun e, now that you've taken to lying, your face is indeed black.—pīun kanning To whiten, bleach : puchchāte si!, pīun ka-tā, wash the clothes and get them white. To make clear, elucidate : nī hīte ghōṛaṭi illās, pīun kattavēs-ta, chiva kāsa, erāng-a kāsa, you left the matter in uncertainty, and didn't make it clear, when or where you're going. To satisfy oneself about (with uste, and the obj. in the loc. in -āi) : nan tēnā uste pīun karēnun iāita, we have satisfied ourselves about him. To wash one's hands of (with uste, and the obj. in the abl.) : ī tēnā uste pīun karēṭ iānta, ō tēnā gandaghā kārēmteān dū harfpak, I washed my hands of him for he won't give up his evil ways. To blacken (euphemistically in the case of relatives or friends) : kūse tēnā dēgaṭi khōshkānus, pīun karēnus, zū sil-ta, you've rubbed your shirt on the kettle and made it all black, wash it quickly [pi-un ; con. with Tam., Mal. veḷ-, veṇ-, Tel. vel-, Tuḷ. bol-, Kan. bil-, Kuṛ. bi¹-, shining, white ?]

pīunī Whiteness. White of an egg. Whitewash. White of the eye.— pīunī kanning To whitewash [pīun + -ī]

pīun-kāṭumī Grey-headed. Species of date also called pappō [' white-headed ']

pīun-khanī Shameless [' white-eyed ']

pīun-pullī The wild plant matricaria lusiocarpa, used as a drug for fever [' white-flowered ']

pīun-rīsh White-bearded. Grey-beard [' white-beard ']

pīun-rīshī Condition of having a white-beard [pīun-rīsh + -ī]

pīun-zar Silver [' white-money ']

pīz } pizz } The first thing put into the mouth of a new-born to influence his after-life : khwāja kane pārē ki nā chūcha ki paidā mass, barak khabar ēte, ī pīz-a ētiva ikita, guṛā jwānō bandaghas marōe, the master told me that I was to come and tell him when my child was born, and he would give me some natal food to make a good man of him ; kanā māranā pīz sardārnā urāghān e, hamōṛān hushār e, my son's first food came out of the chief's house, hence his intelligence ; nā pīz kharāb e ki nī daunō hit-a kēsa, you must have sucked in evil with your mother's milk, to talk like this ; daun ki dudēngaṭi us, khazmanā pīzas ki ntaves ? didn't you eat some venison at

your birth, that you run like this? har jah hāzir us, lōṛinā pīzas kungunus, you're here, there and everywhere, you must have eaten something belonging to a gipsy when you were born [any con. with pizzēr, 'after-effects'?]

pizzēr Behind, back: pizzēr tammā, ki dam darēngāsas, he fell behind because he was fagged out; pizzēr shāghās-ta, ki iraghe bistavēs, you kept him back through not having baked the bread. After, behind (postposition gov. the abl.): ō tūaseān pizzēr kask, he died a month later; kaneān pizzēr paidā massus, kaneān must dudēngaṭi us (prov.), you were born after me, and yet run before me—*i.e.*, you're teaching your grandmother to suck eggs; kaneān pizzēr sala, stand behind me [con. with pad, Drav. piṉ, piṟ etc., backside, cf. espec. Tam. piṟaku, Gōṇ. pijjā, Kuṛ. pisa]

pōchī Knee-cap: ōnā punanā pōchī haṛsēngāne, jahāi hata taf-ta, aga na, jōṛ-a mafak, his knee-cap has been put out, get it back in place and bind it, otherwise it won't get well.

pōchkō The wild grass althaca ludwigii, used as fodder.

pōḍ Clod of earth [var. of pōṛ]

pōgh¹ Charcoal: zindaō pōghas hur, ṭōpiāī tikh, ki chilum kashshiy, look out a bit of live charcoal and put it on the top of the hookah, I want to smoke; handunō hit-a kēsa kane, ki ustāi pōghas tikhis, what you say to me is as if you'd laid live charcoal on my heart.—pōgh kanning To char: pāṭṭe hush, pōgh ka, gidānaṭi hata ki tēne bāsifin, set the wood alight and char it and bring it indoors to warm ourselves [cf. Tel. boggu?]

pōgh² The wild bush calligonum polygonoides [Bal. phōgh, Jaṭ. phōgg, Si. phōgg*]

pōh Intelligent. Intelligence. Understanding.—pōh kanning To make to understand, instruct.—pōh manning To understand [Bal., Psht.]

pōk¹ Wasted, thrown away: kanā khwārīk kul dā hullītō pōk massur, all the trouble I took over this horse was wasted; ēnakhōnā fasle malakh kung, nanā tukhm pōk mass, this year's crops were devoured by the locusts, and our seed was thrown away. Useless, fruitless: ōnā pōkō hītas e, his are empty words; dā pōkangā kārēme ki nī kanningaṭī us, kane tēnā fāidae nishān ēte, shew me what advantage you gain from this useless work you're doing. Off (of a bet): nan shart-a tafina ki kanā hullī nāṛān tēz e, aga hullīteān asiṭ niāmaṭi lang mass, kanā ō nā shart pōk e, we'll wager that my horse is faster than yours but if one of the horses goes lame in the middle, our bet's off.—pōk kanning To render useless, nullify: nāibe vaḍḍi tiss, kanā dāvāe pōk karē, he bribed the deputy and got my case thrown out [Bal. pōk, pugh, rejected, Si. phōk*, empty, hollow, Hin. phōkaṭ, worthless]

pōk² Sprinkling, sprinkle of powder: ṭap bārisune, kīsh aff-ta, pōkas kata, the wound is dry and there's no pus, so put a sprinkling of powder on it; pōkān hich fāida mafak, sijla-as hum tikh-ta, there's no good in a sprinkle of powder, put a plaster on as well.—pōk tining To sprinkle: mishas harfē, pōk tiss, he picked up some earth and sprinkled it; dārū zara-as khanaṭī-ta pōk ēte, sprinkle a little powder in his eye; dū-ta ditarī mass, liḍḍas hushāṭ, ṭappāi-ta pōk tissuṭ, his hand was bleeding, so I burnt some dung and powdered it over his wound; bē iāita pōk tiss, he powdered it with salt [cf. Psht. pūg, Si. phūkār*, squirting out of the mouth, sprinkling?]

pōl Bridge [P. pūl]

pōlāt Steel [P. pūlād]

pōling Stain: dā ant pōlingase ki nā puchchāi laggāne? what's this stain you've got on your clothes? khisunā puch pōling-a harfpak (prov.), red cloth doesn't show stains, *i.e.*, a rich man escapes censure. Stain on one's character, pollution: pōlingas tikhā iāikanā, khudā kane pāk karē, he put a stain on my character, but God cleared me; pōlingas naneāi tikhingāne, ki kiāmatiskā murr maf, a stain has been put on us which will last till Judgment day

[Bal. pōlink prob. lw.; cf. Tam., Mal. pula, Kan. pole, taint, pollution ?]

pōlō Hollow, empty: drakht pōlō e, iāita laggipa ki navā pinne, the tree's hollow, don't climb up it for fear it break; dā gaḍḍa pōlō e, iṭita mazgh aff, this fruitstone is hollow, there's no kernel inside; khanāṭ-ta, itōta hit karēṭ, pōlō e, ōṛān hichch-a mafak, I saw him and had a talk with him, but he's got nothing in him, and one can make nothing of him [Bal. pōlō, Panj. pōlā, Si. pōro; con with Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. poḷḷu ?]

pōriā Wages. Hired labour.—pōriā kanning To work as a labourer [Bal.; Jaṭ. pōrhiā, Si. pōrihiō]

pōriāgir Hired labourer [pōriā + P. -gar, worker]

pōrring[1] To hatch: kukkuṛ baidaghāte tēnā pōrringaṭi e, pishshiān sambāle-ta kēs, the hen is sitting on its eggs, keep the cat away from her; baidaghāte chiva pōrrik? when will she hatch out the eggs? [Mal. porunn- ?]

pōrring[2] To churn: pālh pōrringaṭi e, she's churning milk; hizako pōrra, khassi ka, churn the milk-skin and make butter; diranā pōrringān khassi pēsh tammipak (prov.), you can't get butter by churning water, i.e., you can't make silk purses out of sows' ears; nā hachchāi swār massuṭ, kane hizakām-bā pōrrāka, I rode your camel and it churned me up like a milk-bag. To stir up, worry: i nē jwān-a pōrriva, I'll stir you up properly [=pōrring[1]; or cf. Kan. pose ?]

pōṛ Clod of earth: pōṛas harf, kuchakāi khassa, pick up a clod and fling it at the dog; urāghān pōṛas tammā, kanā duṭi laggā, a clod fell from the house and struck my arm; kane ki khanā, pārōs kā pōṛas ass, diraṭi tammā, dir mass, mōne burzā kattau, when he saw me, he was, so to say, a clod of earth fallen into the water, for he melted away and couldn't lift up his face [var. pōḍ; cf. Kan. peṭṭa, Tel. poḍḍe ? or Skt. piṇḍa-, lump ?]

pōṛō Hard-formed, of grain [fr. pōṛ]

pōs Vulva [cf. Tam, Mal. pocca, Kan. pucci, Kuṛ. polā, Tel. pūṭa ?]

pōstān Bullock's nose-string [= P. pōz, snout + tan (idan), twist ?]

pōstīn Sheep-skin coat [P.]

pōshāk Clothes [P.]

pōshing To suck: kamunde pōshisa urāghāi hināṭ, I went home sucking the sugar-cane; chūcha tēnā hōre pōshingaṭi e, the child is sucking its finger; i nā dittatēki malās uṭ, dēas pōshōṭ-tā, I'm thirsty for your blood, one fine day I'll feast on it. To absorb: ḍaghār dire pōshā, the earth absorbed the water.

pōta[1] Weft-thread before being passed through the warp [P. pūd]

pōta[2] Rag-ball for playing. Stallion's sheath.—pōta kanning To put the stallion's sheath into the mare [A. fūṭa, rag, testicle]

pōṭā Cardamom [Bal. phōta, Si. phōṭō]

pōṭāsk Cardamom [loc. Lahṛī var. of pōṭā]

pōṭau Bald plain [Si. pōṭhō; cf. Jaṭ. pōṭa, land out of reach of flood-water]

prāvēz Fine needlework pattern [P. farāwēz, lace, ornamental edging]

princhiug To squeeze, squeeze out: kanā dūe bāz princhās, husōn karēs-ta, you squeezed my hand so hard that you hurt it; puchchāte princha ki bārir, squeeze the clothes dry. To massage: kāṭum kanā khalh kanningaṭi e, likhe kanā princha, my head's aching, massage my neck. To press hard (fig.): sardār princhā-ta, kulle ki kungas, iānta kashshā, the chief put pressure on him and made him disgorge everything he'd taken; ōde princha ki kane naukarī ēte, press him to give me some service [Bal. prich-, pirich-]

prish Millet.

prishk Spark: khākharnā prishkas shahrase bass e (prov.), a spark is enough to set a village on fire; ō prishkasēnā kachchaṭ khanik, he's got just a glimmer of eye-sight left [Bal. patrushagh]

prung Red stone bead: ōnā masiṛas aff ki prunganā dāna-as e! khudā nazarān rakke-ta, it's not a daughter he's got, it's a jewel of price! God preserve her from the evil eye.

pū Worm, maggot, caterpillar: pir ki kēk, kasatteāi pūk bāz pēsh tammira, when it rains, the worms come out on the roads in hundreds; huchchanā bāmusān pūas tammā, a maggot fell out of the camel's nose; dā shirgōnanā būṭavāi bāz pū arē, there are a lot of caterpillars on this shirgona bush; i ḍagẖārnā pū uṭ, I'm a land-worm, *i.e.*, I know all about agriculture (cf. use of 'book-worm'); i nā ustanā pū uṭ, I know you inside out. The supposed worm in the nerve of a tooth: kanā dandāne pū kungune, I've got tooth-ache.—pū kanning To become maggoty, etc.: kaditāk pū karēnō, shēf ka, pūte-tā kashshe, the biltong has gone maggoty, take it down and get the maggots out; hullinā rēsh pū karēne, the gall on the horse is full of worms.—pū tamming To become maggoty etc.: kẖāzgān kāṭum-ka pū tammāne, ainō mashiv-ta, my head has got full of lice with the dirt, let me wash it to-day; nā sāat ō damanā pāningān kanā kẖafk pū tammār, my ears got full of worms—*i.e.*, I got fed up—with your incessant chatter [Tam., Mal., Kan. puḷu, Tel. purugu, Tuḷ. puri, Goṇ. puṛi, Kui pṛiu, Kuṛ. pocgō, Malt. pocru]

puch Clothing, clothes: i tēnā puchchāte dāsā badal karēnuṭ, I've just changed my clothes. Cloth: puchchas hush, pōgẖ ka, sagẖa, ṭappāi-ta pōk ēte ki ditar sale, put a light to a bit of cloth and char it and powder it up and sprinkle it on the wound to stanch the blood [con. with P. pōsh (v. pōshāk) improb.; cf. Tam., Mal. puda, Kan. pude, Tel. pode, Tuḷ. podepu?]

pūch Empty: dā dū nā pūch e, your hand here is empty—said in the game of challav-pūch. Thrown away, squandered: rupaik-ta pūch massur hinār, his money was all squandered away.—pūch pāning To address disrespectfully: tēneān ballāte pūch pāpēs, navā nā dandānte kashshir, don't cheek your betters or they'll have your teeth out [P.]

pūda Rotten: maiva pūda massune, the fruit has become rotten; dā pāṭte ki hēsunus kul pūda ō, jwān ō, this fuel you've brought is excellent, it's all worm-eaten.—pūda kanning To go rotten [P.]

pudēn Cold, chilly, cool: dā dīr pudēn e, bē-shōling-a kappēsa iṭīta, this water's too cold for you to bathe in. Not inflamed, rid of inflammation: chūchanā dū hushingāne, huf ka-ta ki pudēn marē, the child's hand is burnt, blow on it to cool the inflammation. Especially with reference to the division of diseases and remedies into hot and cold, Life-history § 171 seq.: tirma-aṭi mat ō hēṭanā sil jwān e, antei ki pudēn e, in summer a male or female goat-skin is the right remedy (for a male and female respectively), as it's cold. Stale, of bread: dā iragẖ pudēn e, this bread's stale.—pudēn kanning To cool, chill. To relieve of excitement, quieten: ō hōgẖā, hōgẖā, tēnā uste pudēn karē, she wept and wept and relieved her mind [pud- + -ēn; Goṇ. pinī, Malt. panye, Kuṛ. pannā s., Kui pēni s. and a.; cf. Tam., Mal., Tuḷ. paṇi, dew, Mal. also a cold, fever, shiver, Tuḷ. also snow]

pudēnā hilẖ Ague ['the cold fever']

pudēnī Coldness, cold: pudēnīṭī rāhī ma ki manzile zū rasēngis, start while it's still cold so as to reach the next stage betimes [pudēn + -ī]

pūdgil Slime: dā diteān pūdgilnā gand-a barēk, jōe pāk kattanō, there's a smell of slime from this water, they haven't cleaned the channel [< pūda + P. gil, mud, 'putrifying mud']

pudī Coldness, cold: kanā hōk pudiān bārisunō, my fingers are numbed with the cold; dāṛē pudī zōrāk e, nan selhe handāṛē gidārēting-a kappana, the cold here is too severe for us to be able to pass the winter hereabouts. Frost: istō drakẖtāte pudī darē, the frost struck the trees last night [pud(-ēn) + -ī]

puff Hiss, hissing [imit.]

puffāra Sound of hissing [puff + -āra]

pug Chaff, chopped straw [Bal. phug; cf. P. puk, pūk, tinder ?]

pugẖuṭ Frog [Bal. pugut; imit., cf. P. gẖūk; Malt. pokroṭo, toad]

puk[1] One of the throws in the knuckle-bone game ; the back of a knuckle-bone [P.]

puk[2] Face-downwards, on one's face : puk tammāne, bash ka-ta, hur ki mōnaṭ-ta laggāne, he's lying face-downwards, pick him up and see whether it has hit him on his face ; sōbān tā shāmiskā puk tammānus, kārēm-a kappēsa, you lie on your face from morning to night and do nothing [prob. = puk[1], 'showing one's back']

pūkēnging To blow oneself out with rage : hizakām-bā pūkēngānus tūsunus, you sit there blown out with rage like a bladder ; sardār ainō tēnā rājāi pūkēngāsas, the chief had got infuriated with his tribesmen to-day ; nā īlum kaneāi pūkēngāne ki i ōde hichchas titavaṭ, your brother has been annoyed with me because I gave him nothing [m. of pūking]

pukhtū Cross-beam between the two pegs at the top and bottom of the loom.

pūking To blow out, inflate : dā khavāe pūka, blow this water-skin out ; hur gōj tēne pūkāne, look the go-lizard has blown itself out ; surnāe jwān-a pūkik, he's a great hand at blowing the pipe [Jaṭ., Si. phūk- ; Skt. phūtkaroti, blowing]

pul Robbery. Loot, plunder : kane dā hulli pulaṭi dū tammā, I got this pony in the loot [fr. puling]

pulāv Pilau, meat with rice and relish.—pulāv bising To cook into a pilau : ni khiāl pulāv bisingaṭi us (prov.), you're cooking thoughts into a pilau, i.e., building castles in the air [P. palāv]

pūli Sheaf of corn [Bal. phuli ; Panj. pūlā, Skt. pūla-, bundle, straw]

puling To rob, plunder, snatch [Bal. phull-, Si. phur-]

pull Flowar: ōnā mōn lālanā pullām-bā khisun e, his face is as red as a tulip [Bal. pull, Jaṭ. phul, Si. phul[u], Skt. phulla]

pullā Parched Indian corn or juwari [Jaṭ. phullā, Si. phulō]

pullā-shakar Sugared pop-corn ['parched corn sugar']

pulli Ornament at the side of the nose. Cap of a gun [Hin. phulli]

pullur Small-pox husks [con. with pull ?]

pul-makkī Tape-worm ['flowering-worm' ? or is pul- older form of pū (cf. Drav. pulu) preserved in cmpd. ?]

pulō Nose-ring : shēfkō pulō, nose-ring hanging from the céntre of the nostrils ; buṛzānkō pulō, nose-ring higher up at the side of the nostril [Bal. phulūh ; cf. pull, pulli]

pulūs Police [Eng.]

pun Knee : punte daghārāi khalk, he knelt on the ground ; punteāi tūlh, kneel down ; kane khudā khan ō punān shāghp, God preserve me from going blind or lame [con. with pinni, cf. Kāfiri punu, calf, Skt. piṇḍaka-, lump]

Punḍū Bottom, of a receptacle etc. : khavānā punḍūṭi shikkas khalh, taf-ta ki dir himp iānta, drive a peg into the bottom of the water-skin and tie it up to prevent it leaking. Fundament, buttocks : tēnā punḍūnā pāk kanningki bassune, he's come to clear himself—of some accusation ; sardār ki kaneāi mēr-bānī karē, nā punḍū hushingā, just because the chief shewed me favours, your nose was put out of joint ; nī tēnā punḍūe tināi tikhis, inā iṛe barām-a kēva, you can just lump it, marry your sister I will. [Drav. piṇ, back-side (and hence con. with pad etc.) ; cf. espec. Gōṇ. pēndā, anus, Kuṛ. penddā, under-part, Kui pinḍari, rectum]

punḍūnā-gal Buttock [gen. of punḍū + Bal. etc. gal, cheek]

punḍū-pāsh Naked ['fundament-bare']

punḍū-pāshī Nakedness [punḍū-pāsh + -ī]

pūnzik } Reed instrument : tēnā pūnzike
pūnzuk } tōr, stop your reed instrument, i.e., hold your tongue.—pūnzik khalling To play on the reed : jwān pūnzik-a khalēk, he's good on the reed. To chatter : pūnzuk khalpa, shut up [imit. ?]

puppō Species of date [var. of pappō]

pūra Full, complete : khān tēnā faujanā dasta-as pūraō Mastungnā hallingki mōn tiss, the Khan sent a full wing of his army to take Mastung. Fulfilled, completed : ōnā pāra pūra mass, his watch was over [Jaṭ.

pūrā, Si. pūrō; Skt. pūraka-, filling]

pūrchink Wild lavender, mentha sylvestris, used as a cooling drug [? + -nk]

purr Full. Loaded. Occas. declined: nāṛī purraṭ vahāka, the canal was flowing in full flood.—purr kanning To fill, fill up, load: dīr jōaṭī vahingaṭī e, hur khavāe purr kēn, look here, water's running in the stream, let's fill the water-skin [P.]

purrāp Female calf [Bal. phurap; Jaṭ. purāph, female camel fr. one to four years]

purruk Long hair (of males only) cut short at the shoulders: tēnā purrukāte mashiva, I want to wash my locks [cf. Drav. puri-, twisting, Mal. fine long hair ?]

purs Subscriptions paid on the occasion of a death in the family, Life-history § 283 [P. 'enquiring,' *i.e.*, condolences]

purvālh Fresh milk: tubē purvālhām-bār assaka, the moon was white as milk [purr + pālh, 'full milk' from which no cream has been extracted]

purz Soft down etc. [town var. of puṛz]

puṛ Hand-mill stone: shēfkō puṛ, the nether grind-stone; buṛzānkō puṛ, the upper grind-stone [Jaṭ. puṛ, Bal. pur, Si. puṛ*]

puṛi } Drop, of liquids: khavāṭī
puṛink } puṛinkas dīranā aff, there isn't a drop of water in the skin; bēdirnā puṛias kane titau, he didn't give me a drop of broth [puṛi-nk; Bal. phurī, Si. phuṛī]

puṛpuṛ Drizzle: piranā puṛpuṛ e, it's just drizzling; ḍaghār puṛpuṛān pālitau, the ground didn't get wet from the drizzle.—puṛpuṛ kanning To drizzle: ainō sōbatō jammar karē, ō khudānā hukmaṭ irā musi vār puṛpuṛ karē, it was cloudy early this morning, and by the grace of God it drizzled once or twice [Si. phuṛphuṛ¹]

puṛz Soft down espec. of the dwarf-palm, used for stuffing mattresses, etc., and as tinder. Scrap, tatter [P. purz]

puṛza Scrap, tatter: kāghaznā puṛza-as kanki dākha dēaṭī mōn titanus, all this time you've not sent me a scrap of paper.—puṛza puṛza kanning To tear to ribbons: puchchāte harrās. puṛza puṛza karēs, you rent the clothes and tore them to ribbons [fr. puṛz]

pūs Dainty made of pounded pistachio and dates. *Fig.*: chāva māk pūsas bēghānō, banningaṭī ō, here are the young folk, I'm sure they've been up to some pretty mischief.

pūsēnging To become rotten, go bad: ē maivaghāte bāsuniṭī ḍūmbās, pūsēngānō, that fruit you covered up in the heat has gone bad [P. pōs-]

pūskun New: dā asi pūskunō gwāzīas e ki ō nane īāita hēl tissune, this is a new game he has taught us; dā zamāna-aṭī pūskunō khiāl bāz e, nowadays there are a lot of newfangled ideas. Fresh: ainō bāzāraṭī pūskunō maiva vadī massune, fresh fruit have made an appearance in the market to-day. Recently, just: tāiskā pūskun dū sillāsun, ki mēmānas rasēngā, we had only just washed our hands when a guest arrived; kanā mār pūskun vadī mass, ki kanā bāva kask, my boy had just been born when my father died; dāsā tukhm pūskun kharringaṭī e, the seed is only just sprouting [pūs- + -kun; Tam., Mal. put-, Kan., Tuḷ. pos-, Kuṛ., Malt. pun-, Gōṇ., Kui pūn-]

pūskun-rīsh Just growing a beard. One who is just growing a beard [' new beard ']

pūskun-rīshī Just growing a beard. Condition of just growing a beard [pūskun-rīsh + -ī]

puslak Pustule.

puspus Whisper, whispering.—puspus kanning To whisper [imit.; Bal. etc. phusphus]

pussī Damping.—pussī kanning To damp: bāsunī bāz ass, puchchas pussī karēṭ, bajāi tēnā shāghāṭ, the heat was intense, so I damped a cloth and put it on my back [Jaṭ.; cf. Jaṭ., Si. pus-, to be wet; Skt. prusyati]

pūshaṛ Cold in the head: sēlh charaō kulla ō pūshaṛas e, winter is one long

cough and cold; kane pūshaṛ karēne, I've got a cold; ī ainō gulgulāpnā pullāte gand kashshāṭ, kane pūshaṛ karē, to-day I got hay-fever from sniffing at the roses. Unripe, yellow, of apricots and peaches: zardalūk dāsā pūshaṛ ō, the apricots are now yellow [fr. pūshing; in the second meaning appar. confused with pūshkun]

pūshing To snuffle, sniff, snort: pūshingaṭī us, chāva ki pūshaṛ kēk-ne, you're snuffling, I fancy you must have caught a cold; iragh kunisa pūshāka, tippara antei, he sniffed as he ate his food, I don't know why; kharās ki kane khanā, pūshā, the ox snorted as soon as he saw me [imit.; Bal. punsh-]

pūshkun Yellow: pūshkunō puchch antei bēnānus? what have you put on yellow clothes for? Pale: sardārnā urāghān ki bass, pūshkun pūshkun ass, tippara ki ant pārēne-ta, he was mighty pale when he came out of the chief's house, I don't know what he's said to him [pūsh- + -kun; cf. Kan. pulla, Tel. pulli, Tuḷ. puli, acid, and Tel. pulli, Tam. pullilu, pale yellowish colour; for -sh < -l see mash, mish; prob. not con. with Tam., Tuḷ. pacce, Mal. paju, Kan. pasu, Tel. pasi, green]

pūshkunī Yellowness. Yoke of an egg [pūshkun + -ī]

pusht Generation, pedigree [P.]

pushtivān Prop, buttress [P.]

pūt Navel, umbilical cord: pūte-ta dāī ganda taṛē, dāsā nājōṛ e, the nurse cut his navel-string badly, and now he's ill.—pūt kanning To get dirt into the navel: pūt karēne-ta, pūte-ta mūshk, he has got dirt into the navel, rub it [Tam. pokkaḷ, Mal. pokkiḷ, Kan. pokkuḷ, Tel. pokkili, Tuḷ. pūvolu; con. with pūtuṛō, blister]

pūtār The grass panicum jumentorum [Si. pūtār*]

pūtk Smut on corn: pūtkanā sababān kanā fasl kharāb mass, my crops were spoilt by smut.

putrēnging To enter: putrēng-a kappēsa, murr sala, ī putrēngiv, you can't enter, stand aside and let me enter [Tam., Mal. pud-? Bal. putur- prob. lw.]

putul Small goat-skin bag, chiefly used for holding water, milk or ghee: nanā putule dirān pur ka, fill our bag with water [con. with putunk ?]

putunk Bundle: putunke taf, guṛā baddāi ka-ta, tie up the bundle before hoisting it on your shoulder; putunke tēnā malā, tahṭī-ta bāz giṛā assur, when he opened his bundle he found a lot of things inside; amarō putunkas e baghala-ṭī-ne? what sort of bundle have you under your arm? putun-kām-bā tammāsas, harfēṭ-ta, he was lying like a bundle, so I picked him up; yakhān druste nan putunk massasuṭ, I had lain bundled up the whole night because of the cold. Knot, knotted string: kanā khwātā putunk arāṛēk e? where's my string of beads?—putunk kanning To make into a bundle: ōde putunk ka, harf-ta, roll it into a bundle and lift it up [put- + -(u)nk; Tam., Mal. podi, Kan. pode, Tuḷ. pude]

pūtuṛō Blister: dā pūtuṛōe sila khalb, trakhkhif, take a needle to this blister and burst it.—pūtuṛō halling To become blistered: bāzangā kārēm kanningān kanā dūk pūtu-ṛō halkunō, my hands have got blistered from over-much labour; nā gandaghā kārēmteān kanā ust pūtuṛō halk, my heart has been wounded by your evil ways.—pūtuṛō tining To make to blister: khākhar ōnā nate hushā, pūtuṛō tiss, the fire scorched his foot and made it blister [Tam. pokkaḷ, Mal. pokkuḷi, Kan. pugul, Tel. pokku, Tuḷ. pokke, Malt. poka; con. with pūt, navel]

puṭ Hair: nā puṭāk piun massunō, ni hichch-a tippēsa, though your hairs have grown grey, yet you know nothing; bēdiraṭī mēlhanā puṭas e, there's a sheep's hair in the broth.—puṭ kanning To pluck, of a fowl: dā chukke puṭ ka, pluck this chicken. To pluck, of the tobacco crop: dāsā tambākhāte puṭ kanningaṭī ō, they're now plucking the tobacco crop. To thrash: halkur puṭ karēr-ta, they seized him and thrashed him [Bal. phut]

puṭau Small-pox [Skt. sphoṭa-, eruption? if so, very early]

puṭṭi Spine, loin: puṭṭina haḍ, the vertebral column [Jaṭ. puṭh, Si. puṭhō; Skt. pṛṣṭha-, back]

pūzik Reed instrument [var. of pūnzik]

puzhō The wild plant convolvulus microphyllus, used as fodder [fr. puzhzha]

puzhzha Human hair: nī handunō hīt-a kēsa ki puzhzhae sila-aṭī shāghingaṭi us (prov.), the stuff you talk is like threading needles with hair; nī antei tēnā puzhzhae gwand karēnus? why have you cut your hair short? [hardly con. with P. pash?]

R

r- Loc. Jhal., espec. Zahri, var. for dr-, Grammar § 183, *e.g.*, rakht, rōgh for drakht, drōgh.

-r¹ Pronominal suffix of the 3rd. pers. plur. in the affirmative verb. Changes in the negative verb to -s [orig. simply plur. in force, cf. Drav. -ar; appears also in -re, the pronominal suffix of the 2nd. pers. plur.; is essentially identical with -s- in the personal plur. suffix -sk in the noun; and with -r in the personal interrogative dēr, where it has lost its plur. force]

-r² Pronominal suffix of the 1st. pers. sing. of the present indefinite in the negative verb [orig. not pronominal or radical, but simply phonetic, being a survival of the -r- which bridges hiatus in the 1st. pers. sing. of the pres.-fut. neg. and throughout the fut. and past condit. neg., v. -r-]

-r³ Sometimes added, appar. merely phonetically, *e.g.*, amar for ama; frequently elided, *e.g.*, aga for P. agar, ō (and -ō) for ur (and -ur) in the verb.

-r- (i) Used to bridge hiatus, *e.g.*, ama-r-ī, -bā-r-ō, and -pa-r-a, -pa-r-ōṭ etc., in the present-future, future, and past conditional of the negative verb; (ii) changes optionally and often preferably to -ṛ- before s, z, t, d, *e.g.*, haṛsing, buṛz, haṛtōmā, haṛdē, Grammar § 16; (iii) regularly coalesces in the noun plur. with -k in the nom. and with -t- in the oblique, Grammar §§ 29, 37; (iv) coalesces in certain verbs with -s in the past affirmative and with -p- and -t- in the negative, Grammar §§ 217, 231, 243, *e.g.*, bar-s > bass, kar-p > kapp, tir-tavaṭ > tittavaṭ; (v) under the influence of the nasal in the infinitive ending becomes -n- or -nn- in the infinitive of certain verbs, sometimes optionally, *e.g.*, tōning more rarely tōring, hunning more rarely huring, and sometimes invariably, *e.g.*, danning, bases da-, dar-, pāning, bases pā-, pār-, Grammar § 186.

rabāb Rebeck, stringed instrument, played with a small piece of wood [A.]

rabaṛing To babble: tēnā mōnaṭ rabaṛingaṭī us, ant-a pāsa? you're just babbling at random, what do you want to say? chūchaki tughaṭī rabaṛing jwān aff, it's bad for a child to talk in its sleep. To be delirious: istō ki hilh karēsas-ta, rabaṛāka, when he had fever last night he was delirious [cf. Jaṭ. rabbaṛ-, to quarrel]

rabbālav Betrothal deputation, *Life-history* §§ 88-90, 94 [Jaṭ. rabbāl, asking betrothal]

rabbī Species of Panjgur date.

rabī Spring-crop [A. rabī', spring]

rabōda Chatterbox: rabōda-as e, khaf tōpa, he's a chatterbox, don't listen [con. with rabaṛing?]

rabōdai Chattering, tittle-tattle.—rabōdai kanning To chatter, babble: rabōdai kappa, jwānō hīt ka, don't chatter so quickly, speak properly [rabōda + -ī]

rad Mistake: kanā rade māf ka, pardon my mistake. Mistaken, off the mark, at fault: rad manningaṭī us, khiāle tēnā tēntō ka, you're mistaken, keep your ideas to yourself.—rad kanning To miss (with abl.): khalk tūfakas, rad karē īānta, he fired a shot but missed; nan tārma ass, kasarān rad karēn, the night was dark and we missed our way.—rad tamming To go astray: bichātas naneān rad tammā, sōbiskān paṭṭān-ta, kharmāk kungasur-ta, hōje-ta khanān, one of our young goats strayed from us, and we

searched for it till dawn, but it had been devoured by wolves for we found its entrails [Bal. raṯh, radh; fr. A. radd, rejection, cancelling, worthless ?]

rādār Ambling, smooth-paced. Ambler [P. rāhvār]

radī Mistake [var. of rad, rarely used except in the form radikā]

radikā By mistake, accidentally: ī nē razāaṭ khaltavaṭ, radikā laggā, I didn't hit you on purpose, it struck you by accident; radikā khal kāṭumaṭī-ta laggā, ditak pēsh tammār, the stone hit him accidentally on the head, and blood flowed [radī + -ikā]

raf Ledge of a hill: gaḍḍāte hur ki mashanā rafaṭ-a kāra, look at the urial going along the ledge of the hill; gwasht rūtingki hinān, mashanā ērakō rafāi rūtān hampēn, we went to cut grass, and we cut it on yon ledge of the hill and loaded up with it [P. 'shelf']

raftār Pace, paces [P.]

rag } **ragh** } Vein [Bal. ragh, P. rag]

raghāning To instruct: nī ki ōde raghāmās, ō bass kane pārē, ī bāvar katavaṭ, though you instructed him, he came and told me he didn't believe in it.

rah Side, bank: jalanā rahāi vāgū khanāṭ, I saw crocodiles on the bank of the torrent; Shālkōṭaṭī kasarnā rahāi drakhtāk katār ō, in Quetta trees line the road. Crust: daunō iraghas bisēsas, kane rahān-ta gappalas tiss, kungut, sēr karēt, she'd baked such splendid bread that though she only gave me a bit off the crust, I stayed my hunger with it. Side, direction: ē rahāi ki nī hinās, ī nē khanāṭ, gurā tittavaṭ arāng hinās, I saw you when you went in that direction but didn't know where you went after that. By the side of, near (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 365, 370): rahāi-ta himpa, navā khalē-ne, don't go near him, he may strike you; sume ki khalkuṭ, rahān-ta gidārēngā, ō trah karē, my bullet went to one side of him, but it made him start [Bal. 'edge'; P. rāh, rah, path]

rahī Side, direction etc. [rah + -ī; var. of rah]

rāhī On the way, journeying, starting on a journey: pagga Kalātāi rāhi-a marēna, we'll be on our way to Kalat to-morrow; ōnā rāhī manning mana dēān guḍ marōe, his start will probably be some days later.—rāhī kanning To send on a journey: aga ī ōde rāhī kēv, ō ant pārōe ? if I send him off, what do you think he'll say ? To send: dā hullie kanā mālum kanki rāhī karēne, my father-in-law has sent this horse for me [P.]

rahm Compassion [A. raḥm]

rahzan Highway-robber [P.]

rāi Opinion: ahvāle bingus, dāsā tēnā rāie pā, you heard the news, now give your opinion on it. Espec. jirga award: jirganā rāi nanā fāida-aṭī e, the jirga award's in our favour [A.]

rais Headman, village officer who supervises the division of water, etc [A.]

raisī Headman's rights or perquisites [rais + -ī]

rāj Subjects, fellow-tribesmen: kanā rāj kane ilumteān dōst e, my tribesmen are dearer to me than my brothers. Relations. Family, stock [Bal., Jaṭ. etc. rāj, Si. rājj[u]; Skt. rājyam, rule]

rājis Sharp, of first-class metal, well-tempered: Shālkoṭāi ki kāsa kanki rājisō tūfakas hata, when you go to Quetta, bring me a best quality gun; kanā zaghm rājisā chākhūām-bār e, my sword is like a razor-blade. Fashionable, dandified: ō tēne dāsā jwān rājis jōṛ karēne, he's turned himself into a regular dandy now [Eng. 'Rogers'—the famous Sheffield cutlers]

rak Protection, defence. Protected. Kept apart, segregated.—rak kanning To protect. To keep apart, segregate: zōrākō hilhas e-ta, ōde rak kabō, kase illēpabō, he's got high fever, segregate him and let no one near him; haṛiō kuchakas

ōde kungasas, seiadāk dam karēr-ta, rak karēr-ta, khudā durākh karē-ta, he had been bitten by a mad dog, but the holy Sayyids breathed over him, and they kept him segregated and God made him well; mashe rak karēnun, kase illēpasa, we've cut off the hill, they won't let anyone out [Jaṭ. rakh, Si. rakhᵘ; Skt. rakṣā]

rakam Writing, inscription, document, sale-deed [A. raqm]

rakking To protect, keep [fr. rak]

rakht Camel's pack-saddle.—rakht kanning To saddle, of camels.—rakht tikhing To impose a burden: sarkār must giṛāas ki halkaka paisa tissaka, dāsā pūskunō rakhtas tikhāne ki giṛāas tifak, Government used to pay for everything it took, but they've now imposed a new burden on us, for nothing is paid [P. 'furniture, harness']

rām Dark patches on a pregnant woman, Life-history § 38 [Skt. rāma-, dark-coloured]

rambī Hoe [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. ramba]

raml Fortune-telling.—raml khalling To tell fortunes [A. 'geomancy']

rammāl Fortune-teller [A.]

rān Thigh [P.]

rand Footprint, track: duzzātā rande harfēṭ, kōḍaṭī khanāṭ-tā, I picked up the robbers' tracks, and found them in the cave; halk rande-ta, hinā Kachchiṭī, he followed his tracks, and went to the Kachhi. Mark left by a wound etc.: nā kuchaknā gaṭṭanā rand dād e, this is the mark of your dog's bite. In the track of, in pursuit of, after (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 366): ōnā randaṭ hin ki mashanā kāṭumāi khaningā, arāng hinā, go after him to see where he went after he was seen on the top of the hill; ghāfil mafa, dushmank nā randaṭi ō, don't get careless, the foe is on your tracks.—rand harfing To pick up tracks, track up, trace.—rand kanning To make footmarks: rand kappa ki navā khaninge, don't leave footmarks or they'll be noticed. To mark māre kanā shatāteat khalk, baje-ta rand karē, he birched my boy and left weals on his back [Bal.; Si. randᵘ; Jaṭ. 'value mark on metal']

rand-bīn Tracker [rand + P. bīn, seeing]

rang¹ Colour. Sort, kind.—rang tining To dye [P.]

rang² The wild plant astragalus squamosus, used as fodder [cf. P. 'growing herbage'?]

ranj Affliction, vexation, pain. Consumption, Life-history §§ 214-15: ōde ranj halkune, sīnkurnā sū ētibō-ta, jōṛ-a marēk, he's suffering from consumption, feed him up with porcupine and he'll recover [P.]

ranṭ Barren after one birth [cf. Si. ranḍᵘ, stoppage, Skt. raṇḍa-, maimed ?]

rapaṭing To grumble. To talk in one's sleep. To tattle, babble [reduplicated formation fr. raṭing, like lapaṛza fr. laṛza]

rapōṭ Report.—rapōṭ kanning To report [Eng.]

rāṛ Rag. Slice [loc. Nushki var. of rīṛ]

rāṛ-rāṛ Torn [var. of rīṛ-rīṛ]

rasāla Cavalry [A. risālat]

rasēfing To make to arrive: ī ōde nā kulave rasēfēṭ, ō kane hich javāb titau, I delivered your message to him, but he didn't give me any answer. To make oneself to arrive up to, overtake, Grammar § 345: ī rumbāṭ, rasefēṭ-ta kanḍanā kāṭumāi, I ran and overtook him on the highest part of the pass [c. of rasēnging]

rasēnging To arrive: nan rasēngtavan ki iraghe tayār karē, no sooner had we arrived than she got the food ready. To reach to, be level with: izrāīltō dinnā dū-a rasēngik? who can stand up to the Angel of death? To be acquired, to come to: dāsā rāzī us ki nā māl nē rasēngāne? are you satisfied now that you've come into all your property? [m. and more common form of rasing]

rasing To arrive [P. ras-]

rasm Custom, ceremonial custom, rule [A.]

rāst Right, not wrong, true, straight. Right, not left.—rāst pāning To

speak the truth: sharmān nē pātavaṭ, aga rāst pās, ī darōān iragh kuntanut, I didn't tell you as I felt ashamed, but to speak the truth I've eaten nothing since yesterday [P.]

rāsti Condition of being right. Truth. The right side, of cloth, etc.: dā gu lanā rāstī chappī drust-a mafak, one can't tell the right and the wrong side of this cloth apart [P.]

rasūl Prophet [A.]

rattī Mildew, smut, rust on wheat crops [Jaṭ. rattī, Si. ratī; Skt. raktá-, red]

raṭing To grumble: haṛdē ki ī pēshanān urāṭi barēva, nī raṭingaṭī us, antei ? whenever I come into the house from outside, you're grumbling, what's the reason of it? chōkarīe pā ki raṭip, khwāja binik, khalēkta, tell the hand-maid to stop her grumbling or the master will hear her and beat her [Si. raṭ-, to say; Skt. raṭ-, scream]

raun Round. Turn [var. of rōn]

ravā Right, lawful. Worth while [P.]

ravāj etc. Custom [var. of rivāj etc.]

ravaṛing To sweep clear: nā kasare ravaṛānō, ni chiva kāsa ? they've cleared the way for you, when are you off? *i.e.*, I won't let you go, however much you try; dushmank nane ravaṛār hinār, dāsā antas arē ki nan nē ētin ? our enemies cleared us right out, so now what is there that we could give you? [Si. rōṛ-, to strip off leaves, etc.]

rayat Subjects. Subject [A. ra'iyat]

rāz Secret, mystery [P.]

razā Pleasure, wish, preference [A. riẓā]

razān Platter, bowl, pot [P. rēz ? or cf. rēzān, rizān pouring = 'what things are poured into'?]

rāzdār Confidant [P.]

rāzī Content, satisfied, pleased [A. rāẓī]

razū Second watering, after the sprouting of the seed. [cf. Si. rijā-, to water, and Si. rij", Jaṭ. rij, first watering]

-re Pronominal suffix of the 2nd. pers. plur. in the verb [Drav. -ir etc.; for -r- cf. -r[1]; for the vowel, which is espec. significant of the 2nd. pers. and is represented initially by the related sound -ē- in the present, past, imperfect, and pluperfect of the negative verb, cf. nī and Drav. nīr, nīm in the plur.]

rēfing To deceive, cheat: dākā kane rēfā darē, aga na ōṛtō gahas hintavata, he seduced me from here, otherwise I should never have gone with him [P. rēv, deceit]

rēg-ravān Moving sand, quicksand, [P. rēg-i-ravān]

rēghān-rav Babbler, babbling: Brāhūī pīr ki mass, guṛā bāz hīt karisa rēghān-rav marēk, when a Brahui grows old, he becomes a garrulous babbler [cor. fr. rēg-ravān]

rēghān-ravī Babble, babbling.—rēghānravī kanning To babble [rēghānrav + -ī]

rēk Sand, stretch of sand, sand-hill [P. rēg]

rēkī Sandy [rēk + -ī]

rēkistān Sand desert; the Registan [P. rēgistān]

rēl Railway. Train [Eng.]

rēṛ Rolling, roll: khalanā rēṛanā mōnān murr ma, navā guḍḍe-ne, get away from in front of the rolling of the stone, or it'll knock you over. Run of a bird: ī chanẓas rēṛaṭi khalkuṭ, I shot a bustard on the run.—rēṛ kanning To roll: ī tafare ki khalkuṭ, lughūsht halkuṭ, rēṛ karisa māsāi tammāṭ, as I struck out with my axe, I stumbled, and rolling over lay flat on the ground. To run, of birds: kakavāk rēṛ kanningaṭī ō, mōne-tā halh, the chikor are on the run, head them off.—rēṛ kuning To roll over: khalēghā matase halk, hartōmāk rēṛ kungur, ghaudatī tammār, the leopard seized a hill-goat, and they both rolled over and fell into the chasm.—rēṛ tining To make to roll: gōṛie rēṛ ēte, chūchaghāte gwāzī ēte, set the marble rolling and amuse the children [Jaṭ., Si. rēṛh-, to roll something over, riṛh-, to roll oneself over]

rēs Twist.—rēs tining To twist: drassamte rēs ēte, rēzas jōṛ ka, twist the goat's hair into a rope. To

have a twist inside (used impersonally): kanā piḍḍaṭi binguniān rēs-a ētik, I'm so hungry I've got a twist. To be chagrined (used impersonally): kane rēs tiningaṭi e, ki kanā dushman sardārtō tūsune, I'm upset because my enemy is sitting with the chief; kanā hitāteān ōde rēs tiningaṭi e, he's uncomfortable at what I said; nē rēsas-a ētik, ī chāva, maga tippara ki ant-a marēk, I know you've got something worrying you, but what it is I don't know [fr. rēsing]

rēsing To twist, plait, spin [P. rēs-]

rēsh Wound, sore, gall. Wounded, sore, galled.—rēsh kanning To wound, gall [P.]

rēsha Fibre; roots [P.]

rēz Rope, of goats' hair [Bal.; P. rēsmān]

rich Bear [Jaṭ. richh, Si. richh[u]]

riḍ[1] Short-tailed sheep: riḍḍām-bā hich girāaseāi khiāl-a kappēsa, you're as thoughtless as a short-tailed sheep; nī riḍḍase us, you're a silly sheep [Bal.; Si. riḍh[i]]

riḍ[2] Disease among dogs and cats, the chief symptom of which is vomiting, believed to be caused by beating the animal with an iron bar and to be cured by making it eat out of an iron pan.

righit The wild plant suaeda monoiea, used as fodder [P. raghīdā, tares ?]

rikhēb Stirrup.—rikhēb tining To mount: rikhēb ēte, khairaṭ rāhī ma, mount and be off in peace [A. rikāb]

rikhī Coward, cowardly [fr. rikhing]

rikhing To have diarrhoea [fr. P. rikh, diarrhoea]

rikhōk Acute diarrhoea among sheep and goats [fr. rikhing]

rip Ricochet: sumanā rippān kanā mōnāi mishk chaṭ halkur, the dust spirtled up on my face from the ricochet of the bullet. Prevarication: kanā khiālaṭi kul-ne ripp ō, to my mind all yours are lies.—rip kuning To ricochet: khale ki khassāṭ, rip kung dirāi, the stone I flung went ducks and drakes along the water; tūfaknā sum irā jahāi rip kung, the bullet ricocheted twice.—rip tining To make to ricochet: dīk yakh tafēnō, babō kān, khal khassin, rip ētin, the water's frozen over, come let's go and fling stones and make ducks and drakes. To prevaricate: dāsa rip tiningaṭi us, you're prevaricating [imit.]

rīṛ Rag, strip: handā guddān rīṛas harra, kane ēte, tear me off a strip of this cloth. Slice: galavnā rīṛas tis-ka. zabr hanēn ass, he gave me a slice of musk-melon, it was mighty sweet [Bal. rēṛ, Si. rīṛ[a], līṛ[a], Jaṭ. līr]

riṛing To roll over or down: harchi buṛzā kēva-ne, riṛisa shēf-a tammisa (prov.), the more I help you to rise, the worse you roll down [fr. rēṛ; var. ghiṛing]

rīṛ-rīṛ Torn, split: ōnā shalvār rīṛ-rīṛ massune, his trousers are torn to ribbons; dā gud rīṛ-rīṛ e, this cloth is in rags; bāz dēan ī khaningaṭī uṭ ki ōnā kharāsnā srump rīṛ-rīṛ e, I've noticed for some days that his bullock's hoof is split; kanā ust nā dūān rīṛ-rīṛ e, my heart has been broken by you.—rīṛ-rīṛ kanning To tear to ribbons: gude rīṛ-rīṛ karēnus, dāsā lighiṛ ma, you've torn the cloth to ribbons, now you can remain naked; dā sāate dushmante rīṛ-rīṛ karēn, we cut up the enemy this time all right ['rag rag']

rīs Jealousy, envy, rivalry.—rīs kanning To be jealous, envy: ō kantō rīs-a kēk, he's jealous of me [Jaṭ.; Si. rīs[a]]

rīsh Beard. Oath by the beard: kane rīsh e, ki ī nē asi dēas khanōṭ, by my beard I swear I'll pay you out one fine day; kane ōnā piunā rīshāi, ki ō nē hich pātane, I swear by his grey beard, that he said nothing to you. Bearded, growing a beard: kanā aulīkō mār dāsā rīsh e, my eldest son is now getting hair on his face [P.]

rishk Louse-nit [P.]

rītāch The wild plant euphorbia caeladenia, used as fish-bait.

rivāj Custom: nan kānūne tippana, nanā dāvāe rivājaṭ faisala kabō, we don't understand law, settle our dispute according to custom [A. ravāj]

rivājī Customary; pertaining to custom: dā rivājiō dāvāas e, dāṛki jirga kabō, our dispute raises questions of custom, so refer it to a council of elders [rivāj + -ī]

rīza Cumin [P. zīra by metathesis]

rizk Wealth. Good fortune [A. rizq]

rōcha Fast. Fast of Ramzan. Fasting: ainō rōcha massunuṭ, I've been fasting to-day.—rōcha tōning To fast, keep the fast [Bal. rōshagh, P. rōza]

rōcha-khwār Not keeping the fast: nī rōcha us, rōcha-khwār us? are you keeping the fast or not? [P. rōza-khwār]

rōdang Madder: machchi rōdang lahr ēte, nā tāzīnā bāṭī shā, pēndwār kutrī hatipak, boil a little madder and pour it down your greyhound's throat and she'll never have puppies again—acc. to Brahui ideas [P.]

rōfa Broom.—rōfa kanning To sweep up [fr. rōfing]

rōfing To sweep: urāe zū rōfa, mēmānk barēra, sweep the house quickly, the guests are coming. To sweep away, demolish: kanā urā rōfingāne, my house has been wiped out; nan dushmante rōfān, daghāre iāntā pāk karēn, we swept the enemy away and cleared the ground of them [Bal. rōp-, P. rūf-]

rōhau Tearing wind, tempest: ainō sakhtō rōhavas e, khākhare laggif, tēne bāsifin, there's a fierce hurricane to-day, get the fire to burn up and let's warm ourselves. Catastrophe, distress: rōhavas tammā, nanā khalke rōfā, a calamity fell upon our village and wiped it out; ērakhō rōhavas e, tippana mōnatī ant marōe, there's great distress this year, we don't know what's going to happen [cf. Si. ruhī, cloudy weather, Skt. rubheti, fog? or con. with rōfing?]

rōhavī Tempestuous: rōhaviō bīmārias bass darē-ta, a violent disease came and snatched him from us [rōhau + -ī]

rōīna Open karez channel [P. ravāna, flowing]

rōk Light, bright: rōk mass, it got light; khantā rōk, oh light of my eyes.—rōk halling To flare up, blaze: khākharām-bā rōk halkaka, it lit up like a fire.—rōk kanning To light: chirāghe rōk ka, light the lamp [Bal.; Av. raokhshna-; cf. rōshkh, rōshnāī]

rōma Puberal hair [P.]

rōn Round. Turn: nēān pad kanā rōn e, it's my turn after you; rōnaṭ babō, muchchiaṭ bafabō, come by turns, don't come in a body [Eng. fr. use in the army]

rōṛ Calf [Bal.]

rōshkh Light, flood of light.—rōshkh tining To shine [P. rukhsh; cf. rōk, rōshnāī]

rōshnāī Light, brightness [P.]

rōta Root [Bal. rōtag; any con. with Bal. rud-, P. rōī-, to grow?]

rōtink Intestines [rōt-(ī)nk; Bal. rōṭh, P. rūd]

rōtk Root: rōtkāte-ta kashshipa, pēndwār ama kharrōe? don't pull its roots up, how could it grow again? bāz khalkunus-ta, ōnā rōtkāte kashshānus, dāsā illē-ta, you have beaten him soundly and taken the spirit out of him, now you can let him go. Fibre, strand, string: aga dask aff, rōtkas kashshibō, kanā kūse gandibō, if there's no thread, pull out a strand and cobble my shirt; ō asi giṛikas rōtkanā kane tiss, he gave me a ball of string. Woof [con. with rōta]

rōz Daily allowance. Subsistence: babō, tēnā tūanā rōze halbō, himbō, come take your month's allowance and go [P. rōza, rōzī]

rōzgār Livelihood, daily labour [P.]

rōzgir Eclipse of the sun [Bal. rōzh-gir; = P. rōz, day + P. gir, taking; cf. māgir]

rōzī Daily food, sustenance [P.]

rūdār Favourite, espec. wife in favour [P. 'possessed of rank or dignity']

rukhsat Permission to retire, leave [var. of ruskhat]

rulling To roam, wander: ōnā māk dāṛē ēṛē rullira, khwānpasa, his boys wander all over the place and won't settle down to their books [Bal. rull-, Jaṭ., Si. rul-]

rum Run [var. of rumb]

rūmalās Openly, barefacedly, Grammar §400: nī rūmalās nane illās hinās, you barefacedly ran off and left us; ō rūmalās kane pārē, i hāvar kattavaṭ, he told me roundly that he didn't believe it [Bal. rimlās; acc. to folksetym. fr. P. rū, face + malling; prob. cor. of P. bar-malā, openly]

rumb Run: ō rumbaṭ pēshan mass, he came out at a run.—rumb kanning To run, hurry: rumb ka, ōde haṛsa, run off and turn him back; bandagh-ta rumb karisa bass, his man came up running [Bal.; P. ram]

rumbing To run: ḍah ki bass, nan rumbān, ōftetō tud tammān, māle haṛsān, as soon as we got the alarm, we ran off and came up with them and rounded the cattle [fr. rumb]

rūmī[1] On heat, of camels [A. raum, anxiously desiring, + -ī]

rūmī[2] Ancient subterranean vaults now in ruins in the Brahui country.—rūmī kanning To deposit a child's corpse on the shelf of a ruined vault instead of burial, Life-history § 250 [P. 'Turkish', 'Roman', etc.]

rung Hill-track; short cut [Bal. rūngrā, Jaṭ. rung rāh]

rup The best quality drug prepared from hemp.

rupai Rupee [Bal. rupīyā, Jaṭ. rupeiā, Si. rupiō, etc.; Skt. rūpyam, silver]

rūsēnging To drop off, of hair etc.: ōnā puzhzhaghāk rūsēngānō, kāṭum-ta ḍāk e, his hair has fallen off and his head's quite bald; daunō bīmārias karē ki dāsā sū-ta rūsēngāne, he was so ill that his flesh has now fallen off him; dā drakhtanā maivaghāk rūsēngānō, this tree's fruit has all fallen down [m. of rūsing]

rūsing To pull off, pull out, pull up: drakhtanā pannāte rūsa, pull off the leaves of the tree; ē bandaghe hurak, pullāte rūsingaṭi e, look at that man plucking the flowers; rishe-ta rūsipa ki badnām-a marēsa, don't pluck his beard or you'll get disgraced; kanā mulke rūsā, he devastated my field.

ruskhat Permission to retire. Leave, permission: nā ruskhataṭ nan dāṛē bassun, we came here with your permission. About to depart: chāva-ne ki dāsā dunyāghān ruskhat marēsa, I fancy you're now departing this life.—ruskhat halling To get permission to go: nan sāibān khazmanā shikārnā ruskhate halkun, we got the officer's permission to shoot deer.—ruskhat kanning To take leave: sardārān ruskhat karēr hinār, they took leave of the chief and went off. To divorce: tēnā arvattō khwash affēs, ruskhat ka-ta, if you're not pleased with your wife, divorce her.—ruskhat tining To give permission to go. To dismiss: tēnā naukare ruskhat tissuṭ, I dismissed my servant. [A. rukhṣat]

rūsh The wild plant sisymbrium sophia, used as fodder for cattle and camels and as a drug for fever.

rushvat Bribe, bribery.—rushvat kuning To take bribes: ī daun tittavaṭ ki ō rushvat-a kungaka, I didn't actually know that he took bribes [A. rishvat]

rūting To reap: ispustas rūta, hullīki hata, cut some lucerne and bring it for the horse; kāṭum ispustas aff ki rūtingaṭ pēndwār kharrōe (prov.), the head isn't like lucerne to grow again after it's been cut. To mow down, overcome: dushmante rūtān, we mowed the enemy down; ōde ki rūtōs, nī hum rūtingōs, if you cut him down, you'll be cut down yourself [Bal. run-, rut-, Si. luṇ-]

Ṛ

ṛ- Not used initially.

-ṛ Has appar. feminine force in a few terms of kinship: iṛ, masiṛ, balghuṛ, malkhuṛ, balluṛī [< Drav. -ḷ ?]

-ṛ- Change (i) -ṛ-<-r- is usual before -d-, -z-, espec. in loanwords, and occasional before -t-, -s-, Grammar § 16; (ii) -ṛ <-ḍ (less prob. *vice versa*) is occasional: bōṛ and bōḍ,

pōṛ and pōḍ, gēṛ and gēḍ; (iii) -ṛ-<-d- (or poss.-de-) is regular in the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and adverbs, §§ 127-8, 144, 388, *e.g.* dāṛān < dāḍān < dādān (or poss. dādeān); its appearance in the possessive § 54 and definite adjective §§ 89, 90 is due to this analogy.

S

-s¹ Pronominal termination of the 2nd person singular in the verb.

-s² Pronominal termination of the 3rd person plural in the negative verb [<-r¹, change induced by use of -r in the 1st pers. sing. pres.]

-s³ One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb [either doubled or preceded by -i- (-ī-); though in nearly all cases the base of the verb ends in s, r or l, Grammar § 217, hardly reduplication simple; cf. Tel., Gōṇ. -ci, -si, Kur. -c; poss. related to -t-, -k-]

sā¹ Barley: sā dāsā pūshkun e, chukkāte khalbō ki fasle nuskhān kappas, the barley has now turned yellow, beat off the birds or they'll damage the crops; nī khwash affēs, kanā iraghe sā ka, if you don't like it, turn my bread back into barley, *i.e.*, just lump it. Used fig. of a daughter: nane khudā asi sāanā dāna-as tissune, God has given us a grain of barley, *i.e.*, nothing but a daughter; pēn barāmas ka, sāanā dāna-aṭ ant karōs? you must marry again, how can you carry on your family with only a daughter?

sā² Breath, soul, life: hīt karēs, sāe nā kashshōṭ, if you utter a word, I'll squeeze the breath out of you. Darling: sā, dāngi ba, darling, come here; nī kanā sā us, you are all in all to me.—sā kanning To sigh: ō sā karē pārē, she sighed and said.—sā tamming To come to life: hullīnā kurrae bingunuṭ ki panch tūāi sā tammik, lummanā piḍḍaṭi surik, I've heard that a colt comes to life and moves in his mother's womb after five months.—sā tining To breathe one's last: ō nā pine halk, sā tiss, she died with your name on her lips [Psht. sā, Bal., Jaṭ. sāh, Si. sāhᵘ, Skt. śvāsa]

sāat Moment, while, time [A. sā'at]

sāat-ō-dam Every now and then, continually: sāat-ō-dam kaneāi barēsa pāsa, kane paisa ēte, every hour of the day you come to me begging for money; sāat-ō-dam baṭa himpa, sardār khanik, ghussa marēk, don't continually come and go, or the chief will see you and get annoyed ['moment and breath']

sabab Cause, reason, motive [var. of savab]

sabakh Lessons [A. sabaq]

sabbar Strong: sabbar us, tēnā nibbarā dushmanān khul, strong though you be, beware of your weak enemy. Influential, rich: sabbarā bandaghān harkas umēd-a dēk, everybody looks to the man of influence to help him; adā, aga sabbar-a marēsa, tēnkin us, nanki affēs, brother if you grow rich, it's for your own sake, a precious lot of good it does us.—sabbar kanning To strengthen: ōlākhe tēnā sabbar ka, ki miziliskā rasēfene (prov.), strengthen your pack-animal that it may carry you to the journey's end, *i.e.*, be strong in your religion that it may carry you safe to the Day of Judgment [Si. sabbarᵘ, Jaṭ. sabbal; cf. Skt. sabala-]

sabbarī Strength: ba ilum, tēnā nibbarie sabbarie hurin, sōb khudānā dūṭi e, harkase ki ēte, come, brother, let's put our weakness and strength to the test, victory is in the hands of the Lord to give it to whomsoever he will [sabbar + -ī]

sābit Steadfast, established, proved. Whole, unbroken: sābitō iraghas pakhīre ēte, give the beggar a whole bread; ōde dā dagharki sābitō rupaias tissunuṭ, I've given him one rupee, neither more nor less, for this kid.—sābit kanning To prove: aga nā mālas darēnuṭ, kaneāi sābit ka, if I've taken anything of yours, prove it against me [A. ṣābit]

sabr¹ Patience.—sabr kanning To be patient, to wait [A. ṣabr]

sabr ² Aloe [A. ṣabir]

sabrī Patient. Demanding patience, deferred [sabr ¹ + -ī]

sābūn Soap [A. ṣābūn]

sabūt Proof.—sabūt kashshing To prove [A. ṣubūt]

sabz etc. Green, dark [var. of sauz, etc.]

sāching To be to one's liking, suit, agree with: Kachchiṭī ki hināṭ, dir-ta kane daun sāchā ki hūlun massuṭ, when I went to the Kachchi, the climate suited me so well that I put on a lot of flesh; ōnā naukarī ne sāchitau, narrās? so service with him wasn't to your liking and you ran away? [cf. Hin. sāj-?]

sad Hundred [P.]

sād Honest. Innocent, cleared: kān kāzinā mōnāi, aga nī duzz massus, nēān māl halōṭ, aga sād massus, khair, let's go to the Qazi, if you're proved thief, I'll take back my property, if innocent, well and good; duzz ō sādanā khabar kane aff, barak nē kamēr-a ētiva, I can't tell thief from innocent, come I'll put you to the ordeal by ploughshares [Bal., Jaṭ.; P. 'pure']

sadā Shout, call.—sadā kanning To shout, to call [A. ṣadā]

sāda Simple, unadorned. Foolish: ō daun sāda e ki khāme ēte, bissune ha'h iānta, he's so simple that you can present him with the unripe and take the ripe from him [P.]

sadaf Mother-of-pearl; button [A. ṣadaf]

sadagh The plant haloxylon griffithii, the ashes of which are used as washing soda.

sadakha Propitiatory sacrifice, to avert misfortune etc.: nā sadakha marēv, may I be devoted as a sacrifice for you; khōlum sadakha e nā, palāle dū khalpēs (prov.), the wheat is entirely at your service but please don't touch the straw—said in mockery of extravagantly insincere professions [A. ṣadaqat]

sadakhaī Accursed: sadakhaī barkatō, nī mulke halōs, oh you wretched dwarf, so you would conquer the world! [sadakha + -ī]

sādār Animal: ō sardāras aff, sādāras e, he's not a chief, he's a beast. Creature [Bal. sāhdār; sā + P. -dār, 'breath-possessing']

sadī Century [sad + -ī]

sāf Clean, clear; shōke dir harfēne, pāik āsmān sāf e (prov.), though the flood is carrying him away, the fox still remarks that the sky is clear—said when a man won't realise the seriousness of his position. Clearly: nī sāf pās, please talk distinctly. Light before sunrise: pagga sāfanā vakhtāi-a kāva, I'll start to-morrow before sunrise; sāf tammāne, bash ma ki kān, the false dawn has broken, up and let's be off.—sāf kanning To clean; clarify [A. ṣāf]

safar Journey [A.]

sāg Vegetables, greens [Bal., Psht. sāg, Jaṭ. sagg, Si. sagg^u, Skt. śāka]

sagg Endurance, self-control: sagg kharēn e, maiva-ta hanēn e, self-control is bitter, but its fruits are sweet.—sagg kanning To practice self-control, endure: sagg ka ki nēki jwān e, practice self-restraint, it's good for you [fr. sagging]

sagging To endure, put up with: ī nā hite saggipara, I can't abide your talk [cf. Jaṭ. sagg-, Si. sagh-, to be able, Skt. saghnoti]

sāgi Identical, the same: dā sāgiā bandagh e, this is the same person [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. sāggi]

saghas Hip.

saghing To pound: dārūte sagha, kanā khanaṭī shā, pound the medicine and put it in my eye; tavār kappa, ī nā dārūte jwān saghiva, don't make a noise or I'll pound your medicine well, i.e. I'll give you something to make a noise about; haḍḍāte-ta saghānus, dāsa khudāghān khula, illē-ta, for God's sake let him go, now that you've given him a good dressing-down [=sa-gh-ing, -gh- bridging hiatus as in hōghing, bēghing etc.; Bal. sa-, P. sā-]

sah / sāh } Breath, etc. [var. of sā ²]

sahār Early dawn [var. of sahūr]

sahī Acquainted, informed, aware: ī sahī affaṭ, I don't know.—sahī kanning To acquaint, inform: asi

bandaghas ōde nanā banningnā ahī karēsas, someone had told him of our coming [Si.; fr. A. ṣaḥiḥ, certain, authentic]

sāhī Gasping. At the point of death.—sāhī kanning To gasp. To take breath, rest: dam darēnuṭ, sāatas illē ki sāhī kēv, I'm tired, let me rest for a moment [sāh + -ī]

saht Jewels [Bal. sahth]

sahūr Early dawn [Jaṭ.; A. saḥar, dawn, saḥūr, meal before dawn in the Ramzān]

sāib Master; gentleman; British officer [A. sāḥib]

said Game-animal, deer [Bal. saidh; A. ṣaid]

sail Rambling, sight-seeing. Spectacle, show, fair [var. of seil]

sajjī Roasted: sajjī massune, harf-ta, it's roasted, lift it off the fire. Roast meat: khazmanā sajjī kulle sūteān hanēn e, a roast of venison is the sweetest of all meats.—sajjī kanning To roast: mashaṭi mēlhas khalkun, sajjī karēn, kungun, we shot a wild sheep on the hill, and ate it roasted. To wear out: bāz kārēmān sajjī karēnus-ta, dāsā illē-ta, you've tucked him up with over-work, now let him go [Bal.; Si. sijh-, to be cooked]

sakat Moment: ō nane-is sakatas tōrē, he only kept a moment with us.

sākōṛ Tamarisk gall used for dyeing [Bal. sākūr, Si. sākuṛᵘ; Jaṭ. sākuṛ, astringent]

sakhāvat Liberality, generosity [A.]

sakhī Liberal, generous [A.]

sakht Hard, firm. Difficult. Very, much. Occas. declined: sakhtān pā, speak up [P.]

sakhtī Hardness, firmness. Difficulty. Severity. Adversity: sakhtinā vakhtāi kane kārēm batavēs, pēn chivakht kārēm barōe? if you were no use to me when times were bad, when are you likely to be? [P.]

sāl Year. Especially the first anniversary of the death of a male: pagga ōnā ilumnā sāl-a marēk, to-morrow is the anniversary of his brother's death.—sāl tining To celebrate the first (and only the first) anniversary of a male's death, Life-history, §§ 306-7: dā nōkāi nan sāl-a ētina, sūge murr-a kēna, this new moon we celebrate the anniversary of his death, and leave off mourning [P.]

salā Advice, counsel.—salā kanning To consult.—salā tining To advise [A. ṣalāḥ]

sāla Years of age: ō musi sāla marōe, he's about three years old [P.]

salām Salutation, peace: salām alaikum, peace be with you; va alaikum salām, and on you peace; kanā salāme ōde ētis, pās-ta ki ī pagga barōṭ, please give him my greetings and tell him I hope to come to-morrow.—salām kanning To greet. • To surrender: tēn-pa-tēn jang karēr, ōftā sum dārū ki kuṭṭā, bassur, salām karēr, they had a pitched battle, but when their ammunition gave out, they came in and surrendered.—salām mōn tining To send messages to the shades by the dead, Life-history § 247 [A.]

salāmat Safe, preserved: nī salāmat marēs, kane ōnā parvā aff, may you live long! as for him, I don't care [A.]

salāmi Salute of guns. Salute with a rifle. Slope; sloping.—salāmi halling To present arms [P.]

salāmatī Safety: ī nā salāmatie khwāhiva, I pray for your safety; nī tēnā chunātā khair salāmatinā āvāle bingunus? have you had good news of your family? [P.]

saling, **salīng** (imper. sal, sala, sale, pres. sal-, salī-, past salis-) To stand, stand up: sala, khaf tō, ki ō ant-a pāik, stand and listen to what he says; vakhtas ki sardār bass, num kul ōnā mōnāi bash mabō, salibō, when the chief comes, you must all get up and stand before him. To stand up against: nī kantō salipa, nī kanā maṭṭ affēs, don't attempt to stand up to me, you're not my equal. To stand up for: ē jahas ki ī nēki saliv, ōfk nēki salipasa, they won't stand up for you as I would. To stand in one place, wait: ī numā randaṭ-a barēva, num ballā kārēzā kanki salibō, I'll follow you later, wait for me at the big karez; kane salifpa, kasar murr e, ī rasēngpara, don't keep me waiting, there's

such a long way to go, I won't get there. To remain with, take service with: kantō naukar sala, stay on in my service; num Brāhūīk antei faujaṭī salipēre? why won't you Brahuis take service in the army? To be left standing, survive: ālam narrā, balla salis, the people ran off and the old woman was left alone; nan ēlōfte kungunun, dā salisune, nī kun-ta, we've eaten the rest and this is left over, you'd better eat it; nanā khalkaṭī daunō nādurākhias tammāne ki kullān iraṭ salisune, such an epidemic has broken out in our village that out of the lot only two have survived. To cease to go on, stop: khudānā hukmaṭ cē ki nēm-rōch mass, tahō salis, thank God at midday the wind dropped; barf salisune, bārēmte hampibō ki tēne kashshin, the snow's stopped, pack up the baggage and let's get out of this; harchi ki pārēṭ-ta, ō salītau, ēde khalisa hināka, despite all I said to him, he wouldn't stop but went on beating him; dāsā nanāi ō ōnāi salisune, khudā nane mōn-pa-mōn kapp, now that all is over between us and him, may God never bring us face to face. To cease from: ē dēaseān ki nan hiṭ harsān, ō kanā urānā banningān salisune, ever since we had words, he's stopped coming to my house; kanā kukur baida tiningān salisune, my fowl has given up laying eggs; ī hiningān salipara, I can't help going [con. with Tam., Mal., Kan. el-, Tel. lē-, Kur., Malt. il-, rise, stand ?]

sālum Son-in-law: sālume ki biṛis, guṛā nētō jwān-a marēk (prov.), squeeze your son-in-law dry and he'll keep on the right side of you, *i.e.*, he won't treat his wife properly unless he is made to pay sufficiently for her. Also brother-in-law: ō nā iṛ-sālum e yā masiṛ-sālum e? is he your brother-in-law or son-in-law? Bridegroom.—sālum kanning To take as son-in-law (or brother-in law): kanā māre sālum ka, nan-a-nī asiṭṭ-a marēna, dushmank naneāi durripasa, you take my lad as your son-in-law, and we two will then become as one, and our enemies won't dare to attack us [sāl-um, on the analogy of ilum, mālum; Si. sālō, Jaṭ. sāḷa, brother-in-law; Bal. sālōkh, betrothed, bridegroom; Skt. śyāla-]

sālumī Condition of being a son-in-law: sālumiki kōshish karē, maga ṭikkī-ta bistau, he tried hard to get accepted as son-in-law but couldn't pull it off [sālum + -ī]

salvāt Proclamation: ī dā hīte salvātaṭ-s pāva ki jihān bine, ki nan nī dōst un, this I proclaim for all the world to hear that you and I are friends. Especially the announcement of a gift at circumcision, Life-history § 59 [A. ṣalavāt, prayers, benedictions]

salvātī Public gift to a son at his circumcision [salvāt + -ī]

samā Information, knowledge: aga kane samā massaka ki ō chārias e, I ōde zinda illētavaṭa, had I had an inkling that he was a spy, I would never have let him go alive; nē kanā samā e? do you know anything about me? nane samā tammā ki duzzāk bassur, we got wind of the arrival of the thieves; ōde dunyānā samā tammipak, he's no knowledge of the world. Consciousness: istōān ki tusēngāsas, dāsā machchi machchi samā manningaṭī e-ta, he went off yesterday into a dead faint, and he's only now regaining a little consciousness. Circumspection: samāaṭ barēs, mind you come circumspectly.—samā kanning To ascertain: samā ka ki mēmānk bassunō, find out whether the guests have come.—samā tining To wake up (trs.): ōde sama ēte ki kān, wake him up and let's be off [Bal. samā, Si. samā"; A. sama', hearing]

sāmār Furniture, baggage [P.]

samand Dun-coloured, dun, of horses [P.]

samanū Favourite dish of pottage [P.]

sambāl Watching, guarding.—sambāl kanning To look after To look out for. To support. To awaken. [Jaṭ. sambhāl, Si. sambhāl", Skt. sambhāra-]

sambarēnging } To get ready for a
sambaring } journey: nan dāsā sambarēngaṭī un, num kharribō

dirāi tūlbō, nan-a barēna, we're still getting ready, you be off and sit by the water, we'll follow; pagga dākā sambarik mōn Kachchīāi, he's getting ready to leave here to-morrow for Kachchi. To start off: nī dāsā sambarēmpa, illē ki ī khabar ētiv, guṛā harchi ki pāsa, pā, now don't you go starting off, allow me to get my word in, and then you can say what you please [Bal. sambar-, Si. sambhir-, Jaṭ. sambh-, Skt. sáṁbhar-]

sāmbing To have in safe keeping, cherish, look after [Bal. sāmb-, Si., Jaṭ. sāmbh-, Skt. saṁbhar-]

samundar Sea, ocean [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Si. samundir^u; Skt. samudra]

sān Levy or supply of men-at-arms under the feudal system [P. ' muster of an army ']

sanad Written authority, certificate, document [A.]

sand Joint, knuckle [Bal. sand, Jaṭ. sandh, Si. sandh^u, Skt. saṁdhā]

sānḍ Stallion [Bal. sān, Jaṭ. sānh, sānḍhā, Si. sān^u, Skt. sāṇḍa-, uncastrated]

sang Gripes: kanā piḍḍaṭi sangas tiningaṭi e istōnā sūān ki ī kunguṭ-ta, I've got a pain in my stomach from the meat I ate last night; nē sang tiningaṭi e ki ō kane bērifē? are you sick because he gave me a robe of honour? [no con. with P. zanja ?]

sāng Betrothal: dā sānge ki nī karēnus, khwash affēs, handun chāsa ki pīasēṭi lichchānuṭ? so you're not pleased with the betrothal you've contracted and look upon yourself as stuck in a dung-hill? —sāng baṭinging To make formal proposals for a betrothal.—sāng kanning To woo, betroth oneself to.—sāng tining To give a girl in betrothal: nī ki ōde sāng tissus, ōṛān ant jwānias khanās, ant drust-a kēsa ki ō dēr e, dinnā mār e? having admitted him into your family circle, did you ever get any good at all out of him, and how do you know anyhow, who he is or who his father was? [Bal.; cf. Jaṭ. sāngā, Si. sāngō, relationship, companionship, Skt. sanga-, association]

sangar Breastwork of stones, entrenchment [P. sangur]

sangarēnging To be filtered: dite tāsasēṭi shāgh, tikh ki sangarēngir, guṛā sāf-a marēra, pour the water in a cup and let it stand for the sediment to sink, and the water will get clear; chūchanā dārūk luṛd ō, sangarēf-tā, ēte-ta, the child's medicine is muddy, filter it before you give it to him. To go bad (rare meaning): zardālūk sangarēngānō, kumpēsa, shōla-tā, the apricots have gone bad, you can't eat them, throw them away.

sangat Companion, Accomplice. Accompanying [Jaṭ. sangat, Bal., Si. sangatī; Skt. sanga-, association]

sangatī Companionship, intercourse [sangat + -ī]

sāng-band Related by marriage. Relative ['betrothal-bound ']

sāngī Betrothed: ōnā har musi masiṛ sāngī ō, all his three daughters are engaged [sāng + -ī]

sanj Harness.—sanj kanning To harness: hullie sanj ka, harness the horse [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. sanj^u]

santrī Sentry [Eng.]

sanṭ Barren: nā arvat sanṭ e, pēn barāmas ka ki chūcha-as marē, your wife is barren, marry again to get a son; kanā mādiān sanṭ e, tippara ki ant kēv-ta, dērān harrifiv dārūas ikita, my mare's barren, I don't know what I ought to do to it or whom I should ask for medicine for it [Jaṭ. sanḍh, Si. sanḍh^i; cf. Skt. ṣanḍ(h)a -]

sāṇi Present [var. of sāṛi]

sar Beginning: sardār daun hushār e, ki ōde sarān halk, tā ki hite iāita sābit karē, the chief's so shrewd that he drew him right on from the beginning until he proved the case against him. (In compound words) head.—sar halling To head for, set out for: nan dāsā mōn Kachchīāi sar-a halēna, we'll now make for the Kachhi; sar halh ki kān, sangatāk salisunō, make a start and let's be off, our comrades are waiting.—sar kanning To make to arrive: ī bārēmte bakhkhālna darēṭ, sar karēṭ, I took over the shopkeeper's bales and

delivered them at their destination; kanā hite tēnā ilume sar karēs? did you pass on what I said to your brother?—sar manning To arrive at: sōbāi ki rāhī massus, nēmrōchāi Dashtaṭī sar-a marēsa, if you start at dawn you'll make Dasht at noon.—sar tining To head off, lead off: mēlhte sar ēte, zū barak, lead the sheep off and come back quickly [P.]

sār¹ Consciousness, senses, wakefulness: ní sāraṭ us, nasha karēnus? are you in your right senses or drunk? ōde sār aff, he's in a sound sleep. Sensible, in one's right mind: dā sārō bandaghas e, this is a man with his wits about him. Awake, alert: ō khāchōk e, sār e? is he asleep or awake?—sār kanning To come to one's senses, awake: ōnā tavārtō ī sār karēṭ, at his shout I awoke; kane aval khabar allau, dāsā ī sār karēṭ, ní kanā kāṭumnā randaṭ us, though I had no idea of it before, I now awoke to the fact that you're after my life.—sār tining To wake up (trs.): ō khāchāsas, lashkarnā tavāre ki binguṭ, ōde sār tissuṭ, he was asleep, but when I heard the noise of the army I awoke him [Si. sār*]

sār² Upbringing, fostering: dānā sāre dēr-a kēk? har mire-ta hur ki kharān pazzōr e, who can vie with his methods of breeding, look, every one of his ewes is fatter than a ram; ōnā sāras e ziātō, maga ī um tēnā pāraghān vass-a kēva, he's a great hand at looking after things, but I don't do badly myself. Brought up, looked after: dā huch kaneān sār-a mafak, I can't afford to rear this camel.—sār kanning To look after, bring up: bāz dē massune kī ī dā chukke sār kanningaṭī uṭ, hēl-a kappak, I've been training this bird for days, but there's no taming it; kanā lumma kanā chunāte sār-a kēk, my mother is looking after my children; ō kanā hullie jwān sār karēne, he's looked after my horse well [perh.=sār¹; Si. sār-sambhāl]

sara Head of a dead man or animal; langār-a karēṭa, bandaghnā saraas pēsh tammā, I was ploughing when a human skull got turned up; mēlhanā sarae kāṛibō, kunēn-ta, boil the sheep's head, and let's eat it [fr. sar]

sara-ō-pācha Sheep's head and trotters [P. sar-u-pācha]

sārā Relief of nature: sārāaseāi kāva. I want to go 'outside'.—sārā kanning To relieve nature: chunā tēnā puchchāteāi sārā karēne, the child has made a mess in his clothes [A. ṣahrā, jungle, open air]

saral Yearling, of horses and donkeys: kanā lavanḍ dāsā saral e, my colt is still a yearling [Bal. saral, Jaṭ. sarl, Si. sarl*]

saralī Condition of being a yearling, of horses and donkeys: dā hullīāi saralīṭi swār massunō, dāsā kadd-a kappak, they've ridden this horse when he was a yearling, and now he'll never grow to full size [saral + -ī]

sarand Comb.—sarand kanning To comb: tēnā pīshkavāte sarand ka, comb your locks [Bal. sarrand,=sar + Bal. rand-, to comb]

sarāp, etc. Stalking, etc. [var. of srāp, etc.]

sāravān Camel-driver [P. sārbān, sārwān]

sarbāla Ascent: dā sarbālaghān ki gidrēngin, hēpār shahr-a khaningik, when we get over this ascent, the village will be visible the other side. Ascending, steep: dā sarbālaō kasaras e, gwar-bandāte chikkibō ki navā bārēmk tammir, this is a steep ascent, pull the breast-ropes tight to keep the loads on [P. sarbālā]

sarband Choked up: maṭṭ tiss, khōlume sarband karē, the silt came down and choked the wheat. Addled: kanā kukuṛnā baidaghāk sarband massunō hūrraghān, my fowl's eggs have addled owing to the thunder ['head-bound'; cf. P. sar-basta]

sarbarā Performer of the duties of chief etc. during a minority; guardian [P. sar ba-rāh]

sarda Cold-weather sweet-melon [P.]

sardār Chief; the head of a tribe [P.]

sardārī Chiefship [P.]

sargasht Passing of gifts round the head at births, circumcisions, weddings, Life-history §§ 29, 62, 119, 122: siālāk bassunō tūsunō, sargasht shinikī kanningaṭi ō, nī hur ki dēr dēr-a kēk, the kin have arrived and are already seated and are busy with the circuit of the gifts and the showering of the sweets, have a look and see who exactly they are that're doing it [sar + P. gasht, 'head-passing']

sargīr Catarrh in horses [var. of sirgīr]

sargōrī Distribution of sweets, dates, etc. after a burial, Life-history § 273 [sar + P. gōr, grave, + -ī]

sargwaz Lying at the head of a water-channel: nanā ḍaghāk sargwaz ō, har sāl ābād-a marēra, our lands are at the head of the water-channel, so they get irrigated every year ['head-channel']

sarhad Frontier [P. sar-haḍ]

sarī Crested plume on the head of a camel or horse [sar + -ī]

sārī Sensible, sane: ō sāriō bandaghas e, he's a sensible fellow; ō ganōk e, sārī e? is he mad or sane? Sensible being: sārīk daun-a kappasa ki nī-a kēsa, sensible people don't act in the way you do [sār [1] + -ī]

sāring To keep, store, preserve: tēnā kōnṭ ō ṭapputte barūkāi sāra, keep your carpets and felts folded nicely on the trestle [fr. sār [2]]

sarjalabī Leading goat of a flock: lumma masiṛnā mannisht karēne, ki tēnā masiṛnā barāmnā sarjalabīe pīraki khairāt-a kēva, the bride's mother has vowed to give the leader of the marriage flock in alms in the name of the saint ['head of the flock']

sark Wooden bowl: sarkas hata ki pālhte shāghin, bring a bowl to pour the milk into. Measure of grain (about 5 seers): khōlum rupainā dāsā chār sark e, wheat is now selling at four sarks the rupee; nī aga tēne sarkas-a pāsa, kane khafōas pā, if you flatter yourself you're a bowlful, regard me at least as a handful, *i.e.* I'm not altogether insignificant.

sarkār Government, the British Government [P.]

sarkārī Belonging to Government.—sarkārī kanning To confiscate: ōfk narrānō, ōftā ēnakhōnā fasle sarkārī karēnō, they've absconded, so one has confiscated their existing crops [P.]

sarkuk Tortoise: sarkukkāk irā ḍaulanā ō, asiṭ khēranā, asiṭ dariāvanā, tortoises are of two kinds, land tortoise and water tortoise; dītā rahāi ki māl-a khāchik, sarkuk mitte huṛik, when flocks sleep by the side of the water, the tortoise sucks the ewes [acc. to folks-etym. fr. sark; cf. the fable of the man who sold short measure and was turned into a tortoise]

sar-kūṭi The first shaving of the head, Life-history § 50·2 [sar + kūṭ + -ī]

sar-mard Man's height: dīr sarmardān buṛzā e, the water is deeper than a man's height: dūn dāsā sarmardān shēf e, the well is now out of one's depth. As high as a man: kanā khōlum sarmard e, my wheat is as high as a man stands [P. sar-i-mard]

sarnāma Address, superscription [P.]

sarōzān Married man [cf. janōzān]

sarpand Wise, understanding: sarpandā bandagh drōgh-a taṛpak, the wise man doesn't tell lies.—sarpand kanning To make to understand, instruct: ōde jwān sarpand karēnuṭ, pēndwār dāṛē bafarōe, I've taught him a thing or two and he's not likely to come here again.—sarpand manning To understand: kanā hīte sarpand-a marēsa? do you understand what I say? [Bal. surphadh; = P. sar + P. pand, 'head-advice'?]

sarrēnging } (past sarris, sarrā) To grow
sarring [1] } up (always used contemptuously): bishām-bā sarrēngānus, balun massunus, maga akl aft-ne, you've grown up like a donkey, but have got no sense; nā masiṛ dāsā sarrāne, nī sāng-a tifēsa-ta? nī badnām-a marēsa, your girl is now grown up, why don't you betroth her? you'll create a scandal; nī dāsā sarrisunus, nē lajj-a bafak, pēnanā urāṭī kāsa, iragh khwāhisa? you're now grown to man's estate, aren't you ashamed to go to other houses and beg for food?

sarring To bray: lāgh sarrā, ōde tughān bash karē, the donkey brayed and woke him from sleep [imit.]

sars Excelling, excellent [Si. sars^u]

sarsām Delirium [P.]

sarshēfa Descent: har sarbālae asi sarshēfa-as arē (prov.), every ascent has a descent, *i.e.* no light without a shadow. Descending, down-hill: kasar dāsā sarshēfa e, the road now goes down-hill [Bal. sarshēf, P. sarāshib]

sar-shōdi The ceremonial washing of the head, especially at the mourning among the women, Life-history §§ 292-4 [sar + Bal. shōd, wash-ing + -ī]

sārtifikaṭ Certificate [Eng.]

sarvāg Thong or whip attached to the reins: daunō murghunō maizilas karēn, dāskā kanā mādiān sarvāge saggipak, though we came such a long stage, my mare hasn't yet felt the whip ['head-rein ']

sārvān Camelman [P.]

sar-zōr Headstrong, refractory. Pulling, of a horse [P.]

saṛēnging To rot, etc. [m. var. of saṛing]

saṛēnk Chill, catarrh: kane saṛēnk karēne, chāas ēte-ka, kunēv, khāchiv, khēd kē-ka, I've got a chill, give me some tea to drink and send me off to sleep, and make me break into a sweat [Bal. sarrēkh]

sāṛī Present, existing [Bal. sānī, Si. sāṇi, companion]

saṛing (past stem saṛā-, rarely saṛis-) To rot: puṭavāk-ta gand karēnō saṛānō, his pocks smell and have begun to rot. To ferment: nut khamir massune, saṛāne, bash ma bis-ta, the flour has got yeasty and begun to ferment, up and bake it. To fester: ṭappe sil ki navā saṛe, wash the wound or it may fester. To gangrene: mēlhanā buṭōre ki kharmā kungas, saṛāne, the tail of the sheep that the wolf bit has gangrened [Jaṭ., Si. saṛ-]

sat Bravery, manliness: sat narinanā sharaf e, bravery is the honour of a man.—sat kanning To be brave, play the man: narina ki sat kattau, gudas kāṭumāi kē, urāṭi tūle paṭṭiām-bā, if a man plays the coward, let him put his clothes over his head and sit in the house like a woman. To make a rush at: ōde padān sat karē halk, he sprang on him from behind and seized him [Jaṭ. sat, Si. sat^u, Skt. sattva-]

satar A hundred times, Grammar § 108. Ever so often, ever so much: ni satar pās, nā hite bāvar-a kappara, repeat it until you're blue in the face and I still won't believe you [< sad + vār]

sāting To look after, cherish [Psht. sāt-]

satti Brave. Virtuous, chaste. Virgin, unmarried woman: tēnā masiṛe barām-a tifak, sattie kēk-ta, he won't marry off his daughter, he's making a nun of her [sat + -ī]

sattū Flour made from parched unripe grain: sā-anā sattūas hatibō, pālhaṭi shaṛdibō ki kunēn, bring some parched barley flour and mix it in curds for us to eat [Jaṭ. sattū, Si. satū, Panj. sattū, Skt. saktu-]

sāṭ Medical plaster: ī narōmbnā shīraghān sāṭ jōṛ-a kēva, I'll make a plaster out of a decoction of *narōmb*.—sāṭ kanning To apply a plaster to: kāṭum kanā khalh kanningaṭi e, sāṭ ka-ta, my head's aching, put a plaster on it; tarkāk-ta ki pinnār, sāṭ karē-tā, khudānā hukmaṭ durākh massur, when his ribs broke, he put a plaster on them, and thanks be to God they got all right [cf. Si. sāṭh^u, medical rubbing or patting ?]

sāṭ-ō-sugun } Treatment of the sick by
sāṭ-sugun } divination or magic [var. of sugun-ō-sāṭ]

saudā Trading, trade, selling.—saudā kanning To sell [P.]

saudāgir Trader, merchant [P.]

saudāgiri Trade, merchandise [P.]

saukā Comfortably off, rich: saukāō bandaghaseān vām halh, borrow from a man of substance. Fat: māḷ kanā saukā e, my oxen are fat; mana dēān guḍ saukā marōe, it'll probably fatten in a day or two. Comfortably, at ease: kanā hullī saukā-a kāik, my horse has smooth paces.—saukā kanning To fatten: saukā kappa-ta, ganda marēk, don't fatten him, he'll get

spoilt [Bal. saukha, Jaṭ. saukhā, Si. saukhō]

sauz Dark, greenish [P. sabz]

sauzārang Dark in appearance [P. sabza-rang, green]

sauzbar Autumn harvest of green cereals [sauz + P. bar, produce]

sauzvari Belonging to a special breed of fowls, whose eggs are specially prized for egg-fighting owing to their hard tips [' belonging to Sabzwar on the Helmand '?]

savā Except, without, prep. gov. abl., Grammar § 383 ; also used postpositionally, § 384 [A.]

savab Cause, reason, motive [A. sabab]

savāb Heavenly recompense [A. s̱avāb]

savāe Except, without, prep. gov. abl., Grammar § 383 [savā + -e]

sāvan The month July-August [Bal. ; Jaṭ. sāvaṇ, Si. sãvaṇᵘ ; Skt. śrāvaṇa-]

sāvanī Autumn or kharif crop [sāvan + -ī]

sāzish Machination, intrigue.—sāzish kanning To intrigue [P.]

sāzū Levelling of culturable land for irrigation [P. sāz, preparing]

sēb Wool prepared for the making of carpets : kanā mal<u>kh</u>uṛ sēbe tarēne, pagga darōe-ta shahrāi rang kanningki, my daughter-in-law has spun the wool for the carpet and intends to take it to the village to-morrow to get it dyed.

sēbit Steadfast, etc. [hill var. of sābit]

sēchōb A tree, the wood of which is used as fuel and for walking-sticks [siā + P. chōb, wood, tree]

sēḍāī Dysentery with ulcers on the liver among cattle [cf. Jaṭ. saṭ, 'fatal cattle disease ?]

sei Three, practically confined to the compound numerals bīst ō sei, 23, sei sad. 300, etc., and to compound words, Grammar § 95 [Bal. sai, P. sih]

seiad Sayyad. Holy man [A. saiyid]

seiak One third, Grammar § 107 [P. sihyak]

seil Rambling, sight-seeing : ō haṛdē bēgatō seilaki kāik, he goes regularly for a walk in the evening. Spectacle, show : ō bandag<u>h</u>as aff, seilas e, he's not a man, he's a regular peep-show.—seil kanning To ramble about, see the sights. To look on at : maṭṭāk ki tēn-pa-tēn mōn-pa-mōn salira, guṛā harkas seil kē-ta, when Greek meets Greek, then may all the wo ld look on [Bal. sēl, Jaṭ. sail , A. sair]

sei-shām The meal in the dead man's house on the third evening after his death, Life-history §§ 282-3 : ōnā sei-shāme tissuṭ, guṛā rāh massuṭ, I started after giving his third-day death-feast [' three-evening ']

sei-shambē Tuesday : kasas ki sei-shambēnā dē kāṭum shōle yā mashe, ōnā kāṭum za<u>gh</u>maṭ-a kāik, he who shaves or washes his head on a Tuesday, will lose his head by the sword [P. si-shambih]

sei-tākī Quartan fever [sei + tāk² + -ī]

seital Threefold, triple, Grammar § 106 [' three-fold ']

sēk Fomentation,—sēk tining To foment [Jaṭ. sēkā, Si. sēkᵘ]

sē<u>kh</u>ā Shade, shadow : kanā sardārnā sē<u>kh</u>ā pudēn e, my chief's shade is cool, *i.e.*, we live in peace under his protection ; kanā pāningāi salitavēs, dāsā sē<u>kh</u>āṭi-ta tūlh, you didn't stop when I told you, now sit in the shade of it, *i.e.*, just take the consequences. Ghost : sē<u>kh</u>āas <u>kh</u>alkune-ta ki daun tammāne, he must have seen a ghost to be so overcome [cf. Phl. sāyak, P. sāya ?]

sē<u>lh</u> Winter : bāz Brāhūik sēlhaṭi Kachchīāi-a kāra, crowds of Brahuis go to the Kachhi in the winter ; sēlhanā maiva <u>kh</u>ā<u>kh</u>ar e, the fruit of winter is the fire ; selhe harchi ki yāt kēs, pudēn e (prov.), think of winter as you will, it's cold, *i.e.*, once bad always bad [prob. not con. with Jaṭ. siāl, Si. siārᵘ, winter, Skt. śītala, cold ; but Tam., Tuḷ. sali, Kan. caḷi, Tel. cali, Kui jili, cold]

sēr¹ Sated, satisfied. One who is satisfied : swāre piāदanā ō sēre langaṛnā <u>kh</u>abar-a tammipak (prov.), a rider never knows how a wayfarer travels nor a full man how the hungry fares.—sēr kanning To

sate, satisfy: ō machchi iragh kung, sēr karē tēne, he ate a little food, and sated himself. To become sated, tired of: nī dāsā kaneān sēr karēnus, you've got tired of me now [P.]

sēr² Weight equal to about 2 lbs.: ēnakhō ḍukkāl e, nut rupainā chār sēr e, there's famine this year and wheat is only eight pounds to the rupee [P.]

sēri Satiety, repletion. Plenty [P.]

sēsar Crocodile [Bal. sesar, Jaṭ. sisār, Si. sēsar*; P. siyah-sār]

sēsū Small hill-partridge, sisi [Bal. sēsi, Jaṭ. sisi, P. shishū]

sēzda } sēzda } Thirteen [P. sēzdah]

sī¹ Clarified butter, ghee: khassite dir karēn, sī karēn, zikkāṭēṭī shāghān, we melted the butter and turned it into ghee and poured it into the skins; Brāhūītā sharaf mark ō zindaṭī sī e, the dish of honour among Brahuis in life or death is ghee; nī siām-bā jwān affēs, ki nē kasas dōst tōre, you're not so precious as ghee for folks to love you; shaitāne pārēr, mish-a kunēsa? pārē maga sī arē-ta, they asked the devil: will you eat dirt? and he said 'it contains ghee, I suppose?'—said in praise of ghee. Oil extracted from nuts: khatanā sīe charp ka, nā puzhzhaghāk vaddira, apply olive oil, and your hair will grow.

sī² Thirty [P.]

siā Black. Adulterous [P. siāh]

siā-āp Perennial water. Irrigated by perennial water [Bal. siā-āf, 'black water']

siā-kāri Adultery [P. siāh-kāri]

siā-kumēt Dark bay ['black bay']

siāl Relation. Stranger, guest. Rival, equal.—siāl kanning To rival [Bal., Psht. siāl, Si. siāl*, Jaṭ. siā]

siālī Relationship: dā kanā illa-malh-a marēk siāliṭi, this is my uncle's son by relationship [siāl + -ī]

siālgīri Equality, rivalry [siāl + P. -giri, taking]

siā-mār Black snake [siā + P. mār, snake]

siā-zamīn Dark loam soil ['black land']

siā-zānū With black points ['black-knee']

sichak } sichānk } sichōk } Beard or awn of barley [loc. Nushki; cf. Bal. suchin, sichin. needle?]

sifat Praise.—sifat kanning To praise: kakkavnā ziṛe shāirāk sifat-a kēra, poets sing the praises of the run of the Greek partridge [A. ṣifat. description]

sihr Magic [A. siḥr]

sijla Ointment, plaster.—sijla kanning To anoint: ō ṭappe jwan sijla-a kēk, he's an excellent hand at anointing a wound.

sīkh Roasting-spit; skewer. Bar. Ramrod [P.]

sil Skin: tēnā sile khārifpa, don't scratch your skin; hullinā baje zēn halkune, surisa surisa sile harfēne, khāza karēne-ta, the saddle has caught the horse's back and moved so much that it's taken the skin off and made it raw. Hide: silas hēsuṭ, zaghmanā bando mūghāṭ, I brought a piece of hide, and stitched the sword-belt. Especially the wrapping of the sick in the skin of a newly slaughtered sheep (in winter) or a goat (in summer), Life-history §§ 170-1: baghair silān ōde pēn dārū asar-a kappak, antei ki hilh-ta dāsā mutkun massune, ī nē pāva ōnā ilāj sil e, nothing but the hide will have any effect on him, as his fever is of such old standing, yes, the hide's the cure for him, I tell you. Fruit-skin, rind, pod, shell: bādāmnā uste kashsha, silte-ta kumpa, take out the kernel of the almond, and don't eat the shells.—sil biṭing To shed one's skin, slough: dūsha-as aff ki sil biṭēne (prov.), he's not a snake that he can cast his skin, *i.e.*, once bad always bad.—sil kanning To skin: mēlhe taṛ ō zū sil ka-ta, slaughter the sheep, and skin it quickly; ō tēne sil karēne, dāsā pēsh tammāne, he has skinned himself and now stands bare to view, *i.e.*, he has cast off all pretence and shews himself as he really is. To wrap somebody in the skin of a newly slaughtered sheep or goat as a

cure: sēlhaṭī niāṛias nājōṛ marē, ōdo kharanā silatō sil-a kēna, narīnaki miranā sil bakār-a marēk, in the winter if a woman's ill, we wrap her in a ram's skin, in the case of a male one must employ a ewe's skin; ōde irā tūān hilh-a karēka, tēne sil karē, bachchā, he had fever for two months, when he tried a sheep's skin and recovered [no con. with Jaṭ. chhil, Si. chhil[u], Skt. chhalli-; Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. tōl, Mal. also toli, Kan. togal, sōle, Tuḷ. tugalu, sūli; cf. also Kan., Tuḷ. suli-, to skin]

silā Arms, weapons [A. silāḥ]

sīla Needle: sīla-as hata, kanā dūān dā pite kashsha, fetch a needle and take this thorn out of my hand; nā hit kanā ustaṭi sīlaām-bā jakhkhā, your words pierced my heart like a needle; bāzangā nājōṛiān silaām-bā massune, much illness has made him as thin as a needle; nā hitāk daun ō ki huch bārēmtō sīlanā dukkān gidārēngik, what you suggest is as if the camel with its load were to pass through the eye of a needle. [con. with Jaṭ., Skt., siv-, to sew ?]

silling To wash: puchchāte silbō, pīhun kabō-tā, bāz khāzg karēnō, wash the clothes and make them white, they've got very dirty; kutte chiva sillire, karghire? when do you wash and shear the sheep? nan tēne sillānun, sāf karēnun, mōnaṭī harchi khudā kē, we've cleared ourselves and there's not a spot on our character, henceforth God's will be done [Kan. toḷ-, Tel. tol-, Tuḷ- tor- ?]

sil-ō-dāgh Curative use of the hide of a freshly slaughtered animal and branding, Life-History §§ 169-71: nanā Brāhūītā ballā dārū sil-ō-dāgh e, the sovereign cure with us Brahuis is the hide and branding [' hide and brand ']

sīm[1] Boundary, border: Shāl ō Mastungnā sīm Mōbīnā kanḍ e, the Mobi pass is the boundary between Quetta and Mastung [Bal. sīm, Si. sīm[u], Jaṭ. sī; Skt. sīmā]

sīm[2] Hair-parting: nā sīm chōṭ e, your parting is crooked; sīme tēnā rāst ka ki kārēmk-ne rāst marēr, put your parting straight that your affairs may go straight.—sīm kanning To part, espec. one's hair: kāṭume tēnā sīm ka, machchi tēl shāgh, part your hair and oil it a bit. To disperse: khudā dā jammaro naneān sīm kē, may God drive away this overclouding calamity from us.—sīm manning To be parted, dispersed: jammar sīm massune, the cloud has dispersed. [Jaṭ. sindh, Si. sindh[i]; Skt. sīmā]

sīmāb Quicksilver, mercury [P.]

sīm-kash Hair ornament [sīm[2] + kash]

sīmsōk The plant nepeta glomerulosa, made into a decoction which is inhaled for coughs and colds: sīmsōke aga haft muṭṭukhaṭī ḍakkis, pishshī khanā-ta, kunēk-ta, if you wrap up simsok in seven covers and a cat spots it, it'll eat it.

sīmurgh Griffin [P.]

sīna Chest, bosom. Pneumonia [P.]

sindān Anvil [P.]

sinjid } **sinjit** } The Trebizond date or Bohemian olive, olaeagnus hortensis [P. sinjid]

sīnkur Porcupine: hubbō sinkurām-bā rīshe-ta jinde-ta, look at his beard and whole appearance, just like a porcupine [Bal. sikun, P. sikhūr]

sīnkuṭ Not properly ripened, shrivelled up: ēnakhōnā faslāk bēdiriān sīnkuṭ massur, this year's crops shrivelled up for lack of water. Pulled down, out of condition: dā kanā mār nājoṛiān sinkuṭ massune, this lad of mine has got very pulled down with his illness.—sīnkuṭ kanning To half-roast: dānkūte sīnkuṭ karēnus, chāva ki tīn pudēn massune, you've only half-done the parched wheat, I suppose the pan's got cold. To damage, spoil: hite ki sinkuṭ karēs, guṛā kaneāi illās-ta? so you first upset everything and then left matters to me [cf. Si. sēkō, drying up of crops]

sipāhī[1] Indian soldier, sepoy [P.]

sipāhī[2] Bankrupt, beggared: o dāsā sipāhī massune, he has just gone bankrupt [folks-etym. cor. of P. suwālī, beggar]

sipāhigīrī Military service [P. sipāhgarī]

sipurd Charge, trust. Entrusted [var. of supurd]

sirā Inn, sarai, courtyard [P. sarāi]

sirāp, etc., Stalking, etc. [var. of srāp, etc.]

sireh The oilseed brassica campestris or sinapis dichotoma [Bal. sare, Jaṭ. sarhō. Si. sarih*, Skt. sarṣapa-]

sirēshkō The wild onion eremurus vehitinus, used as a vegetable.

sirf Only [A. ṣirf]

sirgir Catarrh in horses [Jaṭ. sargir; P. 'head-seizure']

sirk Shoo, sound used in driving off wasps: sirk ma, sirk ma, shoo, shoo.—sirk kanning To shoo off, of wasps: mungite sirk ka, shoo the wasps away [imit.]

sirka Vinegar [P.]

siröz Stringed instrument played with a bow.—siröz khalling To play on the siroz [P. sih-rūd, three-stringed guitar]

sirōz Stringed instrument [loc. Sar. var. of siröz]

sirr Secret, mystery [P.]

sirring To recoil: kanā nariān sirrā, ī padāi tammāṭ, my horse recoiled, and I fell backwards. To ricochet: sum kanā sirrā, khantavaṭ-ta arāng hinā, my bullet ricochetted, and I didn't see where it went. To prattle: nī dākha sirripa, nēki jwān aff, don't babble so much, it's not good for you [cf. Drav. tir-, to turn round ?]

sirēnging } siṛing¹ } To wait for: nī hin, kankı siṛipa, ī pagga barōṭ yā palmē, go on, don't wait for me, I may come to-morrow or the day after; ī siṛēngānuṭ tūsunuṭ, ō dāsā aff, tippara ant mass-ta, I've been sitting and waiting for him, but he's not here yet, I can't think what's happened to him; nane siṛifēs, tēnaṭ batavēs, pēn dē kasas nēki tūlparōe, you kept me waiting and didn't turn up yourself, another day no one will wait for you [Si. siṛ-]

siṛing² To affect for ill: istō kane mungias kung, kane daun siṛā, natteān kāṭumiskā pirisuṭ, last night a wasp stung me and affected me so badly that I swelled from my feet to my head; nājōṛi daun siṛāne-ta ki hich durākh-a mafak, the illness has affected him so much that he can't get well anyhow; pit kane daun siṛāka ki dah dēiskā jōṛ matavaṭ, I was affected so badly by the thorn that it took me ten days to recover.

si-sēr A household measure used among the women, equalling roughly one a half chotra [P. si-sēr, 'three seers']

sitānī Quartan fever [cf. P. sih-tā, threefold ?]

siṭṭing To hop: kanā sum khazmanā nataṭī laggā, musi natāi siṭṭisa hinā, my bullet hit the deer on the leg, and it went hopping on three legs; dā langangā bandagh dēr e, ki dākān siṭṭisa kāik ? who's this lame man going by here limping ? To talk big, prate: dākha buṛzā siṭṭipa, shēf tūlh, don't hop so high, take a back-seat, i.e., don't talk big, shut up; nī ki siṭṭēs siṭṭōs, tēnā vāme halōs, pēn ant karōs ? for all your incessant prating, you'll take your loan and what else can you do ? [Bal. siṭ-, siṭṭ-; cf. Kan. siḍi, to bounce ?]

sizā Punishment.—sizā tining To punish [P. sazā]

-sk Personal plural suffix, Grammar § 30 [< -r¹ + -k¹]

sōb¹ Morning, early morning [Bal.; A. ṣubḥ]

sōb² Victory.—sōb kanning To be victorious [Bal. sōb, Jaṭ. sōbh, Si. sōbh*]

sōch Thought, reflection, care.—sōch kanning To reflect, ponder over [Jaṭ. sōch, Si. sōch*, etc.]

sōf Apple [Bal. sōf, Jaṭ. sū, P. sēb]

sōgav Secure, in firm possession.—sōgav kanning To hold fast, keep in safe custody: sōgav ka-ta ki narrik, hold him fast or he'll run off; sōgav ka-ta ki nā īlum khampta, aga na ō hum khwāhik, keep it safe and don't let your brother see it, or else he'll want it too; māle tēnā sōgav ka, harasāye tēnā dōst ka (prov.), look after your property, and you won't lose your friends [Bal., Jaṭ. sōgoā, Si. sōghō]

sōghund Oath.—sōghund kuning To swear [Bal. sōgind, saughan ; P. saugand]

sōhān File.—sōhān kanning To file [P.]

sōhb[1] Morning, early morning [var. of sōb[1]]

sōhb[2] Victory [var. of sōb[2]]

sōhruk Measles [var. of surkhuk ; cf. Bal. sohr, P. sūr, red]

sōī Land fallow for a year.

sōjar British soldier [Eng.]

sōng Stampede, shying, panic: kanā hullīna sōngān kul hullīk sōng halkur, the shying of my horse made all the other horses shy.—sōng halling To stampede, shy, become panic-striken: kanā kur sōng halk, my flock stampeded; handun khaningisa ki sōng halkunus, you look as if you were panic-striken.

sōr[1] Lamb: nanā mik ēnakhō jwānō sōr hingunō, our ewes have brought forth splendid lambs this year; sōras khanāṭ bōrō, ust-ka khwāhis ki halēv, bahā-ta kubēn ass, I saw a lamb, a red one, which my heart was set on buying but the price was too stiff. Term of endearment: ba tēnā bāvanā khumbaṭī, kanā sōr, come to your father's arms, my lamb.

sōr[2] Brackish: hamē dūnanā dīr sōr e, the water in that well's brackish. Sour: dā sōrangā pālhte kumpa, don't drink this sour milk; ō sōrō maiva-as e, it's a sour fruit [Bal. sōr, P. shōr]

sōra Saline deposit, saltpetre. Nitrous earth [P. shōra]

sōr-bij Red variety of maize [Bal. sohr, red + bij, 'red seed']

sōr-khan Lecherous: ō sōr-khanō bandaghas e, tēnā khalkaṭī illēpabō-ta, he's a lecherous fellow, don't let him inside your camp ['brackish-eye']

sōr-pālhī Milkwoman. Seller of milk, used as a term of abuse as Brahuis do not sell milk [sōr[1] + pālh + -ī]

sōṭēfing }
sōṭifing } To provoke, instigate: ō nē kaneāi sōṭifē, nī sar halkunus bassunus kanā khallingki, he egged you on against me, so you've set out and come along to strike me [c. of obsol. sōṭēnging, sōṭing ; cf. Si. sūṭ-, to threaten ?]

sōzāk Gonorrhoea. Sexual debility [P.]

srāp Stalking after game: shikār-a kēss, srāpaṭī amar us ? you go in for shooting, what are you like at stalking ? srāpnā shikār mashaṭī sakht e, stalking game is a difficult business in the hills.—srāp kanning To stalk: ī srāp karisa matase khalkuṭ, I stalked a markhor and brought it down; khalēghā ki gaḍḍāte khanā, pishshiāmbā srāp kēk, as soon as the leopard espies ibex, he stalks them like a cat [Bal. surāf]

srāpī Stalker. Rendezvous of raiders [srāp + -ī]

srāping To stalk game: tavār kappēs, ō dā pāraghān srāpisa banningatī e, navā shikār-as khanāne, don't make a noise, he's stalking along this side of the hill, perhaps he's seen something [fr. srāp]

srōsh }
srōshk } Elbow [Bal. sarōsh, surūshk]

srump Hoof [Bal. srumbe, surum, P. sum, sumb]

sū Flesh, meat: sūte sajji kabō, navā gand kēr, roast the meat or it'll go bad; zīl sūān jitā massune, ki kanā illa kaneān jitā marē, the nail must part from the quick before my uncle and I will part; bīmāriān ōnā sū shōlingāne, he's lost flesh from his illness; kanā sū nā kunōi aff, I'll make no meal for you, *i.e.*, you can do me no harm [hardly con. with Si. sāggu ; cf. Tam. tū, Kui ūju ?]

sūar Pig, boar [Jaṭ. sūhar, Si. sōru, etc., Skt. sūkará-]

subak Light, not heavy: dānā dū subakk e, mēlh-ta jwānō sāatasēkā litiṛi-a khalkaka, he's got a deft hand, the sheep he killed quivered for quite a long time—for it's unlucky to kill outright, as this might imply that the sheep was not in good health. Light-minded, frivolous: nēāi makhlūk kubēnō khiālas karēsas, nī tēne subak karēs, people had credited you with being serious, but you showed yourself frivolous. Put to shame: dāsā subak massunus ? are you now put to shame ? [also Bal. ; P.

sabuk; vowel interchange helped by Brā. adj. ending -ak]

subēdār Native officer [Hin. etc. ṣūbedār fr. P.]

subēdārī Rank of subēdār [subēdār + -ī]

subhān Allāh Praise be to God, interjection of surprise: subhān Allāh, dā amarō sādāras e, good God, what sort of animal is this! [A. subḥāna'llāh]

sūd Interest [var. of sūt]

sūg Grief. Mourning apparel, Life-History §§ 298, 302.—sūg kanning To grieve, be in mourning: dēki sūg karēnus? whom are you in mourning for? *i.e.*, why so sad? [P. sōg]

suggur̤ Bard, balladmonger, poet: suggur̤as e, jwānō sheir-a pāik, he's a bard who composes good ballads [regarded as archaic]

sūgī Appertaining to mourning: zāifa-as ki ōnā arē kahe, ōr̤ki sūgiō puchch-a bēnik, if a woman loses her husband, she puts on mourning for him [sūg + -ī]

sugun } sugun-ō-sāṭ } Treatment of the sick by divination or magic, Life-History §§ 218-9 [Si. sāṭhᵃ-suggunᵘ; Si. suggunᵘ, Jaṭ. sagan, Skt. śakuna, omen; Si. sāṭhᵘ, omen, superstitious rubbing, v. sāṭ]

suhēl Canopus. Autumn. South [P. suhail]

sujjing To occur to one's mind: khwāja, aga nē naukarias sujjik, nī kanki hur, sir, if any service occurs to your mind, you might think of me; nē kasas sujjik ki kanā mārē dārū kē? can't you think of any one who could physic my son? [Jaṭ., Si. sujh-; Skt. śudhyati, becomes clear]

sukhdāsī A variety of rice.

sulah Peace, truce.—sulah kanning To make peace [A. ṣulḥ]

sulung Hole, tunnel.—sulung khalling To make a tunnel [Jaṭ. salung, Si. suringhᵃ, Skt. surungā]

sum Arrow: sumanā kāṭumāi zahr-a tissuna, we used to put poison on the tips of our arrows. Bullet: sumte dir kabō, navā jang marē, melt the lead into bullets, there may be a fight.—sum tining To give an opportunity for a shot: ī hināṭ mashanā talaṭī, khazmāte khanāṭ, kane sum titavas, I went and spotted the deer in the valley, but they didn't give me a shot [hardly A. sahm, or Skt. śūlam; or = P. sumb, hole, as zaghm, sword = P. zakhm, wound; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. ambu?]

sumba Pleurisy [Bal. sumbagh, stitch in the side; P. sumba, perforation]

sumbār Fresh milk with sour milk added: pēn gir̤āas nane gharībāte aff, sumbār bāz e, nume ētina, though we poor folk have nothing else, we've lots of sour milk which we'll give you with pleasure; guḍḍe ḍōān sumbār-a khwāhisa (prov.)? you come after the milking, and yet ask for sour milk, *i.e.*, you've come after the feast.—sumbār kanning To mix fresh milk with sour: kanā pālhk sōr ō, sumbār kabō-tā, my milk's turned sour, add some fresh milk to it [Si. sambaṇᵘ, Jaṭ. sabāin]

sumbul Buffooning, Buffoon [A. sumbul, flower]

sumbulī Buffoonery: sumbulī khāna-vādaki jwān aff, buffoonery doesn't beseem a gentleman.—sumbulī kanning To play the buffoon: nī kantō sumbulī kappa, don't play the fool with me [sumbul + -ī]

sun Empty, desolate [Bal. sunya, Jaṭ. sunjā, Si. sunō, Skt. śūnyá-]

sundūkh Box [A. ṣandūq]

sundūr Red lead, used in ointments [Si. sindhurᵘ, Skt. sindūra-]

sung Transit dues [Bal. sung, Si. sungᵘ, Skt. śulka-]

sūng Stampede, etc. [loc. var. of sōng]

sūnj-rūnj Investigation.—sūnj-rūnj kanning To investigate, ascertain: sūnj-rūnj karēs ant pārē? did you find out what he said? [jingle based on Si. sūnjha, spying about]

sunnat Circumcision, Life-History §§ 53-63.—sunnat kanning To circumcise: nā mār sarrisune, nī sunnat antei kappēsa-ta? your son's old enough, why don't you have him circumcised? [A.]

sunṭ Beak, bill, muzzle: tōtīnā sunṭ khisun e, chōṭ e, the parrot's beak is red and curved; ī tēnā sunṭaṭī nē halkuṭ, chirrēfēṭ, balun karēṭ.

handāṛki ki nī kanā dushman marēs? I took you under my wing (lit. in my beak) and shewed you round, and made a big man of you, and all in order that you should become my enemy? Projecting corner: kanā shāl dīvālnā sunṭāi tikhōk e, my coat has been put on the end of the wall. Bottom of a hill sloping into a beak: nanā khalk mashanā sunṭāiṭ e, our camping-place is on the bottom slope of the hill.—sunṭ khalling To peck. To poke one's nose into: kanā hītaṭī sunṭ khalpa, don't poke your nose in my affair [cf. Jaṭ. sunḍ, Si. sūnḍḍhⁱ, Skt. śunḍā, trunk, proboscis]

supārish } Recommendation [Si. su-
supārisht } pāras*, P. sifārish]

supurd Charge, trust: ī tēnā māle nā supurdaṭī illānuṭ, I've left my cattle in your charge. Entrusted.—supurd kanning To entrust [P. sipurd]

surāghī Tracker [P. surāgh, track, + -ī]

sūrat Shape, form [A. ṣūrat]

surb } Lead [P. surb]
surf }

surist Handmaid, concubine [A. surrīyat]

suring To move: zara-as ēng sura, ki ī tūliv, hīt kēv, move a little over to that side and let me sit and chat; kanā puchchātēṭī kakkas-a surik, there's a flea moving about in my clothes; kanā piḍḍaṭī chūcha surik, the babe is leaping in my womb; surif-ta ki hīt kē, jog him to make him speak; sardārnā mōnāi kane antei surifēs? why did you jog me in front of the chief? [Bal., Si. sur-, Jaṭ. surr-]

surkh Red. Roan, of horses [P.]

surkhakō Measles [var. of surkhuk]

surkhī Red rust in wheat [P. 'redness']

surkh-mār Kind of snake [surkh, red + P. mār, snake]

surkhuk Measles [P. surkhak]

surma Antimony.—surma kanning To paint with antimony [P.]

surmadān Antimony-box [P.]

surnā Pipe, flute.—surnā khalling To pipe [P.]

surōsh Elbow [var. of srōsh]

sursāt Supplies, provisions. Especially supplies furnished by the cultivators to the Khan, landlords or officials [Jaṭ. etc.; P. sūrsāt fr. Turk.]

surump Hoof [var. of srump]

suruṭ Halting, corrupt, broken, of language: ainō kachāriṭī tūsas, daunō suruṭṭō Brāhūias karēka, ki kas tittavaka, to-day he was sitting in the assembly, and speaking such broken Brahui that no one could make head or tail of it. Halting, uneven, of gait: dā hullī suruṭṭō kasaras-a kāik, jwān pēsh tammitane, this horse has uneven paces, he's not broken in properly; daunō surnṭṭō hiningas-a karēka ki hairān massuṭ, he made such slow going that I was amazed.—suruṭ kanning To talk incorrectly: suruṭ kappa, jwāniaṭ hīt ka, ki nan chān, don't talk a jargon of your own, talk properly that we may understand you.

sust Weak; idle; loose.—sust kanning To loosen. To slacken down, lessen: pir dāsā sust karēne, the rain is now leaving off [P.]

susti Weakness; debility. Idleness [P.]

susur Gum, resin [Si. sirsᵘ]

sut Watery, washy, thin: kanā ilumnā urā suttō bēdir zara-as ēs, kanā mōnaṭī tikhā, kanā ust batau-ta, my sister-in-law brought some washy broth and set it before me, but I had no appetite for it; ainō kanā pālhk sutt ō, har dēām-bār maṭṭ affas, to-day my milk is watery, not thick as on other days.—sut kanning To water down: pālhtēṭī dir shāghbō, sut kabō, kasarite ētibō, pour some water in the milk, and thin it a bit, and give it to the wayfarers [Bal.]

sūt Gain, profit. Interest.—sūt kuning To take interest: sūt kuning harām e, usury is against our religion [Bal.; P. sūd]

sūtī Usurer.

suvēl Canopus. Autumn. South [loc. var. of suhēl]

swāl Question, query.—swāl kanning To question. To beg: ō kaneān swāl karē, rupaias tissuṭ-ta, he begged from me and I gave him a rupee [A. su'āl]

swār Horseman. Mounted.—**swār kanning** To ride. To train water: zū ka, dire ḍaghārāi swār ka, hurry up, train the water on to the field.—**swār manning** To mount up to: dā ḍaghār zila e, dir kāṭumāi-ta swār-a mafak, this land is on the rise, water can't be got up on to it [P. suvār]

swāra Breakfast, morning meal. About nine in the morning.—**swāra kanning** To break fast, take breakfast [Bal. savārak; cf. Si. savārō, savērō, Jaṭ. savēlē, early in the morning]

swārī Riding.—**swārī kanning** To ride [swār + -ī]

SH

shā Short form of the imper. sing. (and also of the neg. stem) of shāghing [var. of shāgh, v. shāghing]

shābālav Best man, of a boy at his circumcision, Life-history §§ 56, 60; of a bridegroom, §§ 111, 117, 119, 144 [P. shāh-bālā]

shābās Bravo, Grammar § 451 [P. shābāsh]

shābit Broad, wide: kanā kaush shābit e, my shoe is wide; dā shābitō urāas e, this is a broad house; dā lōp shābit e, daghārnā likhān pēsh tammik, this noose is too wide, it slips off the kid's neck. Morally or mentally broad: kanā ust shābit e, harchi ki pāsa, pā, I'm broad-minded, say what you like.—**shābit kanning** To widen: darvāzanā bā tank e, zara-as shābit ka-ta, the opening of the door is too narrow, widen it a bit.

shab-zinda Merry vigil on the first night after the new moon of the seventh month of pregnancy, Life-history § 15 [P. shab, night + zinda, alive]

shād Glad, happy [P.]

shadda End of a turban: tēnā shaddae jōr ka, sardārnā salāmāi hin, adjust the end of your turban before you go to pay your respects to the chief; daunō bahāduras e, ki shadda-ta daghārāi girr e, he's such a swagger fellow that his turban drags along the ground [Bal. shaddō, Si. shadō, turban; hardly con. with P. shamla, end of a turban]

shādī Gladness. Nuptial rejoicing [P.]

shādī-ghamī Good and ill, common weal and woe: nan mark-ō-zind karēnun, shādī-ghamiṭī asi ēlōāi bafana himpana, we've severed all family connections and never pay each other visits at family celebrations ['gladness-sorrowing']

shādmānī Rejoicing. Espec. joyful drumming at weddings, etc.—**shādmānī tōning** To hold a drumming on some joyous occasion: jange sōhb karēne, shādmānī tōrēne, he has won the fight and is holding a drumming merry-making [P.]

shaf Night, rarely used outside compounds [Bal.; P. shab]

shafā Remedy, cure: davā kanā e, shafā khudānā (prov.), I give the medicine, but the cure lies with God—man proposes but God disposes.—**shafā tining** To cure: khudā nē zū shafā ēte, God restore you soon to health [A. shifā]

shaftālū Peach [P.]

shāgird Pupil, disciple [P.]

shāgirdāna Tip to apprentice who delivers goods. Miller's perquisites [P. 'gratuity']

shaghām Taunt: nā shaghām kane zaghmān ziāt husōn karē, your taunt hurt me more than a sword; kane pēndwār tēnā iraghnā shaghāme khalpēs, don't again cast it in my teeth that I've had board and lodging from you.—**shaghām khalling** To taunt: kane shaghām khalk ki nī narrānus, handāṛāi ī ōnā hullinā khafe taṛēṭ, he taunted me with running away, that's why I cropped his horse's ear [Bal. shaghān; cf. P. shighār, reproof]

shāghing (imper. shā, shāgh, neg. stem shā-, shāgh-) To put in: asi silas kane ēte, ki nan tēnki hīzakas kēn hilārnā shāghingki, give me a hide, as we want to make ourselves a skin to put dates in. To pour in, pour out; khavāān dīte shāghing-a kappēsa, chunak us? can't you pour the water out of the skin, are you so small? khōati bē shāgh, pour salt into the kettle. To put on: challavas masiṛnā

dūṭi shāghin. let's put a ring on the girl's finger. To put on to: kattāre lōṛie ēte ki dasta-as shāghe-ta. give the knife to the blacksmith to put a handle on. To put round: ōnā likhaṭi dūte tēnā shāghā, he flung his arms round her neck. To put down, lay down: ghālias shābō, sardār banningaṭī e, spread out a carpet, the chief is coming. To put off: kanā kūse likhān kanā shāghānus, nē mubārak marē! you've stripped the shirt off my neck, and I wish you well of it! To put out: nē hich kārēm aff, nī āskār kane kārēmān shāghingaṭī us, you're out of work youself, so willy-nilly you want to throw me out of work also. To drive on: ōnā randaṭ tēnā hullie shāghā, he dashed his horse after him. To send out: bāva dāsā pir e, ahmakh massune, kuratō shāghbō-ta, father's now old and grown foolish, send him out with the flocks. To drop (a kid, foal, etc.) prematurely: ēnakhō sāl ḍukkāl e, ḍāchik bīnān hirr-a shāghira, owing to this year's drought the camels are foaling prematurely from sheer hunger [base is poss. not shāgh- but shā-, with non-radical -gh- bridging hiatus as in hōghing etc.]

shahādat Evidence, testimony.—shahādat tining To give evidence, testify [A.]

shahd Honey: antei hilhām-bā shahdāi much ure? navā mēn kāre, why are you swarming like flies round honey? mind you don't get stuck [A.]

shahdanā hilh Bee ['honey's fly']

shahd-ō-shakar Close friends (espec. after a quarrel): ōfk tēnpatēn shahd-ō-shakar massur, they became again as thick as thieves ['honey and sugar']

shāhid Witness [A.]

shahīd Martyr [A.]

shāhidī Evidence, testimony.—shāhidī tining To give evidence, testify: kanki āhā, tēnā khudāki shāhidī ēte, ki ō kane kirēng tiss titau, not for my sake but for your God's sake testify whether he abused me or not [P.]

shahr Village, town [P.]

shāhūkār Merchant, banker [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. shāhūkāru, Bal. sāhūkār]

shair Poetry. Poem. Ballad [A. shi'r]

shāir Poet. Bard, minstrel: shāir tēnā dambūratō bassune, babō ki jangana shairas binin, the minstrel's come with his instrument, come let's listen to a martial ballad [A. shā'ir]

shaitānī Devilment, etc. [var. of sheitānī]

shak Doubt, suspicion.—shak kanning To doubt, suspect. To feel abashed [A. shakk]

shakal Sugar [loc. Nushki var. of shakar; Bal.]

shakar Sugar. Sweetheart, loving term of address: shakar, kaneān ghussa kappa, don't be angry with me, my sweet [P.]

shākāring To cough to attract attention: harvakht ki ī shākārāṭ, ni pēsh tammis, mind you come out as soon as I cry 'hem' [imit.; cf. kakāring]

shakar-gaz Tamarisk gum ['sugar tamarisk']

shakk Peak, espec. of a hill [con. with shik]

shakkal Sugar [var. of shakar]

shakkī [1] Doubtful; suspicious. Bashful, abashed: ballā bandagh nei khulīk nei shakki-a marēk (prov.), a great man—if he does wrong—feels neither fear nor shame [shak + -ī]

shakkī [2] Tombstone. Life-history § 257 [shakk + -ī]

shakkōṛī [1] Bashful, abashed: kanā mār shakkōṛīō māras e, bandaghātā mōnaṭi hit-a kappak, my son's a bashful lad, he won't speak before company [fr. shak]

shakkōṛī [2] Four-month-old leveret [= shakkōṛī [1], 'the bashful animal'?]

shak-shak Magpie's call: shakukkātā shak-shaknā tavār kane bash karē, I was waked by the call of the magpies.—shak-shak kanning To call, of magpies [imit.]

shakuk Magpie: shakuk shak-shak kanningaṭi e, tippana nanā ilum barēk, bafak, the magpie's calling, we don't know whether our brother'll

come or not [imit., fr. shak-shak, and con. by folks-etym. with shak ; P. shak]

shākh Branch, bough. Branch of a family or tribe [P.]

shakhs Person, individual [A. shakhs]

shāl Felt cloak. Quetta, short for Shālkōṭ [P.]

shala¹ Torrential downpour : nan kesaraṭi assun, ki piranā shala nane rasēfē, we were on the road when the torrent of rain overtook us ; dāḍaghār bārun ass, nāgumān shala-as piranā handāṛē tammā, purr karē-ta, this land lay dry, when suddenly torrents of rain fell and filled the embankments. Shower of blows etc. : laṭṭanā shala-as kāṭumāi-ta tamme, guṛā chupp-a kēk, just let him have a shower of blows on his head, and he'll be quiet all right. Torrent of words : asi shala-as kirēngnā tiss, i pārēṭ chup ka, he poured forth a torrent of abuse and I told him to shut up.—shala tining To pour torrents ; weep bitterly ; speak in torrents ; pour blows [fr. shaling]

shala² } Pray God, please God, Grammar
shāla } § 455 : shala pir marēs, may you live to a good old age—prayer for a child ; shāla kubēn marēs, please God you'll be steadfast (and therefore acceptable in His eyes)—addressed to the heavy stone placed on the spot where the head of the dead lay before the corpse was removed from the house. Life-history § 239 [Si. shāl*, Jaṭ. shālā ; A. inshā'llāh]

shalāping To dabble something in water etc. : dūto tēnā bēdītēṭi shalāpās, dāsā dē kunēk-tā ? you dabbled your hands in the broth, now who's going to eat it ? kanā puchchāk bēnumāz massunō, sil-tā, sāfangā diraṭi shalāpa-tā, my clothes have got unclean, wash them and rinse them out in clear water ; dārū zara-as shalāpibō, stir the medicine slightly in some water ; tās aff, khavāe shalāpa, purr ka, the cup's not here, fill the skin by ladling the water in with your hand. [imit. ? con. with shaling, somewhat like lapaṛza with laṛza ?]

shalgham Turnip [P.]

shāli Unhusked rice [P.]

shaling To pour in torrents : ō daun-a hōghāka, daun ki pir shale, she was weeping just like buckets of rain. To weep bitterly : khante burzā harfē, chaṛa shalāka, she lifted up her eyes, and simply let her tears run down. To speak in torrents : shana shalingaṭi us, bāe tēnā tōr, sabr ka, pēn asiṭṭe vār ēte, you're just pouring out words, hold your tongue and bide a bit, and give someone else a chance. To descend, of blows : zaghmāk nanā kāṭumāi shalār, the swords rained down upon our heads [Bal. shal- ; cf. P. shar-, to exude, flow ?]

Shālkōṭ Quetta [shāl + kōṭ, 'cloak-fort,' *i.e.*, the fortress given to Nasir Khan's mother by Ahmad Shah as a robe of honour]

shall Crippled, maimed : lummanā piḍḍān shall e, he's been crippled from birth. Halting in speech : dāṛē sakht hit-a kēsa, hākimnā mōnā: guṛā shall us, you're a tremendous chatterbox here and then you're tongue-tied in front of the officer [P.]

shāluki Little cloak : shāle bēn, shālukie tēnā yāt ka (prov.), put on your big cloak, but don't forget the days when you only had a little one [shāl + dim. -ukī]

shalvār Drawers, trousers : kanā shalvāraṭi agaṛias khalh, put a patch in my breeches. Hereditary mutual marriage-circle, Life-history §§ 71-2 : barām kanning tēnā shalvāraṭi jwān e, muskōk pārēnō, tēnā kōrae sāmba, ki pēntā kimkhāb kubēn e, it's as well to marry in one's own circle, according to the saying of our forefathers 'take care of your own coarse cloth, for the broqade of others is expensive.' Stock, pedigree : nan asi shalvārnā bandagh un, tēnpatēne hākimtā mōnaṭi khwār kappan, we both come from the same stock, don't let's injure one another before the rulers. Tribal subsection : nī arā shalvāran us ? to what subsection do you belong ? [P.]

shalvār-band Trouser-string ['trouser-binder']

sham[1] Space between two things: daunō bakhilas e ki prish dūtā-ta shamteān shōlimpak (prov.), he's so close-fisted that grains of millet can't drop between his fingers. Pass between two hills: nanā khalk pagga dā shamān hampik, ēmōn marōe dirāi, our encampment will move to-morrow through this pass and get to the water on the other side; dushmank lashkar karēnō, shamte tafbō, the enemy have collected their forces, close the passes.—sham kanning To make one's way between: zaghme kashshāṭ, julau karēṭ, dushmanteān sham karēṭ, pēsh tammāṭ, I drew my sword and made an onset, forced my way through the enemy and got clear away; nan ō nī daun dōst un ki nanā niāmān murū shām-a kappak (prov.), we and you are such friends that a hare couldn't squeeze its way between us. To part asunder: kanā kishāraṭ dēr hināne, khōlume sham karēne? who's been through my field and parted the wheat? [Bal. 'boundary, water-shed'; cf. P. 'distance'?]

sham[2] Flare, blaze: sīlae harf, chirāghnā shamāi i-kashsha-ta, take the needle and thread it at the flare of the lamp.—sham kanning To flare, blaze up: khākhar sham kanningaṭi e, the fire's flaring up [Jaṭ. 'torch'; A. sham, candle, lamp]

shām Evening. Evening meal, supper [P.]

shamāl North wind. North [var. of shumāl]

shamb Twig, shoot, branch: khulkunā shambāte taṛ, huchchāi biṭ ki sēr kē, maizil murr e, cut down the tender twigs and throw them to the camel that it may eat its fill, for the next stage is a long one [Bal.]

shamba Day of the week. Saturday [P.]

shambalākh Torch: jannanā mōnaṭ bāz bandagh shambalākh harfēsasur, several men were carrying torches in front of the marriage procession. Flash: hamē mashān shambalākhas mass, nan tūfaknā tavāre bingun, a flash came from that hill, and we heard the crack of a rifle.—shambalākh kanning To flash: girōk shambalākh kanningaṭi e, hubbō ki arā pāraghāiṭ e, the lightning's flashing, look in what direction it is; dē shambalākh kanningaṭi e, the sun is flashing [fusion of sham, blaze, Jaṭ. torch, and P. shu'lanāk, blazing]

shām-bitrappa Dusk: shām-bitrappaghāi nan khalkaṭi rasēngān, ōfte khanān, we arrived at the encampment at dusk and saw them ['evening-dusk']

shāmil United, included, together [A.]

shāmpastīr The wild bush sophora griffithii, used as fuel [cf. Bal. shafkastir]

shān Rank, dignity, grandeur. Generosity [A.]

shāna Shoulder-blade [P.]

shana[1] Customary scattering of comfits [var. of shinikī]

shana[2] Simple, sheer: dā shanaō diras e, dāṭi hich mazza aff, this is sheer water, there's absolutely no taste in it; shanaghā dite ēs, mōnaṭi kanā tikhā, sū allau-ta, pure water was what he brought and placed before me, there was no meat in it; shanaō bandaghas e, pēn hich kārēmnā aff, he's a man and that's all, he's no good otherwise; shanaō hītase us, you're nothing but talk. Simply, only, Grammar § 404: nī shana shalāsa, you were simply babbling.

shanaghā Simply, only: dā kasaraṭ hināṭ, shanaghā khal ass, pēn hich khantavaṭ, on this road by which I went there were stones only, otherwise I saw nothing [=shana[2] + -gh- + -ā[2], the def. attr. form of shana[2]]

shānī Dignified, grand. Lavish, generous [shān + -ī]

shanikī Customary scattering of comfits [var. of shinikī]

shank Twig: bāl karē, hamē drakhtanā burzā shankāi tūs, it took to the wing and perched on the top twig of that tree. Last rays of the sun: dēanā shankāk assur ki nan bassun, the sun was sending forth its last rays when we arrived.—shank khalling To strike a beast with a twig in dedication to God, Life-history § 178. To send forth its first or last rays, of the sun: dē dāsā shank khallingaṭi e, the

sun is just below the horizon [cf. Kalasha šong-, Skt. śankú-, branch]

shankī Shaggy greyhound [shank + -ī ?]

shanza Torrential downpour: **zahe gidāntēṭi bilum kabō, shanza banningaṭi e, navā ṭongur kē, kasife-tā,** tie up the kids in the tents, the downpour's coming, I am afraid it may come on to hail and kill them; **sumk nanā kāṭumāi shanzaghām-bā dasēra,** the bullets were showering over us. Shower of blows, etc.: **zaghmātā shanzaghān jwānangā bandaghāk ki mōnaṭi assur, kul tammār,** under the shower of sword-blows all the best men in front fell. Torrent of words: **tēnā ustanā shanzaghān tēnā khwājae khabar karēnuṭ, dāsā ni mālik us,** I've told you, master, all that's welling up in my heart, now it rests with you.—**shanza kanning (tining)** To pour in torrents, weep bitterly, speak in torrents, pour in blows [fr. shanzing]

shanzing To pour in torrents: **pir zōrāk shanzingaṭi e, pēshan himpa,** it's pouring cats and dogs, don't go out-of-doors. To weep bitterly: **daun shanzingaṭi assaka, ki kuṭ-ta kharinkān purr mass,** she was weeping such floods that her lap was full of tears. To speak in torrents: **shanzāṭ, shanzāṭ, tēnā uste pudēn karēṭ,** I poured forth a flood of words and relieved my mind. To descend, of blows: **dāsā zaghmāk shanzingaṭi ō, mard nā-mard mālūm-a marēk,** now that sword-blows are showering, we shall know who are men and who are cowards [Bal. shanz-]

shap Handful popped into the mouth, mouthful: **asi shappas dānkū ēte-ka,** give me a mouthful of parched grain.—**shap khalling** To eat grain etc. by popping into the mouth [by metathesis fr. pash]

shapād Barefooted: **ē bandagh shapād e,** that man's barefooted; **ōnā nak shapād assur,** his feet were bare. Bare foot: **dā shapādnā rand e,** this is the track of a bare foot. Unshod: **gala nanā shapād e, aval nāl kabō-tā, gurā sar halbō,** our stud horses are unshod, shoe them before starting [Bal. shafad; by metathesis fr. pāsh-pād, Bal. phāsh phādh, 'bare-foot'; cf. kāṭum-pāsh, bareheaded]

shar Good, beautiful: **dā sharrō masiras e,** this is a good (or pretty) girl; **sharrō iraghas bisbō, mēmāntā mōnaṭī tikhbō ki kunēr, daun maf ki pagga nane shaghām khalēr,** bake some really good bread and place it before the guests, God forbid they should sneer at us to-morrow. Well, properly: **dā tūfak shar khalpak,** this gun doesn't shoot properly.—**shar kanning** To put right, improve, repair: **tūfake kane shar ka,** put the gun right for me [also Bal.; hardly fr. A. shar', the divine road, holy law? Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan., Tuḷ. sari, Mal. also śari, even, right, correct ?]

sharā Muhammadan law, canon law. Law-suit—**sharā kanning** To decide by canon law. To take a dispute to the mullah for decision by canon law [A. shar']

sharāb Wine [A.]

sharaf Honour, dignity.—**sharaf kanning** To treat with honour [A. sharf]

sharbat Syrup, sherbet [A.]

sharbat-khōrī The ceremonial drinking of a loving-cup of syrup at a betrothal, Life-history § 94 ['syrup-drinking']

sharding To mix in a liquid [town var. of sharding]

shariat Muhammadan law, canon law [A. shari'at]

sharif Noble, eminent [A.]

sharīk Partner, co-sharer: **dā hulliṭi nan musi sharīk un, natas-ta charāiṭi kanā e, natas-ta Bāz Khānnā e ki bahāaṭ halkune-ta, irā nat-ta sardārnā ō,** we three are partners in this horse, I've got one leg as agistment, Baz Khan another by purchase, and the other two belong to the chief.—**sharīk kanning** To take into partnership: **nē tēntō sharīk-a kappana, hardēnā dāvā naneān mafak,** we won't take you into partnership as we can't stand continual squabbling [A.]

sharīkī Partnership. Held in partnership: **sharīkiā mālān bē-māli-ā sharr e** (prov.), no property at all is better than property held in partnership [P.]

sharm Shame, bashfulness: nē sharm bafak? are you not ashamed? sharm bōlūte ham dōst e (prov.), even monkeys have a sense of decency. Genitals: lānkas ētibō-ta ki tēna sharme ḍakke, give him a loin-cloth to cover his middle. —sharm kanning To be ashamed [P.]

sharminda Ashamed, abashed [P.]

sharmindaī Shame [sharminda + -ī]

sharōkh Flash of light.—sharōkh tining To flash [by metathesis fr. rōshkh]

sharrī Goodness, beauty: ōṭī sharrīas aff, there's no virtue in him; handāde sharriaṭ nimishta ka, write this prettily. Good behaviour: sharrinā pad sharrī e (prov.), good actions bring good results [shar + -ī]

shart Stipulation, condition. Bet.—shart khalling (taṛing, tikhing) To gamble, wager, bet: shart khallingaṭī assur, pulūs bass, ōfte halk, kaiz karē, they were gambling when the police came up and seized them and put them in jail; shart tikhpa ki bāi ētisa, guṛā lajjī marēsa, don't gamble or you'll lose and be put to shame; shart-a tafisa ki ī ainōnā dē kāv, ēkā khabar pagga padāi hatarēv? will you bet that I won't go to-day and bring back news from there by to-morrow? [A. sharṭ]

shartī Conditional. Addicted to gambling. Gambler [shart + -ī]

sharvāl Trousers, etc. [var. of shalvār by metathesis]

shaṛdī Gruel. Mess [fr. shaṛding]

shaṛding To mix in a liquid: chūchanā site dārūṭī shaṛdānure, shaṛdi-tanure? have you mixed the baby's ghee in the medicine or not? To embroil: laṭṭe harfēnus nanā shaṛdingki? have you laid hands on the sticks to embroil us? īlum, dāsā shaṛdās-tā, tō-tā, brother, you've set them at loggerheads, now stop them [P. āshōrdan]

shaṛdū Gruel. Mess [var. of shaṛdī]

shaskh Person, individual [var. of shakhs]

shast Sixty [P.]

shash Six [P.]

shashsha Sixth day of life and its ceremonies, Life-history §§ 31-5: māranā shashshaghāi irā mēlh ō masiṛnāṛāi asi mēlhas taṛing, khairāt kanning yā iragh kanning tining rasm e, it's customary to slaughter two sheep on the sixth day from the birth of a boy, and one in the case of a girl, and to distribute the flesh either uncooked or cooked and with bread; shashshanā nan giṛāas pēshānīṭi kasasnā nimishta mass, pēn-a mafak, whatever is written on one's forehead on the shashsha remains unalterable [fr. shash]

shash-tū Six months. Espec. the ceremony of doffing mourning which used to take place six months after a woman's death, Life-history: dā jumāghāi sardārnā lummanā shash-tū e, the doffing of mourning for the chief's mother comes off this Friday; ōnā shash-tūe tissur, haft mēlh taṛēr, they celebrated the doffing of mourning for her by slaughtering seven sheep ['six-month']

shashuk Girl's game played with six stones [fr. shash]

shat Small stick, switch: mashanā lōpaṭ khatanā drakhtas khanāṭ, jwānō shatas iṭita as, taṛēt-ta, dūṭi kaṛēṭ-ta, in the bend of the hill I found an olive tree with an excellent stick on it, which I cut down and carried in my hand; kanā zaghm shatām-bār e, my sword is as supple as a switch. Motionless as a log: hilhān shat massune, tippana ki ama kēn, he's prostrate with fever, and we're at our wit's end to know what to do.—shat kanning To render as motionless as a log: ī ōde daun khalkuṭ ki shat karēṭ-ta, I struck him so severely that I felled him like a log [A. shaṭā, young branch]

shatārk Crack, cleft: talārnā shatārkaṭī ī khalamōlhas khanāṭ, I found some khalamolh in the cleft of the rock; ī darvāzanā shatārkān khanāṭ ki sardār tūlōk ass, I saw through the chink of the door that the chief was seated. Rent, tear: kanā kūsanā shatārke mūghbō ki kasas kaneāi makhip, sew up the rent in my shirt to prevent

people laughing at me. Hill-pass: ni dā mashanā shatārkān ba, come by this hill-pass. Cracked: tās shatārk massune, dīr iṭita salīpak, the cup is cracked and won't hold water. Rent, torn: dā shatarkō gudas e, this is a rent bit of cloth.—shatārk halling To be torn: puchchāk kanā shatārk halkunō, my clothes have got torn.—shatārk kanning To be cracked: dīvāl shatārk karēne, giṛāte urāghān kashshibō, the wall's cracked, get the things out of the house. To abrade: zaghm laggā-ta, shatārk karē-ta, jwānīaṭ dattau-ta, the sword struck him, but only grazed the skin and didn't get him properly. To make one's way through: lashkarnā niāmān shatārk kanning kattau, khalkur biṭēr-ta, he couldn't get through the enemy, and they smote him and brought him down [cor. of P. shikāf, cf. var. shifārk, and cf. shipārk fr. A. shaffāf]

shat-bazghar Plough labourer ['stick tenant']

shatink } shatink } Plough shaft [shat + -(i)nk]

shātir House beam [P. shāh-tīr]

shātūt Bigger kind of mulberry [P. shāh-tūt]

shauk Desire etc. [var. of shaunk]

shaukash Morning-star [Bal. shavkash; shaf + kash, 'night expeller']

shaukīn Eager, energetic. Eager, energetic person [Si. shauqīn, Jaṭ. shaunkīn; fr. A. shauq]

shaukhūn Night attack.—shaukhūn danning To make a night attack—said by the attacking side: shaukhūn darēre iāitā ki daun zū narrār, it's your night attack that made them bolt.—shaukhūn hating To make a night attack—said by the attacked: dushmań shaukhūn hēs, maga nan sār assun, khalkun narrifēn-tā, the enemy made a night attack on us, but we were on the alert and beat them off [P. shab-khūn]

shaunamb Dew [P. shab-nam, lit. 'night-moisture']

shaunk Desire, predeliction, liking for, eagerness [Jaṭ.; A. shauq]

shaupirrik Bat [P. shab-parak]

shavāna Twenty-four hours' flow of water [P. shabāna-rōz]

shavkōr Night-blind [P. shab-kūr]

shavkōrī Night-blindness [shavkōr + -ī]

shāzāda King's son, prince [P. shāhzāda]

shāzda } shāzda } Sixteen [P. shānzdah]

shēf Low, low-lying: Nōshkē bāsun e, dāṛān ki daghār-ta shēf e, Nushki is hot as its lands are low-lying. Down, on the ground: shēf hur ki navā likhān pinnis (prov.), look on the ground lest you break your neck; shēf-a khāchisa yā kaṭṭāi? do you sleep on the floor or on a bed? Below (postpos. gov. the abl., Grammar § 379): mashān shēf dīras marōe, there ought to be some water below the hill.—shēf danning To take down-country: nan tēnā māle shēf darēn khwāfingki, dāsā machchi bōd karēnō, we took our cattle down-country for the grazing and they've now picked up a bit.—shēf kanning To lower, put down: bārēmte shēf ka, huchchāk dam darēngānō, take the loads off, the camels are tired; khōe khākharān shēf ka, take the pot off the fire [Bal.; P. shēb, descent]

shēfī Declivity. Down-country [shēf + -ī]

shēfk Antimony needle: māle tēnaṭ kung, khālīō shēfkas kanā khanaṭī chirrēfē (prov.), he just ran through the whole property and passed an empty antimony needle along my eye—i.e., he fobbed me off with some yarn or other. Wound-probe. Thin whippy snake also called *shutūlī* [Bal. shēfagh]

shēfkō Lower, nether: shēfkō bandaghāk bāsuniṭī khwash ō, nanā mulkaṭī saggipasa, lowlanders are only happy in the heat, they can't bear life in our country; ī ainō zargare tēnā masiṛki shēfkō pulōas jōṛ kanningki tissuṭ, I gave the goldsmith to-day a lower nose-ring to make for my daughter [shēf + -kō]

sheir Song, ballad.—sheir khalling To sing a song.—sheir pāning To compose a song [A. shi'r]

sheitān Satan, devil [A. shaiṭān]

sheitānī Devilment. Nightmare. Nocturnally polluted. Adult [sheitān + -ī]

shēkh Devil-dancer, Life-history §§ 225-8. A convert from Hinduism: nanā bakhkhāl musulmān massune, dāsā ōde shēkh-a pāra, our bunia has turned Musalman, and they now call him Sheikh [A. shaikh, dervish]

shēnalō A wild plant, used as camel fodder.

shēnk Small fleecy cloud: nambīnā pāraghān shēnkas pāsh karēne, khudā kēk ki pir marēk, there's a small cloud in sight from the rainy quarter, please God it'll rain; ainō shēnkāk zōrāk ō, māle murr dappa, navā trōngur kē, the clouds are thicker to-day, don't take the cattle far, we may get hail; jammarnā shēnkāmbā asi asi dēas fāsh-a kēsa, dāsā nā ust nanki khwāhipak, like cloud-drift you only put in an appearance occasionally, you don't care for us any longer. Mist before the eyes: nā khanteāi shēnk tūsune, nī kane drust-a kappēsa, there must be a mist before your eyes if you don't recognise me [cf. Skt. śikara, drizzle, mist]

shēr Lion; tiger [P.]

shēva Slope, declivity: nī dā shēvaghān hinak, go down this slope. Sloping downward: bāz shēvao kasaras e, it's a very steep road; killaghān tā kabristāniskā daghār shēva e, the land is on the slope from the fort to the graveyard.—shēva kanning To come downwards, descend: māl mashān shēva karēne, zūt barēk, the herd has begun to move down from the mountain and will soon be in [P. shēv]

shēvāl The water-plant vallisneria octandra, used medicinally: bāz bāsunī karēne-ta, shēvālāte kashshibō, kāṭumāi-ta tikhbō, ki sambāl kē, he's got very heated, pull up some of the water-plant and place it on his head to bring him round. Green scum on stagnant water: jahaseāi ki shēvāl maf, khavāe purr ka, navā zirāghāk khavāṭi kār, fill the waterskin where there's no scum or leeches'll get in. Scab, scabby: kanā dū shēvāl massune, my hand has got a scab on it.—shēvāl kanning To make scabby: dūte tēnā guḍḍās, shēvāl karēstā? did you knock your hands and raise scabs on them? [Bal. sēvāl, Jaṭ. sivāl, Si. sēvar[u], Skt. śaivāla; note archaic sh-, replaced by s- in Bal., Jaṭ., Si.]

shēvān Grazing before dawn: dāsā tirma e, kure shēvānāi da, now that it's summertime take off the flock for early grazing [con. with shwān]

shifārk Crack, rent, etc. [var. of shatārk]

shifī Hanging carpet, which serves as a portiere over the *partal* or *barāk*.

shik Pointed: dānā kāṭum shikk e, the head of this is pointed; ē shikkō pāṭas e, shēf biṭ-ta, navā khanaṭī-ne lagge, that's a pointed piece of wood, put it down, or you may get it in your eye. Peg: gidānnā pazhdarnā shikkāte khalbō navā dir barē, peg the back flaps of the tent together or the water'll come in.—shik khalling To pierce (the nose) with a peg (for driving purposes): nā bāmusaṭī shikk-a khalēva, tēnā māle nēān-a halēva, nī kanā māle darēnus, I'll drive a peg into your nose, and recover from you my property that you've usurped [cf. Hin. shikhā, Skt. śikhā, point?]

shikār Game, hunting, sport.—shikār kanning To hunt, go shooting. [P.]

shikār-bāz Hawk ['sport-hawk']

shikārī Sportsman [P.]

shikāyat Complaint, accusation.—shikāyat kanning To complain against, accuse [A.]

shīkī Worn down: rēz hamēkā kishkingik ki shīkī e (prov.), the rope breaks where it's got worn down, *i.e.*, the weakest goes to the wall.

shikist Defeat, rout.—shikist kuning To be defeated.—shikist tining To defeat. To break up [P. shikast]

shikkulī Small nail: shikkulī shamān hēpār (stock riddle), a small nail across an opening—answer needle and thread [fr. shik]

shikl Figure, form: tēnā shikle hur, guṛā hit ka, look at your appearance and then speak, *i.e.*, can't you see that you're not fit to open your mouth? [A. shakl]

shil Pointed, sharp: silanā kāṭum shil aff, mūghing mafak itōta, the point of the neddle isn't sharp, one can't sew with it; dā kuchaknā dandānk shill ō, navā kunē-ne, this dog's teeth are sharp, mind it doesn't bite you. Hot-tempered: ō shillō bandaghas e, ōṛān khula, he's a hot-tempered man, beware of him.—shil kanning To sharpen: dandānte tēnā kaneāi shil kappa, ī nā kunōi affaṭ, don't sharpen your teeth at me, I'm not afraid of being eaten by you; tēne shil karēne tūsune, nanā ustaṭī jakhingki, he's sitting with his weapons sharpened to pierce into our heart, *i.e.*, he's lying in wait to do us a mischief [also Bal.; cf. P. 'javelin'?]

shilānch Dried curds made by squeezing in cloth or boiling: ḍahite chikka karēn, shilānch karēn ki nane sēlhe kārēm barēr, we squeezed the curds dry and made dried curds to serve us for the winters; shilānch lār tiningaṭī ō, zara-as aḍ ka ki ī nē ētiv, the curds are on the boil, wait a bit and I'll give you some.

shilānch-duzz White carrion kite, Egyptian vulture ['dried curds-thief']

shimōsh Swoop: khudā chāe jihāz asi shimōshtō aṭ mail-a kāik, God knows how many miles the aeroplane covers in a single swoop.—shimōsh kanning To swoop: hur-ta ki vakābām-bā shimōsh karisa barēk, look at it swooping along like an eagle [imit.]

shinikī Customary scattering of comfits, *e.g.*, over the clothes cut out for circumcision or bridal, Life-history §§ 54, 101, or over the groom and bride, Life-history §§ 111, 119, 122 [connected with shanzing?]

shinz Camel thorn, alhagi camelorum, used as fodder for camels: kāṭum shinzas aff ki haṛdē kharre (prov.), one's head isn't like camel-thorn to grow afresh every day—excuse for not exposing oneself to danger [Bal.]

shīpānk Thin stick, switch, cane [ship-(ā)nk; cf. P. shīb, whip-lash, whip]

shipārk Slim, devoid of superfluous fat: istō shipārkō varnāas bass, a slim young man turned up yesterday; dā shipārkō hullias e, jwān dudēngōe, this horse is in good fettle, it ought to move well [cor. of A. shaffāf, very thin; cf. shifārk, shatārk fr. P. shikāf]

shipōl Whistling noise, whistle, whistling: khaf tō, shipōlasēnā tavār e, dēr e? listen, there goes a whistle, who is it? kanā māranā shipōlnā tavār e, kure tēnā khwāfisa banningaṭī e, it's the sound of my son's whistle, he's coming along grazing his flock; chukkasēnā shipōl e, amarō jwānō shipōl kanningaṭī e, it's the whistle of a bird, what a jolly whistle it's got.—shipōl kanning To whistle: nī ōde shipōl ka ki sale, whistle to him to stop; ō ki shipōl karē, ī salisuṭ, chakke haṛsāṭ, when he whistled, I stopped and looked back [loc. Nushki; P. shipēl; cf. P. shīpūr, fife]

shir Lentil. Red pulse.

shīr- Milk, in compound words only [P.]

shīra Juice: vatāmadnā shīraghātеān kashshibō, iraghtō kunēn, take out some of the date-juice, and let's eat it with the bread. Ears of grain just formed: sā dāsā shīra e, the barley is only just in the ear [P.]

shīraī Juicy [shīra + -ī]

shīrgōna The wild poisonous bush latonionis leobordia.

shīrī Sweetness. Sweet [Jaṭ., Si.; P. shīrīnī]

shīring To smooth out a thread or string: ī daske shīrāṭ, sila-aṭī shāghāṭ, I smoothed out the thread and threaded the needle. To fleece somebody: nane sardār shīrā nanki hiçh illētau, the chief fleeced us, and left us nothing; tā ḳī nī ōde shīripēs, ō chup-a mafak, until you strip him of everything, he won't shut up [imit.?]

shirīshap Woodpecker [imit.?]

shīr-khām kuning To make a slip: nan bandagh un, shīr-khām kungun, rad mass, we're human after all, we made a slip, and things went wrong ['to drink milk raw'; adapted fr. P. shīr-i-khām khwurdan]

shīr-mich Child of such and such a woman: Bāz Khān shīr-mich-i-Bānōnā arvāaṭ, dā iragh rasēnge, may this bread reach God for the sake of the soul of Baz Khan, the son of the lady Bano [shīr- + Bal. mich-, P. maz-, to suck; 'milk-sucker']

shirōkh Flash of light [var. of sharōkh]

shīr-pailī Mother's milk-rights on the marriage of her daughter in return for suckling, Life-history §§ 83, 139, 224 [shīr + ? cf. P. shīr-bahā, 'milk-price', present to wet-nurse, bride's portion]

shirr Evil spirit: shirraseān khulisune, bēhōsh tammāne, he's been scared by an evil spirit and is lying in a dead faint. Malignantly hostile: ō kaneān shirr e, kanā pine ōṛtō halpēs, never mention me in his hearing, he's got a down on me.—shirr kanning To calumniate: ainō gharībe ālamaṭi shirr karēre, to-day you publicly covered the poor fellow with calumny.—shirr tamming To be seized by evil spirits: ōnā arvate musi dē e ki shirr tammāne, shēkhas hatibō yā mullāaseān tāvīzas kabō-ta, navā ganōk marē, it's three days since she was seized by evil spirits, you must either fetch a Sheikh or get her an amulet from a priest, or she'll go off her head [A. sharr, malignant, the malignant one]

shirri Seized by evil spirits: ō shirrias e, bāz ītōta chiṛ tifa, she's hag-ridden, don't argue long with her [shirr + -ī]

shīr-shakal Bridal cup of milk and sugar, Life-history § 132: barāmitā shīr-shakalān tēnā mār ō malkhuṛe machiṭ kunif, ki ō tēn-pa-tēntō shīr-shakal marēr, give your son and daughter-in-law a little of the bridal milk and sugar that their union may be as sweet. Closely united: ōfk tēn-pa-tēntō shīr-shakal ō, they're as united as milk and sugar, i.e., as thick as thieves; sardār tēnā rājatō shīr-shakal e, the chief is on the best of terms with his tribe [P. shīr-shakar]

shīṛ Pointed, sharp.—shīṛ kanning To sharpen. To shew (one's teeth): shōk dandānte tenā kukkuṛāi shīṛ karē, the fox bared its teeth at the fowl.

shīṛshīṛing To neigh, whinny [imit.; cf. P. shanna, shiha, neigh]

shīsha Mirror, glass, bottle [P.]

shīshār The tree fraxinus xanthoxyloides.

shīshum The tree dalbergia sisu [Si. shīshamᵘ, etc., Skt. śiṃśapā]

shit¹ Hot ashes, embers: ī tēnā dūe shitaṭī khalkuṭ, karē dū hushingā, I thrust my hand into the embers and it got burnt. Hot-bed of trouble: ōnā kāṭume shitaṭī tissunus, dāsa khwash ma tūlh, you've got him into a pretty mess, so now sit and enjoy yourself.—shit kanning To place on the embers: ō iraghe shit kanningaṭi e, she's putting the bread on the embers [cf. P. ashtū, charcoal, ashtuvā, live coal]

shit² Submerged, buried: rēkātēṭi shit massuṭ, I got engulfed in the sand; dāṛē shit ma, tūlh, just stick here.—shit kanning To submerge, fling down: diraṭī shit karēṭ-ta, I ducked him under water; khudāghān khulitavēs, kanā māre daghāraṭī shit karēs? you godless fellow, did you thrust my boy in the ground? kāṭume-ta mishtēṭi shit ka, rub his head in the dust; nan shit karēnun-ta, aga khudā kashship-ta, we've got him finally under, if only God doesn't come to his rescue [=shit¹ ?]

shitī Bread baked in hot ashes: shitīas harfēne tēntō, navā kasaraṭ bingun marē, he's taken some bread baked on the embers in case he should get hungry on the way [shit¹ + -ī]

shitī-mōnī Ugly-face; ugly-faced ['bread-faced']

shōk Fox: dāṛē kukkuṛātā mark sēlhaṭi shōkātā dūṭi e, in these parts the mortality among the fowls in the winter lies at the doors of the foxes; ō shōkām-bā liṭṭike khassingaṭi e (prov.), he's shaking his tail like a fox, i.e., throwing dust in our eyes. Crafty fellow: daunō

shōkas e, ki nī ōṛān kaṭṭing kappēsa, he's such a fox that you can't get the better of him [hardly = P. shōkh, impudent, robber, hedgehog ?]

shōling To pour something out: khavānā dite shōlpa, kasar murghun e, malās marōs, don't pour the water out of the skin, the way is long and you're sure to get thirsty. To pour, of rain, etc.: pir dāsā shōlik, the rain's now coming down in torrents; trōnguṛ shōlingaṭi e, it's hailing hard. To vomit: kanā mār shōlā, shōlā, shat mass, my boy went on vomiting until he lay like a log. To shave off: tēnā rishe antei shōlānus? why have you shaved your beard? [con. with shaling ?]

shōlinging To be poured out: dushmank shōlingānō, tēne asi pār kashshibō, the enemy's pouring in on us, get out to one side; dākha zaghm naneāi shōlingā, khudā nane bachifē, so thickly did the swords rain upon us, that only God saved us. To be in a hurry (impers. with the subject in the loc. in -āi): nēāi shōlimp, ārām ka, nē ētira, don't be in a hurry, sit quiet and they'll give it you; nēāi shōlingāne, vār vār barēsa kāsa? are you in such a fearful hurry that you keep coming and going? [p. of shōling]

shōm Breaking up ground for cultivation.—shōm kanning To break up ground for cultivation [P. shūmīz, field prepared for sowing]

shōm-prōsh } Breaking up ground for
shōm-purōsh } cultivation [shōm + Bal. purōsh, breaking]

shōr Tumult, noise [P.]

shōra Saltpetre; nitrous earth [P.]

shōrabast Saline, of land: dā shōrabastō ḍagharas e, this is saline land [shōra + P. bast, bound]

shōrāvakī Late variety of wheat imported from Shorawak in Afghanistan [Shōrāvak + -ī]

shōshing Clear-sounding bell; espec. a camel-bell. Camel saddle-cloth ornamented with bell-like tassels [cf. P. shōsha, ingot of gold, bar of iron]

shuba Doubt [A. shubha]

shūk Slippery: dā shūkō mashas e, laggipa, tammisa, this is a slippery hill, don't climb up or you'll fall. Smooth: shūkō talāraseāi gwante sagha, sie-tā kashsha, pound the pistachio on a smooth stone and extract its oil; shūkō gudas e, dūe tikh īāita, shūk-a halēk, it's a smooth cloth, put your hand on it, and it'll glide over it. Smooth-faced, pretty: ōde khanāṭ, shūkō mōnas e-ta, kanki sāng kabō-ta, I saw her, she's got a pretty face, arrange to get her betrothed to me; tēnā shūkangā mōnāi rad himpa, daunangā hītāte kappa, don't let your good looks carry you astray, have done with such nonsense. Smooth-tongued, glib, lying: ōnā dūī shūk e, his tongue is glib.—shūk halling To slip: huris shūk halpēs, ḍaghār pālun e, mind you don't slip, the ground's wet; hināṭa, shūk halkuṭ tammāṭ, as I was going, I slipped and fell.—shūk kanning To smooth down: dūiaṭ chaṭṭā, shūk karē-ta, he licked his boots, and smoothed him down.—shūk tining To make to slip: pir karē, dīr ḍaghārāi gidrēngāsas, ī gwar laggāṭ-ta, shūk tissuṭ-ta, tammā, it rained and the rain had soaked the ground, I bumped up against him and made him slip and he fell. To lie: daunō shūk-a tissaka ki khānavādaghāk chup karēr, he was lying so frightfully that all decent people were speechless; dāsā shūk tiningaṭī us, īlum? my friend, are you now pulling the long-bow? [P. shukūkh, slip, fused with P. shukōha, beauty ?]

shūkār Whistling, whistle: shūkāras e, khaf tō, arā pāraghān e, there goes a whistle, just listen what side it comes from.—shūkār kanning To whistle at: shūkār ka-ta, chakke haṛsā, pā-ta ki sale, whistle to him, and when he looks round tell him to wait.—shūkār khalling To whistle: kuriāk shūkār khallingaṭī ō, the goatherds are whistling [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. shukāra, Bal. shūkar, Si. shukārō, sigh]

shūkī Slipperiness. Smoothness, beauty: ōnā mōnanā shūkiān kanā ust

khwash mass, my heart was gladdened by the beauty of her face [shūk + -ī]

shukr Thanksgiving. Thank God; thank goodness. Grammar § 447.—shukr kanning To give God the thanks.—shukr kashshing To be grateful [A.]

shūl Seam, hem: kūsanā shūle ganda karēnus, tuṛif-ta, you've done the seam of the shirt all wrong, unpick it [fr. shūling]

shūling To seam, hem together: khērie kanā shūlingaṭī ō, khalās ki karēr-ta, ī sardārnā pāraghāi hinōṭ, they're busy hemming my wrapper, as soon as they've finished it, I want to pay a visit to the chief.

shūm Unlucky: ō shūmō bandaghas e, ōnā māl har vakht ziān-a marēk, he's a luckless fellow, something happens to his property at every turn. Miser, miserly: daunō shūmase us, ki kasas nēān khair-a khampak, you're such a skinflint that no one can get anything out of you [A.]

shumāl North wind. North [A. shamāl]

shūnza Small bit of bread, espec. bread offered in alms: dā shūnzaghān sēr-a kappara, kane gēshtir ēte, I can't sate my hunger with this scrap of bread, give me some more; pīrāi hinān, naneān must khairāt karēsasur, nane shūnza-as tissur, before we got to the shrine they had already offered alms but gave us a morsel.

shūr (plur. shūk or shūnk) Clay: shūranā zara-as hata, pālif-ta, ī kāṭume tēnā mashiv, kāṭum-ka kubēn e, bring me a little clay and moisten it, I want to clean my head, it's dirty. Clay bed at the foot of a hill: pir shūnte halk, dīr bann-ingaṭī e, kanā ḍaghār kāvēl-a marēk, the rain caught up to the clay, and my land is getting covered with water.

shurring To scratch: ī mashaṭī lughūsht halkuṭ, rēṛ karēṭ, khalk kanā dūte shurrār, I slipped on the hill and rolled over, and the stones scratched my hands. To scratch off, espec. leaves by pulling them through one's hand: khaṛtēki kuṭṭas pannanā shurra hata, pluck me off an apronful of leaves for the rams. To rend, fig.: ainō kanā dūṭi bass, ī ōde daun shurrāṭ ki ō dētēkā yāt kē, to-day he was delivered into my hands, and I rent him to such purpose that he'll remember it for days [cf. P. shurkhwurdan]

shurū Beginning, commencement.—shurū kanning To begin [A. shurū']

shutūl Darting, dart.—shutūl tining (kanning) To dart, dart up, dart away: hur dīraṭī machchī shutūl ō, look at the fish darting in the water; mōne ki dāng haṛsāṭ, shutūl tiss, khantavaṭ-ta ki arāng hinā, when I turned my face this way he darted off, and I didn't see where he went; chuk dūān kanā shutūl tiss, pēsh tammā, the bird made a dart from my hand and was off; shutūl tin-ingaṭī us? tūlh ki nē khaniv, you're not darting off? sit down and let's have a look at you. To spin lies: yār, dāsā shutūl tiningaṭī us, illēpa, friend, now you're telling a pack of lies, pray go on.

shutūlī A whippy kind of snake, also called shēfk [shutūl + -ī, 'the darter']

shwān Shepherd, goatherd [Bal. shavānkh, P. shubān, shuwān]

shwānī Pastoral, rustic, uncouth, silly: hushār ma, shwāniō hīt kappa, be sensible and don't talk silliness like a shepherd [shwān + -ī]

T

-t-[1] Sign of plural in the oblique cases of the noun plural, Grammar § 33 [<-k[1]]

-t-[2] Sign of past time in the negative verb, Grammar §§ 225, 243 seq.; attached immediately to the base. In the perfect it is followed by (i) the negative formative, (ii) the perfect or adj. formative, and (iii) the present affirmative of the subs. verb; *e.g.*, haltanun, we have not seized, = base hal-, + sign of past time -t-, + negative formative -a-, + perfect formative -(u)n, + 1st pers. plur. of subs. verb un, seizing + in the past + not + in condition of + are we. In the past and pluf. -t- is followed by -avaṭ, -avēsut-

In certain verbs -t- becomes -tt- owing to the elision of final -r in the base, Grammar § 231 [Tam. -d, -tt, Kan. -d, -t, Kui -t, etc.; cf. -k[2]]

-a Enclitic pronoun of the third pers. sing. Grammar §§ 114-6 [fr. tēn-; cf. -ka from kan-]

tā[1] While, so long as: daunō ṭuḍḍa-as tiss-ne, tā zinda us, bōd kappēs, he gave you such a fall that as long you live you won't recover. Until (with neg.): aḍ ka tā ī batanuṭ, wait till I come. When lo and behold, that: barisa barisa khanāṭ tā asi dūsha-as pēsh tammā, when I was going along I suddenly saw a snake dart out [P.]

tā[2] Twelve hour flow of water [P. 'unit, part, turn' cf. vakht]

tā[3] Please understand, etc., Grammar § 406 [loc. Nushki var. of chā]

-tā Enclitic pronoun of the third pers. plur., §§ 114-6 [-ta + Drav. neuter plur. -a ?]

tabīat Temperament, disposition [A. ṭabī'at]

tabīb Doctor [A. ṭabīb]

tabīla Stable [A. ṭavīla]

tadēnging To run [loc. Nushki var. of dudēnging]

tadvīr Plan, device [A. tadbīr]

taḍ Power to resist: hazār dushmannā taḍ arē kane? nī kane ant-a pāsa? have I the power to resist a thousand enemies? what are you talking about? bāsuninā taḍ kane aff, I can't stand the heat. Wherewithal to meet expenses; nane taḍ nā kharchanā aff, we haven't the wherewithal to meet your expenses; ō dākha mēmānnā taḍḍe hating kappak, he can't afford the expense of so many guests; dāṛē selhe pudēn e, kane pāṭanā taḍ aff, handā khātiraṭ Kachchīāi kāva, in the winter it's cold in these parts, and as the expense of fuel is too much for me, I go down to the Kachchi.—taḍ hating to meet expenses: nē pāṛēṭ ki taḍ hatipēsa, nī kanā hite haltavēs, I told you that you wouldn't be able to afford it, but you didn't believe me.—taḍ (or: taḍḍe, espec. with gen. of object) tōning To resist: taḍ tōningnā vas allau-ne, antei dushmanī karēs? if you hadn't the power to resist, why did you adopt a hostile attitude? taḍ tōtau, he offered no resistance; dāsā narripa, taḍḍe tōr, don't run away now, make a stand; ī ki lashkaratō bassuṭ, aga nī mardase us, kanā taḍḍe tōris, when I come with my army, oppose me if you're a man; bāsun-iṭi sī dēanā taḍḍe tōning kappak, in the hot weather ghee can make no stand against the sun [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. taḍa, resistance; perh. in some meanings fusion with Jaṭ. taḍḍ, opposition, Si. taḍ* support; taḍḍe except when coupled with gen. is abnormal]

tafar Axe [Bal.; P. tabar]

tafarzīn Battleaxe [P. tabar-zīn]

tafing To tie up, bind: hullīe tafiv, bei shāghiv-ta, let me tie the horse up and give it grass; kanā ṭappe taf navā dīr harfe, bind up my wound or it may get water in it; bandagh bandaghtō tafingik, bīsh rēzatō (prov.), man is bound to man and an ass to his rope. To bind by enchantment, bewitch: bāz dē e kane ki tungān himpara, tippara kanā tughe kasas tafēne, it's ages since I've slept properly, I'm not sure somebody hasn't bewitched my slumbers; bingunuṭ ki nā māre tafēnō, pīrāi da-ta, ikita vasila-as marē, I hear that your son is spell-bound (and can't lie with his wife), take him to the shrine, there may be some remedy for him. To build: masītas handāṛē tafin, let us build a mosque here; ī tēnā kuḍīe tafēnut, panā bēgāi iṭita khāchiva, I've built my hut and will sleep in it tomorrow night. To construct, of embankments for rain-crop irrigation: ī tēnā daghārna laṭṭe tafēṭ, dāsā khudā kē ki piras marē, I embanked my lands, now God send rain. To train, of water; istō ī tēnā dīre tafēṭ, sōbāi bassur sharīkāk, kanēān harsār-ta, last night I turned my water on to my land, in the morning up came the co-sharers and turned it off. To become congealed: ainō pudēn e, dīk tafēnō, it's cold to-day and the water's frozen; kanā pālhk pachirōk tafēnō, my

milk has got a coating of cream. To gather, of clouds: ainō jammar zōrāk tafēne, the clouds have rolled up thick to-day [prob. = ta- + -if- + -ing, i.e. c. of obsol. ta-, 'to make to come together'; con. with tud, -to? or Drav. tag-, to be fit? cf. Kui tōh-pa, Gōṇ. dōhtānā? or Kan., Tel. tagalu?]

tafū Stone griddle: nanā tāfū bēṭ ass, our griddle was on the fire; Nōshkēnā tāfūtēān asiṭ kanki hata, ōfteāi iragh jwān bisingik, fetch me one of the Nushki griddles, they're excellent for baking bread on [Bal. thafagh; cf. P. tāvā, frying-pan]

tagird Dwarf-palm matting [Bal. thaghard]

tāghaz Variety of tamarisk [fusion of P. tāgh and P. gaz, both meaning tamarisk]

tah Inside, interior: dā sundūkhnā tahanā rang khisun e, the colour of the inside of this box is red; tahān-ta khudā khabar ass, khaningaṭī kantō shīr-shakal ass, tittavaṭ ki daun-a' marēk, God only knew what he was like inside but to outward appearances he was as sugar and milk towards me and I never dreamt he would turn out like this. Within, inside (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 363): urānā tahṭī hur, kanā zaghm tikhōk e, look inside the house, my sword is kept there; ō kanā kishārnā tahaṭ hiningaṭī e, he's going inside my crops; sundūkhnā tahān kanā puchchāte kashsha navā khwara kunē-tā, take my clothes from inside the box for fear they get eaten by white-ants; nā tahṭī ī daunō giṛāas khampara, ki nī kanki kārēmas karōs, I don't see anything in you likely to make you of service to me [cf. P. 'fold,' 'inner part']

tahār Dark [var. of tār²; Bal.; Av. tanthra-]

tahārma Dark. Darkness [var. of tārma]

tahglīm Hemp preparation of medium quality

tahinā } Alone etc. [var. of taniā]
tahnā }

tah-nāl Edging round the mouth of a scabbard [P.]

tahō Wind: dēanā ṭikkatō tahō ziāt marisa-aṭ hinā, as dawn broke the wind went on increasing in violence; tahōnā zōrān kanā gidānnā chūṛik pēsh tammār, the bow-poles of my tent fell down with the force of the wind. Flatulent wind: khanās ki tahō-ta piḍḍān-ta pēsh tammā? did you notice that (he was so abashed) he broke wind?—tahō khalling To be wind-struck, into paralysis, etc. (used impers.): ōde tahō khalkune, khudā sār ēte-ta, he's wind-struck, God restore him to his senses.—tahō tining To expose to the wind, winnow. To give oneself airs: tahō tifa, shēf tūlh, ī nē bāva pīraghān khanānuṭ, don't give yourself airs, take a back-seat, I've known your stock from your father and grand-father before you; tēnā puchchāte bēnānus, tahō tifa tēne, ārām ka, don't give yourself airs just because you've got your finery on, keep quiet [Kuṛ. tākā, Malt. tāke; Si. kahō fr. Brā.?]

tahsīl Tahsil, revenue jurisdiction of a tahsildar [A. taḥṣīl]

tahsīldār Tahsildar [P. taḥṣīldār]

tā-ing To understand, etc. [loc. Nushki var. of chā-ing, Grammar § 261]

tāj Crown. Bird's crest [P.]

tajvīz Plan, contrivance [A.]

tak¹ The inner portion of a quilt surrounded by the border.

tak² Supposition, estimation, view: takkān-ta mālūm e ki tēne hushār-a pāik, it appears from his own estimation that he thinks himself mighty clever. Care, consideration, thoughtfulness (espec. with tamming): kanā tak nēāi tammipak, nī dēr us, dinnā mār us? I don't care a rap for you, who are you, and who's your father? ē dēaseān ki nī naukar massunus, nā tak siālāteāi tammipak, from the day you entered service, you haven't given a thought to your relations; nā tak naneāi tammipak, nan gharīb un, nī nanā iraghe kumpēsa, we are too humble for you to notice us or to accept our hospitality; kanā tak dā musāfirīāi tammipak, I think nothing of this journey.—tak khalling

To suppose, imagine, presume: nī tak khallingaṭī us ki dā ḍaghār nā e, you seem to imagine that this land belongs to you [Si. tak⁴; con. with takking]

tāk Shelf, niche. Uneven number: ainō tūān tāk e, pēsh tammipabō, istār mōnaṭī e, today is an uneven day of the month, don't go out, the star's in front—and therefore unlucky. One of a pair, kanā kaushanā tāk arāṛēk e ? where's the other of my shoes ? [A. ṭāq]

takabur Arrogance, pride [A. takabbur]

tākat Power, strength [A. ṭāqat]

takāvī Government advance for agricultural improvements, etc. [A. taqāvī]

takbīr Recital of the magnification of God [A.]

tā ki As long as, whilst, since, Grammar § 421. Until (with neg.), § 422 [' while that ']

tāk-juft Game of odd-and-even.—tāk-juft kanning To play at odd-and-even [P. ṭāq-juft]

takkī Carpet-bag: kanā māranā barām e, takkias ōṛki jōṛ kēn, aga na siālāte ant nishān ētōn ? it's my son's wedding, let's make him a carpet-bag, else what shall we have to shew off to the relations ? [tak¹ + -ī]

takking To covet: dā ḍaghāre bāz dēān takkānuṭ, I've coveted this land for ages. To wish: takkingaṭī us ki tēnā ilumtetō tēne siāl kēs ? do you aspire to rival your brothers ? To take careful aim: takka, khalh-ta, take careful aim and hit it [Jaṭ., Si., tak- ; Skt. tark-]

taklīf Trouble, difficulty, discomfort, annoyance. Uncomfortable: nan dāṛē taklīf un, we're uncomfortable here [A.]

takrār Dispute, altercation [A.]

takṛa Strong, hale and hearty, in good health [Jaṭ. takṛā, Si. takhaṛ^u, etc.]

takha Throne. Espec. the bed of a candidate for circumcision, Life-history § 56, and the cushion of the bridegroom, §§ 111-2 [P.]

takhta Board, plank [P.]

tal Open part of a fold (as contrasted with tok): tōkaṭī khachis, talaṭī khāchpēs, ki kanɔ jah marē, mind you sleep in the far corner of the quilt and not at the opening, so as to leave room for me. Open part of a sheltered fold in the hills (as contrasted with tōk): talaṭī hināṭ, tōkān murūas drikk tiss, I went into the hollow, and a hare jumped out of the end of it. Fold, used to form multiplicatives, Grammar § 106: yaktal, asital, single, dutal, irātal, double, twofold, etc.—tal tining To open up, split in two: dā pāṭe tal ēte, split this log; dā luchch ō, asiṭ tal-a ētik, ēlo bē-a shāghik (prov.), they're a couple of rogues, one splits it open and the other pours in salt; aga nī daun-a kēsa, ī nē tal-a ētivā, if you behave like this, I'll skin you. To undo: kanā karōkā kārēme nī tal tifa, don't spoil what I've done [any con. with Bal., Jaṭ. thal. valley, or Si. tallī, low ground between sand-hills ?]

tāl Metal-vessel, bowl, platter: ballō tālas ainō halkuṭ nut bēghingki, I bought a large platter to-day to knead flour in; tālas hata, bēdite shāgh, iragh' kunēn, bring a bowl, pour the soup in and let's eat [Bal. thāl, Jaṭ. thālī, Si. thāl^u; Skt. sthālī]

talab Pay [A. ṭalab]

talaf Palm of the hand; sole of the foot [Bal., Jaṭ. tallī, Si. tillī; Skt. tala-]

talāf Tank, pond [P. tālāb]

talaf-dīr Shallow water: ō talaf-dīraṭi tār-a kēk (prov.), he swims in shallow water—*i.e.* he boasts [' sole-water ']

talāk Divorce.—talāk tining To divorce [A. ṭalāq]

tālān Spread out lengthwise: kōnṭas tālān e, hamōṛē tūlh, there's a blanket spread out, seat yourself on it. Prostrate: nī antei daun tālān us, nē ant mass ? why are you prostrate like this, what happened to you ? razānām-bā tālān us, you're as fatuous as an open platter.—tālān kanning To spread out: kāste sillāne, tālān karēne, dāskā bāritanō, he's washed the wool and spread it out, but it isn't dry yet. To lay (oneself) open to: nī ki tēne tālān karēs, harkas nē

laghatt-a ētik, if you lay yourself open to it, everyone will give you a kick: ōnā arvat tēne tālān kattavaka nanā mār maun-a matavaka, had not his wife laid herself out for it, our son would never have got compromised. To make an exhibition (of oneself): tēne tālān karēnus, dunyāghān khabar aīf nē ki ant-a marēk? you've made a pretty exhibition of yourself, have you so little knowledge of the world as to be ignorant of the consequences? [Bal. talāh-, to spread out; any con. with A. tallā, prostrate, or A. ṭūlan, lengthwise?]

talār Sheet rock: ballō talāraseān shūk halk, tammā, kask, he slipped off a large rock, fell and was killed; nā ust talār harsēngāne, kasaseāi rahm bafak nē, your heart has turned to stone, you've compassion for nobody; talārase us, nētī hīt himpak, you're as dense as a rock, words make no impression on you. Precipice: ō talārnā mōnaṭ ki nī-a kāsa, aga yala massus, ṭukkur tukkur-a marēsa, if you let yourself go over the face of that precipice you're walking on, you'll be smashed to atoms [Bal. talān]

talāsh Search.—talāsh kanning To search for [P.]

tal-a-tōk Folded once and over again. Figuratively: nan ōftā tal-a-tōkān mālūm un, we know them inside out.—tal-a-tōk kanning To fold double: dā lēpe tal-a-tōk ka, khāch, fold this quilt double and sleep in it ['inner and outer fold']

tālib Religious scholar [A. ṭālib]

tālīm Instruction [A. ta'līm]

talkh Bitter [P.]

talkha The plant celanzia pieris, used as fodder [P.]

talkhī Bitterness [P.]

talla Step of a stair. Raised platform [P.]

tam¹ Ambush, lair [Bal. tham, Si. tham²; hardly P. 'veil or covering']

tam² Time: hamē tammāi barēs ki ī nē pārēnut, come at the time I've told you; ō aga mahālau sar halkaka, dā tammāi dārē rasēngāka, had he set out betimes, he would have got here by this time; dā tamme nī harchi pāsa pā, dārān guḍ pāning kapparōs, whatever you have to say, say now, you won't have an opportunity later [Tam., Mal., Tel. taram?]

tām Taste. Delicacies [A. ṭa'm]

tamām Complete, finished, whole.—tamām kanning To complete, finish [A.]

tambākh Tobacco [P. tambākū]

tambav Pole, prop, support [Psht. tamba, Bal. thamba, Jaṭ. tham, Si. thambhᵘ; Skt. stambha]

tambū Tent [P.]

tamming To fall: drakhtān tammā, he fell from the tree; daun tammā ki kasas gande-ta khamp, he came such a cropper that the very smell of him is wiped out; ōnā tavār kanā khafāi tammā, his shout fell on my ear; kanā nazar ōrāi tammā, my sight fell on him. To lie down, lie, adopt a lying position: ēnakhō nanā mulkaṭī dīr batau, handun vakka tammāne, this year the water didn't reach our lands and so they're lying fallow like this; ō musun tammāne, harrif lānta ki piḍḍaṭi-ta khalh-as e, ant-as e, he's lying on his face, ask him if he's got a pain in his stomach or what. To succumb to, follow: ṭukuritā hītāi tammā, ilumte mirā, he followed the advice of sycophants, and drove his brethren away. To set, of the moon: tūbē ki tammā, nan khāchān, when the moon set, we lay down. To break, of day: sōb tammā, nane bash karēr ki filānī kaskune, when dawn broke, they woke us to say that so and so was dead; dāsā dē tammāne, bash mabō, it's day-break, up with you. To fall, of night: vakhtaseāi ki maizilāi rasēngān, nan tammā, night came on as we arrived at the stage. To break out, of disease: mustirkhadō ki vabā tammā, bāz bandagh ziān karē, when cholera broke out the year before last, it carried off a lot of people; ēnakhō khudānā mērabānī e, mulkaṭī rattī tammitane, praise God, there's been no outbreak of rust in the country this year. To befall; antas tammāne ki ī ōde dāskā khampara? what's happened that I don't see him yet? To cover, of animals: sānḍ mā-

diāne tammāne, tammitane ? has the stallion covered the mare or no ? To fall to, begin (with the infinitive in the loc. in -aṭī, rarely in -āi) Grammar §§ 299, 349: ō piṭṭingaṭī tammāne, ant dūṭī-ta barēk ? he's begun to lament, but what good will it do him ? pūskun kanā daghak bei kuningāi tammānō, my kids have just begin to eat grass. To fall away from, desist (with abl.): tēnā hitān tammā, chāis ki ī rad uṭ, he stopped talking and realised that he was in the wrong; bish kahingiskān tizān tammitau (prov.), the ass didn't give up voiding wind till his death, i.e. death alone will put up an end to your bragging [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. tāḷ-, Mal. also tar-, tāv, to sink, Tuḷ. tāl-, to fall]

tammōk Fallen, lying. Pregnant, with child [adj. part. fr. tamming]

tān Piece of cloth, piece-goods.—tān shāghing To cover a corpse with robes of honour, Life-history § 245 [Jaṭ. thān, Si. thān*]

-tan Strengthened form of -ta, the 3rd pers. sing. enclitic, imperative before the copula, Grammar § 115 [-n perh. simply phonetic, cf. -ki-n; but more prob. from -tēn]

-tān Strengthened form of -tā, the 3rd pers. plur. enclitic, imperative before the copula [cf. -tan]

tanāb Tent-rope [A. ṭanāb]

tanak Thin [Bal.; P. tanuk]

tandūr Oven [P. tannūr]

tang Girth [P.]

tāng-ki As long as, whilst, since. Until, with neg. [loc. Jhal. var. of dāng ki, or poss. of tā ki]

taniā Alone, solitary: taniā bass he came alone. By oneself, without help: nan ōftetō handāṛki sharik massun, ki dā mulke nan taniā ābād kanning kappana, we went shares with them as we can't cultivate this land by ourselves. Empty: urā taniā e ? urānā gōdi arāng hināne ? is the house empty ? where has the mistress gone ? By itself, without accompaniments: irā dēān nan iraghe taniā kuningaṭī un, we are eating our bread without any relish for the last two days [P. tanhā]

tanista Warp-threads [Psht. tānista; P. tāna with assimilation of P. tanasta, spider's web ?]

tank Narrow, tight.—tank kanning To tighten, constrain [P. tang]

tān-ki As long as, whilst, since. Until, with neg. [loc. Jhal. var. of tā ki, or poss. of dāng ki]

tankhā Wages, pay [P. tankhwāh]

tan-shōd Place where the corpse is washed [P. tan, body, + Bal. shōd-, to wash; P. tan-shūī]

tan-shōdī Washing of the corpse, Life-history §§ 241-3 [tan-shōd + -ī]

tāp[1] Handful of grain: kantō khōlumnā tāpas aff, I haven't even a handful of wheat; khōlumnā tāpas hatibō ki dānku kēv, fetch me a handful of wheat to make a parched cake with.

tāp[2] Trap, snare: shābās, nī tēnā tāpe must shāghās, bravo, you set your trap first, i.e., you got your oar in first.—tāp shāghing To set a trap, put one's finger in the pie: nī tāp shāghingki tayār us, pēnāk mannipasa, you're ready enough to put your finger in the pie, but others won't listen to you [cf. P. tāfta, something plaited or twisted]

tar Closed, shut: istōān khank-ta tarr ō, diratō silbō-tā ki malingir, his eyes have been shut since last night, wash them out with water to open them; darvāza-ta tarr e, khāchāne, bash kappa-ta, his door's closed, he's asleep, don't wake him up; tarrangā darvāzaghān himpa, don't go in by the shut door.—tar kanning To shut: urānā darvāzae tar ka, shut the house-door; ō ki tēnā bāe tar kattau, chapānṭ bāṭī-ta laggā, as he wouldn't shut his mouth, he got a clout on it [con. with tafing ? or Si. tar*, concealed ?]

tār[1] Thread: daskanā tāras nutaṭī e, kashsha-ta, there's a thread of cotton in the flour, pick it out; nā har puzhzhanā tāraṭī musi rishk arē, there are three nits on every strand of your hair. Cobweb: mōkō tār tafēne, the spider has spun a web. Wire. Telegram [P]

tār[2] Dark: ainōnā nan handun tār e, ki khan khane khampak, it's so dark

tonight that eye can't see eye, *i.e.* one can't see one's hand [P.]

tār[3] Swim, swimming: ī tārat gidrēngāt, I got over by swimming.—tār kanning (khalling) To swim [Bal., Jaṭ. tār-, Si. tar-, to swim; Skt. tár-]

taraf Side, quarter [A. ṭaraf]

tarafdār Partisan [P. ṭarafdār]

tarafdārī Partiality [P. ṭarafdārī]

tarāzū Balance, scales [P.]

tariāk Opium [P.]

tārīkh Day of the month, date [A.]

taring To spin: kanā īṛ kāste bōrangā taringaṭī e, kanki shālas-a kēk, my sister is spinning the brown wool, she's making me an overcoat; nan tēnā kōnṭanā drassamte tarēnun, khōl-ta taring-a khwāhik, we've spun the goats' wool for our blanket, except that the woof remains to be spun [not con. with tār, thread, or P. tan-, spin, but with Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., tir-, twist]

tark[1] Rib [cf. Jaṭ. tirik, waist, loins ?]

tark[2] Abandonment, quitting.—tark kanning To desist from: ī nē pārēṭ ki ēnā sangatiān tark ka, nī kanā hīte haltavēs, I told you to desist from intercourse with him, but you paid no heed to me; nī tēnā gandaghā kārēmteān tark-a kappēsa, nī kharāb-a marēsa, if you don't give up your evil ways, you'll come to a bad end.—tark tining To make to desist from [A.]

tārkī Dark: aga nan tārkī e, lumma īṛ drusṭ-a marēk (prov.), however black the night, one can still tell mother and sister from wife—*i.e.*, one must stick to the prohibited degrees [metathesis fr. P. tārīk]

tarkh Bitter [var. of talkh]

tārma Dark: ainō daun tārma e ki dū dūṭi khalh, narra, kasas halling kappak-ne (prov.), to-day it's so dark that clap your hands and run, no one will be able to catch you. Darkness: kanā gandaghā bakhtān kaneāi tārma mass ki kanā īlum kask, to my misfortune darkness came over me in that my brother died.—tārma kanning To make dark, put out the light: tārma kappa jragh kunēn, don't put out the light, we want to eat [Bal. tahārum; cf. tār[1]]

tārmaī Darkness: dāsā tārmaī e, pēshan mafa, navā dūsha kunē-ne, darkness has now fallen, don't go out of doors, you may get bitten by a snake; ī tārmaitō rāhī massuṭ, I set out in the darkness [tārma + -ī]

tarrō Aqueduct, conduit [Psht. tarnāō]

tars Compassion.—tars kanning To have compassion [P. 'fear']

tārū[1] Swimmer: tārūas e, he's a swimmer. Swimming: dā tārūō bandaghas e, he's a man who can swim [Jaṭ., Si.; cf. tār[3]]

tārū[2] Saddle-cloth.

taṛ Ford [Bal. tir, Jaṭ. tiṛ, Si. taṛ[u]; Skt. taṭa-, bank]

taṛau Saddle-felt: zēnanā kēraghān taṛavāte hūlun ka, navā hullī rēsh marē, thicken the felt under the saddle to prevent the horse getting a sore back [Bal. tarav, Si. thaṛō]

taṛī Dry juniper fuel: taṛias hata ki khākhare zū laggifin, fetch some dry juniper wood so that we may light the fire quickly; dā taṛinā pōgh ō, zū kahira, this is juniper charcoal, it soon dies down.

taṛing To cut: rēze irā jahāi taṛēn, we cut the rope in two places; kanā būṭitā taṛingān nē ant fāida marēk? what good does it do you to cut my flesh? *i.e.*, to injure me; aga kane haft jahāi taṛis, ī nē tifara, though you cut me in seven different places, I won't give it you. To cut off: hayādārā sharmindaiān mulke illā hinā, bēhayānā bāmuse taṛēr, hich matau-ta (prov.), bashfulness made the shy man leave his country for good and all, they cut off the shameless one's nose and he didn't care a rap. To cut down: drakhte taṛē, he cut down the tree. To slaughter: ī tēnā mēlhe taṛēṭ ki kanā īlum barōe, ō batau, I slaughtered my sheep in the hope my brother would come, but he didn't; nī ki ōde taṛis, ōnā sūān sēr-a kēsa? if you kill it, will you find enough to eat on it? [Tam., Mal., Kan., tari-, Tel., Tuḷ. tari-]

tās Metal cup: ēnā mōn tāsām-bā sharr e, his face is as bright as a metal cup; ainō sardār kane khērias tiss, tāse chappi kēv? the chief presented me with a mantle to-day, shall I turn the cup over and see what's meant by it? [Jaṭ. 'metal dish'; A. ṭās, cup]

tasalli Consolation, comfort, reassurance.—tasallī kanning To be comforted, reassured.—tasallī tining To console, reassure [A.]

tasbī Rosary [A. tasbiḥ]

tassing To pant: antei tassingaṭi e, arākān bassune? why's he panting, where's he come from? gōṛavas randaṭ-ne aff, ki tassingaṭi us, there's not a troop of horse at your heels that you should pant like this; kanā mēlhk khwāhisunō, sēr ō, tassingaṭi ō, my sheep are panting after grazing themselves full; nī bāz tassōs, ainō avalikō dē e, you'll be blown before you've done, this is only the beginning [cf. P. tāsa, panting]

tasvir Picture [A. taṣwir]

tashsh Adze; axe [P.]

tāta Aunt, by blood or by marriage, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, mother's brother's wife. Mother-in-law: kanā tāta bass, tēnā masiṛān harrifē, nā arigh nētō khwashsh e, aff, my mother-in-law came along and pumped her daughter whether she got on with her husband or not; tātanā masiṛ, dā kārēme ka, daughter of my mother-in-law, do this. Mode of address to any female relative [Dēhwāri tātā]

tatarēnging } To struggle convulsively:
tataring } chukke ki nī taṛēs, tā hurēiskā tatarēngāka, the bird whose throat you cut went on struggling convulsively for a long time; dakke ki khalkuṭ-ta, tatarā, tatarā, tammā, when I struck him the blow, he staggered once or twice and fell; ōnā raghāte jwāniaṭ tartanus, tataringaṭi e, you haven't cut his veins properly, he's still wriggling [imit.; cf. Si. thithiṛ-, to trip]

tauk Necklace [A. ṭauq]

taukal Confidence; trust in God [A. tavakkal]

tāūn Plague [A. ṭā'ūn]

tāv Twisted: dā dask jwāniaṭ tāv massune, this skein is well twisted.—tāv kuning To be twisted: ghussaghān tāv-a kunēk, he's contorted with anger.—tāv tining To twist: drassamte tāv tissuṭ, rēze gwafēṭ ki bahā kēv, saudāgir batau, I twisted the goat's hair, and plaited it into a rope in the hope of selling it, but the trader didn't turn up [P.]

tavār Noise, shout.—tavār kanning To give a shout for, call: tavār karēs-ka? did you give me a shout?—tavār tining To shout back a reply: kane tavār tiss, he shouted back to me [Bal. tavār, Si. tavār*, tanvār*]

tāvīt } Amulet [A. ta'vīẓ]
tāvīz }

tayār Ready, prepared.—tayār kanning To prepare [P.]

tayārī Preparations [P.]

tāza Fresh [P.]

tāzī Greyhound; well-bred dog. Well-bred horse. Swift animal [P.]

tāzī-glūnt }
tāzī-gulūnt } Common lizard ['swift lizard']
tāzī-klōnt }

tēl Oil: ainō sardārnā mōnāi tēlāte-ta kashshās, you made him sweat for shame to-day before the chief [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Si. tēlᵘ; Skt. taila-]

tēlh Scorpion: tēlhām-bā har jahāi ki rasēngisa, ḍange khalēsa, like a scorpion you dig your sting in wherever you alight [Tam., Mal., tēḷ, Kan., tēḷ, Tuḷ. tēlu, tēḷu, Tel. tēlu, Malt. tēle]

tēm-pa-tēn Among ourselves, etc. [var. of tēn-pa-tēn]

tēn- Self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, etc., reflexive pronoun, Grammar §§ 119-23 [Tam., Mal. Kan., Kuṛ., Malt., tān, Tel. Tuḷ., Kui tānu, Gōṇ. tānā]

tēnāi That which belongs to self, ourselves, etc. Brotherhood, friendship: tēnāiṭi bad kanning jwān aff, it's not right to make mischief within one's brotherhood; tēnāiān daun kappa, for friendship's sake, don't behave like this.—tēnāi kanning To make

one's own, appropriate: ō kanā hullie tēnāi karēne, tūsune, he's quietly appropriated my horse. To practice friendship: tēnāi kēsa, kane tēnā urāghān bēumēd bash kappa, if you're a true friend, don't turn me in despair from your house; tēnāi kēsa, tēnā masiṛnā sānge kanā māre ēte, as you value our friendship, betroth your girl to my son [= tēnā, gen. of. tēn-, + -ī]

tēn-pa-tēn Among ourselves, yourselves, themselves, Grammar § 119: ōfk tēn-pa-tēn jang karēr, they fought among themselves. Used as a declinable noun (declension regular, unlike tēn-, § 385): tēn-pa-tēntō khwash mabō, make peace with one another; tēn-pa-tēniskā himbō, asiṭ ēlōe hubbō, guṛā salā kabō, go to one another, and see one another and then consult together ['self by self']

tēv etc. I may give etc., Grammar § 204 [loc. Jhal. var. of ētiv etc.]

tēsha Adze, axe [P.]

tēz Sharp, swift. Fierce [P.]

ti- One of the bases of tining, to give, used in the neg. conjugation.

tiā Please understand, etc. [loc. Nushki var. of chā, Grammar § 406]

tiā-ing To understand etc. [loc. Nushki var. of chā-ing, Grammar § 261]

tibāhi Destruction [P. tabāhi]

tif- Neg. pres. stem of tining, to give [ti- + -f²-]

tifāk Happening, event, accident [A. ittifāq]

tikhing To place, put: tēnā giṛāte dāṛē tikh, ēṛē tūlh, place your things here, and sit down there; shēf tikh-ta ki navā takō khalē-ne, put it down lest the wind strike you, i.e., come down a peg or you'll catch it. Forms intensive or completive compounds: kanā sum nataṭi-ta laggā, lūs karē, tikhā-ta, my bullet struck his leg and made a hole right through it.

tilī Splinter, stalk, spike. Match [Bal. Jaṭ., Si.]

tilink Splinter, stalk, spike: tilinkas kanā dūṭī laggāne, a splinter has run into my finger: pāṭanā tilinkas ēte, dandānte kōndiv, give me a spike of wood to pick my teeth with [tilī + -nk, with shortening of first vowel]

tillī Spleen [Si. tili]

tīn¹ Scorching: nī tīnangā dēāi ki hinās, nē tēnaṭ hilh-a kēk, if you go in the broiling sun, of course you'll get fever; ḍaghār daun tīn e, ki surfe tikhis, dīr-a ṃarēk, the ground is so scorching, that if you put lead on it, it melts; dāsā ḍaghār naneāi tīn massune, the place has now become too hot for us. Scorching heat: nī sōbatō rāhī ma, dēanā tīnān must ēṛē rasēng, start at dawn and get there before the heat of the day; kanā jān tīnām-bā hushingaṭi e, my body is burning like the blaze of the sun. Hot-tempered: daun tīn manningaṭī us, ki khuṛk e, kane khalēs, you're getting so heated that the next thing will be for you to strike me.—tīn haṛsing To make to scorch: aga ī zinda assuṭ, ōṛāi ḍaghāre tīn-a haṛsiva, if I live I'll make the place hot for him; nī kanā kāṭumāi dēe tīn haṛsānus, you've made the sun scorch on me, i.e., you've made yourself a perfect nuisance [Tam., Mal., Kan. tī, Tuḷ. tū, fire; cf. tīūnk]

tīn² Iron pan for baking bread [not Eng. tin, v. ṭin; tīn¹?]

-tīn Place—only used in the compounds pēntīn, hastīn, hichtīn (or hishtīn), Grammar § 387.

tining (imper. ēte, pres. stem ēt-, loc. Jhal. tē-, fut. tir-, ēt-, loc. Jhal. ch-, past stem tiss-, neg. pres. stem tif-, loc. Jhal chōf-, neg. past stem tit-, Grammar § 260) To give: nā tiningān ī sēr-a kappara, khudā kane ēte, I can't fill my belly with what you have to give, may God give me what I need. Forms several nominal compounds [bases ēt, ti- (loc. Jhal. ta-, cha-), tir-, prob. all con.; Tam., Mal., Kan. tar-, tā-, Tel. te-; with Jhal. cha-, cf. Kuṛ., Malt. ci-, Gōṇ., Kui si]

tip Army.—tip tafing To march in army-array.—[cf. P. sar-tip, general, 'head of army']

tipp- Neg. pres. stem of chā-ing, to understand [< tir²- + -p-]

tir-[1] One of the bases of tining, to give, used in the future and past affirmative.

tir-[2] One of the bases of chā-ing, to understand, used in the negative conjugation.

tir Arrow. Bullet. Roof-beam.—tir biṭing (shāghing) To cast lots.—tir tining To give a shot (at oneself): khazmāk kane tir titavās, the deer didn't give me a shot [P.]

-tir Comparative suffix, Grammar § 92 [P.-tar]

tir-band Amulet, or bullet bitten by a holy man, to render the enemy's bullet harmless ['bullet-binder']

tirdān Quiver; bullet pouch [P.]

tirī Push, shove: nā tiriān tammāṭ, I fell because of your shove.—tirī khalling (tining) push, shove: tirī ki khalk-ta tammā, when he gave him a shove he fell; tirī tifa, don't push.

tirit Broken piece of bread. Sop [loc. var. of trit]

tir-kash Loophole [P.]

tirma Hot weather, summer: ēnakhōnā tirma jwāniaṭ gidrēngā, the hot weather passed off splendidly this year; kaushāte dāsā bēn, ki tirma bāsun e, nat-shapādiān talafāk-ne hushingira, now put on your shoes, the summer's hot, and your soles'll get baked if you go barefooted [Bal. thirmah; P. tir-māh, the first summer month]

tir-ō-dārū Ammunition ['bullet and powder']

tirūnk Spark: tirūnkas kanā puchchāteāi tammā hushā-tā, a spark fell on my clothes and burnt them.—tirūnk kanning To flicker, flutter: kanā ust tirūnk-a kēk, my heart's fluttering; kanā khank tirūnk kanningaṭī ō, my eyes are twitching [obsolete ti + hiatus-bridging -r- + -(ū)nk, cf. Drav. ti, fire, v. tīn]

tiss Act of giving, generosity: tiss khudānā e, harkase ki ēte, to give belongs to God, to give to whomsoever He will; bandaghnā tissān i vasam mafara, I won't thrive on what man will give me.—tiss kanning To give: ī nē jāga tiss-a kappara, I can't give you lodging [fr. tiss-]

tiss- Past stem of tining, to give [tir-[1] + -s[1]]

tit- Past stem neg. of tining, to give [ti- + -t-[1]]

titt- Past stem neg. of chā-ing, to understand [tir-[2] + -t-[1]]

tīva All, the whole, adj. (used as an indefinite pronoun or attrib.), subs. (used as an indefinite pronoun or appos.), and adv., Grammar § 161 [Bal. tēvagh]

tīvaghāi Altogether, entirely: tīvaghāi iraghāte kungunus, pēn kasas kı barē, ō ant kunē? you've eaten the loaves all up, when some one else comes what is he to eat? [loc. of tīva]

tīvaī All, the whole, adj., subs., adv., Grammar § 161 [var. of tīva]

tīz Breaking wind, flatulence.—tīz khalling To break wind. To boast [P.]

tīzī Braggart [tīz + -ī]

tīzing To break wind [fr. tīz]

tō Well, then, conclusive conjunction, Grammar § 415 [Si. tō', etc.; Skt. tata-]

-tō Conjunctive suffix, denoting primarily companionship, and secondarily simultaneousness, possession, instrumentality, Grammar § 64 [Tel., Gōṇ. -tō; con. with tud]

tōba Repentance: kane tōba e dā kārēmān, I repent me of this deed, Fie, alas: tōba, pēndwār dā mulkāi ī hichch-a bafara, God forgive me, I'll never again visit this part of the world.—tōba kanning To repent. To abjure, renounce: tavār karēṭ-ta, daunō jhiṛkingas karēka ki pēndvār tōba karēṭ, I gave him a call, but he administered me such a dressing-down that I gave up all idea of doing it again [A.]

tōbagār Penitent: Nōshkēnā hiningān tōbagār e, he repents going to Nushki [P. tōbakār]

tōgha Species of tree.

tōk Inner part of a fold (as contrasted with tal): lēpe buṛzā ka, chūchae tōkaṭī khāchif, tálaṭı nī khāch, pudī e, navā chūcha tēne fāsh kē, take up the quilt, and put the child to sleep right inside it, and

sleep at the opening yourself, for it's cold and the child might uncover itself. Top corner of a sheltered fold in the hills (as contrasted with tal): tōkaṭī handun ḍakkāsas tēne, ki ī talān khaning kattavaṭ-ta, he had hidden himself so successfully in the corner of the hollow that I couldn't see him from the opening. Hill-pass: ē tōkān nanā khalk hampik, dāmōn barēk dirāi, our encampment will trek over that pass, and come on here to the water. Porous ground at the foot of a hill: tōkanā ḍaghāraṭī dir bassune, purr karēne-ta, the water has reached the ground at the foot of the hill, and soaked it through; aga murū paṭṭisa, ē mōnanā tōkātēṭī paṭṭa, dū barēkne, if you're after hare, have a look in yon foot-hills ahead, and you'll get some.—tōk kanning To fold up: tēnā lēpe tōk karēn, we folded our quilt to sleep in [cf. Bal. thauk, tōkh, Jaṭ. thōk, pass ?]

tōl Weighing, weight.—tōl kanning To weigh [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Skt. tōlaka-]

tōla[1] Jackal: tōlaghāk hūlingaṭī ō, khudā lashkarāi khair kē, hubbō-tā arā dūaṭī ō, the jackals are howling, God be merciful to our army, see what side they are on—and read the omens accordingly [Bal. tōlagh prob. lw.; cf. not P. tōla, whelp, but Kan. tōḷa, Tuḷ. tōḷu, Tel. tōḍelu, Tam. tōṇḍān, wolf ?]

tōla[2] Ounce [Jaṭ. etc. tōlā, Si. tōrō; Skt. tōlaka-]

tōla-pissī The tree zizyphus spina ['jackal pissī']

tómā, tōmaghā, tōmakā } Both, Grammar § 170. Adj.: tōmaghā hullite hatarēs, ki nāl kēn-tā, please fetch both the horses for us to shoe; nā tōmakā tūfakāk jwānōn ō, both your guns are good ones. Subs., always in the plural: tōmaghāk kunṭ ō, both are blunt; tōmāteān nē arāsiṭ dōst e, nī darak-ta, take whichever of the two you like [dō? + ? cf. chārmākund, kūmādē?]

-tōn Strengthened form of the conjunctive suffix, imperative before the copula but otherwise uncommon. Grammar § 42 [-tō + -n']

tōning (imper. tō, tōr, tōrak, pres. stem tōr-, past stem tōrē-, neg. stem tō-) To hold: ādēnke harfē, tōrē-ta tēnā mōnāi, she lifted the mirror and held it to her face. To hold, contain: akhkha khōlum-a torik ? how much wheat does it hold ? To hold fast: ō narrik, tōr-ta tā ki khwāja barē, he's running off, hold him fast until master comes; hurēān ōde tōrēnuṭ, dāsā tafiva-ta, I've been holding him for a long time, now I'll tie him up. To keep: ōftā tōningān aga nā kārēmas jwān-a marēk, tōr-tā, if it's any good to you to keep them, do so; ī ōde tēntō tōriva, nī harvakhtas barēs, nā māl e, I'll keep it with me, and whenever you come, the property's yours. To keep up, maintain: bādshā ganda marē, valē vazīr-ta aga jwān mass, mulke tōrik (prov.), be the king never so bad, so long as his minister is good, he'll keep the country together. To employ: nī aṭ naukar tōrisa ? how many servants do you employ ? ī tēnā mulkanā langārki irā jōṛa kharāsnā tōriva, I keep two pairs of oxen to plough my lands. To harbour: duzzāte nī tōrēs, nē shābās e, nan tēnki kasaras khanōn, so you harboured thieves, splendid, I guess we'll fix things up for us somehow. To keep back, detain: ī nē bāz dē dāṛē tōrēnuṭ, nī-a kāsa, nē ruskhat e, I've kept you back here several days, so if you want to be off, you may. To keep off, fend: nī ōnā zaghme tōning-a kappēsa, chup ka, you're no match for his sword, sit still. To restrain: bas ka, pillōta, nī tēne tōr, have done, you miserable little creature, restrain yourself; nī ōde tōning-a kappēsa, mōnaṭī-ta haṛsēngpa, you can't stop him, so don't get in his way. To keep from, prevent: nī ōde hiningān antei tōtavēs ? why didn't you keep him from going ? chūchae hargiṛānā kuningān tōtavas, ō nājōṛ mass, they let the child eat everything it liked, no wonder it got ill. To stop, stay: tōr, arāng-a kāsa ? stop, where are you off to ? [bases tō-, tōr- (not tōn-), Grammar § 186; Tam. tāṅku, Mal. tāṅṅu, Kan. tāḷ]

tōp Cannon [P.]

tōpchī Marksman: nanā tōpchik sīlae chār bist gāmāi khalēra, our good shots hit a needle at eighty paces [P.]

tōring To hold, etc. [var. of tōning]

tōsha Provisions for a journey. Supplies taken for a tribal fight [P.]

tōtī Parrot [P.]

traḍ Skip, skipping, prance [fr. traḍḍing]

traḍḍing To skip, prance, dance about: sōk urānā mōnāi traḍḍingaṭī ō, the lambs are skipping in front of the house; khazmām-bā traḍḍingaṭī us, piḍ-ne sēr e, you're skipping about like a deer, your purse (lit. belly) must be full; ī tēnā dushmanāi traḍḍisa kāva, I march exultingly over my enemy [imit.?]

trah Sudden start, shy: chūchanā trahān ī tughān samā karēṭ, at the child's start I awoke from sleep; hullie nanikān chirrēf ki trah-ta pinne, exercise the horse by night to break him of his shying.—trah kanning To start suddenly, shy: mēlhk kharmāe khanār, trah karēr, the sheep scattered at the sight of the wolf; vakhtaseāi tughaṭī trah-a kēk, sometimes he starts in his sleep; hullī kuchakaseān trah karē, kane tēnā kāṭumān biṭē, the horse shied at a dog and threw me over his head; trah kappa, tūlh, nā dushman nē halling-a kappak, ī handāṛēk uṭ, sit still, don't get panicky, your enemy can't seize you, I'm here.—trah tining To startle: nī tēne ḍakkāsus kanā trah tiningki, ī nē murrān khanāṭ, you'd hidden yourself in the hope of giving me a start, but I saw you some way off; rumbipa, māle trah tiningaṭī us, don't run, you're frightening the cattle [Jaṭ. tarāh, Si. ṭrahᵃ, Psht. tarah; cf. Jaṭ. tarah-, Psht. tarh-, to be panic-stricken, Si. ṭrahaṛᵘ, shying horse; Skt. trasati]

trakhkhas Crack: dīvālnā trakhkhasaṭī hur, ī ōde ērē tikhānut, look in the crack in the wall, I've put it there; kanā jōṛanā trakhkhas khalh kanningaṭī e, the crack in my lip is hurting; kane pashshas buṭōrnā ēte ki tēnā nattā trakhkhaste charp kēv, give me a bit of sheep's tail to rub on the cracks in my feet [fr. trakhkhing; -as is abnormal]

trakhkhing To crack, burst: kanā nak trakhkhānō, tēlas ēte, charp kēvtā, my feet are chapped, give me some oil to rub them with; huch hinisa hinisa trakhkhā, the camel split itself as it was going along; ust-ta khulīsān trakhkhā, his heart burst with fright. To break into bubbles, boil: dīk laht karēr trakhkhār, the water boiled and broke into bubbles. To boil with rage: trakhkhingaṭī e, harrif īānta ki ant massune, he's bubbling with rage, ask him what's up; ī hich dattanuṭ, trakhkhipa, I haven't taken anything, don't lose your temper. To break up, die: nī dēas trakhkhōs, kasas rahaṭ-ne bafarōe, one day you'll die, and no one'll come near you; khudā trakhkhife-ta ki nan ōṛān chuṭṭin, God strike him dead that we may be rid of him [Bal. trak-, P. tark-]

tramp Drop of water etc. [var. of trump]

trangaṛ Net for carrying straw etc. [Jaṭ., Psht. trangar, Si. ṭranguṛᵘ, Bal. tremgar]

trank Shoot, twig: drakhtanā trankāte kishkās, dāsā baram kappak, now that you've pulled off the young shoots, the tree won't bear fruit [Psht. trak; cf. Jaṭ. ṭing ?]

trāshing To peel, strip off: bādringe trāshāṭ, I peeled the cucumber, nājōṛī ōnā sūe trāshāne, haḍḍākta salīsunō, the illness has stripped off his flesh, only his bones are left. To plane: pāṭe trāshingaṭī e, tūfaknā kundākhas jōṛ-a kēk, he's planing the wood to make a stock for the gun. Figuratively: nī bāz vas karēs kanā trāshingki, khudā kane bachchifē, you spared no pains to wipe me out, but God delivered me; mana dēas sabr ka, ī ōde jwān-a trāshiva, just wait a day or two and I'll pay him out [P. tarāsh-]

trihāṇ Three-year-old camel. Three years old, of camels [Bal. trihān, Jaṭ. trihāṇ, Si. ṭihāṇᵘ; Skt. tri-hāyaṇa-]

trikk Sprouting, sprout: trikkanā mōsum e, it's the season for sprouting [fr. trikking]

trikkal Tripod covered with a blanket and used as a shelter: lābāi ki kāsa trikkale harf, chunāe iṭita

julūnṭ karōs, when you go harvesting, take the tripod with you and you can rock the child in it; khavāe trikkalaṭi ṭanga, dīr-ta pudēn marē, hang the skin on the tripod to get the water cold; gwāftaghāi trikkale tikh, sēkhā ka, erect three sticks over what you're weaving and make a shade [Skt. tri-, three + ?]

trikking¹ To sprout: dāsā drakhtāk trikkānō, the trees have now sprouted; i tēnā khōlume ki dasēsasuṭ, ainō hināṭ, trikkāne, I went to-day to see the wheat I'd sown, it's sprouting. To protrude: tilī kanā khanaṭi laggā, kanā khan trikkā, a splinter went into my eye, and my eye protruded. [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. taḷir, Tel. talir ?]

trikking² To change colour, fade: dēāi bāz tūsune, mōnanā-ta sil trikkāne, he's been sitting too much in the sun, his face has got sunburnt; dānā rang trikkāne, its colour has faded. To wither up: malāsiān tukhmāk trikkār, the seed withered up for want of water; tahōān dū-ta trikkāne, his hand has withered up from the wind-disease [cf. Kan. taṛagu, what is dried ?]

trimāhi Variety of wheat [Jaṭ. etc. tri, three + P. māh, month + -ī]

trīna Slice: ō kane trīna-as kūṭikhnā tiss, he gave me a slice of melon [loc. Nushki; no con. with taṛing ?]

trīnzuk Chicken-pox.

trīt Broken bit of bread, sop in milk or soup: jwānō trītas kane ēte, ki kanā piḍ nē nēkō-duā kē, give me a good sup that my belly may bless you. Crumbled up, crumpled up: īlum, num dāsā trīt massunuṛe, harkas tēnā jahāi tammāne, brother, you folk are now crumpled up, each one has fallen where he stood.—trīt kanning To crumble up, espec. as a sop: tēnā iraghe pālhtēṭi trīt karēṭ kunguṭ, I ate my bread crumbling it in the milk; chunō chūcha-as e, iraghe-ta trīt ka, he's a tiny child, break up his bread for him. To make to crumple up: nā ust-a khwāhik ki tēne trīt kēn, nī huris, what you'ld like is for us to crumple each other up while you look on [P. tarīt, A. ṣarid]

trōnguṛ Hail: trōnguṛ nanā fasle guḍḍāne, the hail has beaten down our crops; zahe murr dappabō, bashāmīā trōnguṛātēān khulabō, don't take the kids far afield, beware of the summer hail-storms; trōnguṛ kanningaṭi (or: tammingaṭi) e, it is hailing [Bal. thrōngal: cf. P. tagarg ?]

trujjing To choke: zū zū dīr kumpa, navā trujjis, don't drink so quickly or you'll choke; daunō ballō bākhōas harfē, trujjā, bāmusān-ta pēsh tammā, he took such a big mouthful that he choked and it came out of his nose. To choke with confusion: trujjās kanā hitān, you were disconcerted by what I said; ainō kane kachāriṭi trujjifē, aga kane khudā vāras tiss, tēnā badale halōṭ, he put me out of countenance in the assembly today, but I'll have my revenge if God will only give me half a chance. To choke with pride: dākha trujjipa, don't give yourself such airs [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. tuṛu-, to be crammed ?]

trukking To pluck off, pluck: drakhtanā pannāte kulle trukkāne, he's plucked all the leaves off the tree; ī tēnā pālēze trukkōṭ, I propose to gather my melons; ōnā trukkingān illing-ta jwān ass ki bisingāka, better not have plucked it, it would have ripened. To strip: arigh-ta ki kaak, ō tēne trukkā, when her husband died, she stripped herself—of her jewels; ī tēnā māre nā sharafaki mōn tissuṭ, nē laj batau ki ōnā silāte kachāriṭi trukkās? I sent my soṇ to do you honour, were you not ashamed to strip his arms off him publicly—as though he came as an enemy? [cf. Kuṛ. tuṛkh-?]

trum Trumpet, bugle.—trum khalling To trumpet [Eng.]

trumchī Trumpeter, bugler [trum + P. -chī, agent]

trump Drop, of water, etc. piranā trumpāk tammingaṭī ō, giṛāte gidānaṭi kabō, drops of rain are falling, put the things inside the tent; ī nā khalkaṭi bassuṭ, nī kane trumpas pālhanā titavēs, I came to your encampment and

you didn't give me a drop of milk; ēnakhōnā hatame kungus, daun pātavēs ki asi trumpas sianā tēnā ilume ētiv, you enjoyed this year's spring produce, and didn't so much as think of giving your brother a drop of ghee. Drops in the eyes in the special sense of shame: ōnā khananā trump tammāne, dāsā harchi ki pās, ō lajjī mafak, all sense of shame has fallen from him, nothing you may say now will make him ashamed; nī daunō kārēmas kantō karēs ki kanā khananā trumpe biṭēs, you played me such a shabby trick that you made me feel quite ashamed [var. tramp; Bal. trap; cf. Jaṭ. trimm-, Si. ṭim-, to drip ?]

trund Fierce, quick-tempered: nī daun trund us ki kanā Izrāīl jōṛ massunus, you're as fierce as if you'd been turned into my Angel of Death. Excitable: kanā hullī trund e, my horse is very spirited. Strong or bitter in taste: Mastungnā tambākh trund e, Mastung tobacco is extremely pungent. Taut: dā rēz trund gwāfōk e, this rope is twisted taut [Bal.; P. tund]

tū Month: ...tāvarō tūas e, tēnā māre ...ārām-a ētiva, this is a lucky month, I must marry off my son; tū pūskun mass, nī barak, ī nē ētiva, come along at the beginning of the month and I'll give it you [probably orig. = 'brightness', 'moon'; Tam. tū, brightness, Mal., Tuḷ. tū, bright]

tūbē Moon: dāsā tūbē pēsh tammāne, the moon has now come out; ainō tūbē chārda e, hur-ta ama gird e, tāsām-bā gird e, the moon is fourteen days old to-night, look how round she is, as round as a cup; ōnā mōn tūbēām-bār e, her face is like the moon; i duzziaṭ hīt kattavaṭ, tūbēām-bā hīt karēṭ, I didn't speak by stealth, I spoke openly like the moon [tū +obsolete bē, orig. prob. 'bright light'; cf. Tam., Mal. veḷ-, Tel. vel-, Kan. bel-, Tuḷ. bol-, Kuṛ., Malt. bil-, to become bright, Malt. bilpu, moonlight, Tam. vēyil, Kui vēla, sunlight, Gōṇ. wērci, light]

tud In company with, present: nī Shālīskā nantō tud us? will you be accompanying us as far as Quetta? ō jangaṭī hum tud assaka, he also was present in the fight.—tud kanning To make to accompany: ō kasare khantane, nī asi hushārō bandaghas ōṛtō tud karak, as he hasn't seen the road, send a knowledgable man with him.—tud tamming To stalk, follow up: darō kōḍ-aseān irā harraf pēsh tammār, i tud tammāṭ-tā, sum titavas, two markhor came out of a cave yesterday, I stalked them but they didn't give me a shot [con. with -tō]

tuḍḍa Trip, stumble: tuḍḍaghān nat-ta pinnā, he broke his leg over a stumble; i nē daunō tuḍḍa-as ētiva, ki nā sī dandānān asiṭ salīp, I'll bring you so heavily to the ground as to leave not a sound tooth in your head.—tuḍḍa halling To trip up, stumble: kanā hullī khalasēṭī tuḍḍa halk, būz-ta daghāraṭī laggā, my horse tripped so badly on a stone that his nose touched the ground; vāge-ta sakht tōris, tuḍḍa halēk, mind you keep a tight hold on his rein, he stumbles.—tuḍḍa kuning To trip up, stumble: nī antei tuḍḍa kuningaṭī us, nashsha us? what are you tripping for, are you drunk? tuḍḍa kungaka, kanā khiālaṭī hilh karēne ōde, he was stumbling, I fancy he's got fever.—tuḍḍa tining To bring to ruin: kane tuḍḍa tifa, dēas nē bakār-a barēva, don't bring me to ruin, some day you'll want me; kanā tuḍḍa tiningān nē ant fāida marēk? what good will it do you to down me? [Bal. tuḍa, Jaṭ. thuḍḍa, Si. thuḍḍō]

tuf Spittle: tuf e kanā rīshāi, ki ī tūsunuṭ, kanā bāzū guḍḍingā, I spit on my beard that I should be sitting here while my right arm was cut off—said e.g. by a chief when one of his men is killed.—tuf kanning To spit [P.]

tūfak Gun, musket, rifle. Shot from a gun: tūfak nataṭī-ta laggā, the shot hit him on the leg.—tūfak khalling To fire [Jaṭ., Bal. tūpak; P. tufang]

tūfān Hurricane, storm [A. ṭūfān]

tugh Sleep: num tavār kappabō, sardār tughaṭī e, don't make a noise, the chief's asleep; ōde tugh halkune, giḍḍingaṭī e, he's seized with sleep, see he's nodding. Dream: i

tughaṭī khanāṭ ki duzzas kanā urāṭī bass, I dreamt that a thief entered my house; tughas khanānus ki daunō hīt-a kēsa ? are you dreaming that you should talk such stuff ? tughas khanāne, chāva, ki ballō ballō hīt-a kēk, I suppose he's seen visions that he talks so big.—tugh kanning To sleep : bāzangā tavār tavāraṭī tugh kanning mushkil e, it's hard to sleep with all this noise.—tugh kashshing To go into a sound sleep [Tam., Mal. tūkkam, Kan. tūku, Tel. tūgu, Tuḷ. tūgaḍi ; Malt. tumgle, Kuṛ. tuṅgul, dream ; v. tungān]

tughī Sleepy : tughī uṭ, hīte nā sarpand-a mafara, I'm too sleepy to take in what you're saying [tugh + -ī]

tughm Seed [var. of tukhm]

tuhmat Slander, calumny. Charge [A.]

tukma Button [P.]

tukhm Seed. Issue, offspring : nan Brāhūīṭēṭī dānāk-a pāra ki ē kasas ki ghutlū-a mafak, tēnā bāvanā tukhm affak, among us Brahuis wiseacres say that the man who isn't ticklish is no true son of his father [P.]

tukhm-i-harām Bastard [P.]

tūling (imper. tūlh, past tūs-) To sit : ōṛē tūlpabō, don't sit there. To seat oneself, Grammar § 332 : tūlingnā jahe khantanus ? arāṛē tūsunus ? haven't you discovered the proper place to sit ? where have you planted yourself ? To alight : vallar ēṛē tūs, that's where the covey settled. To dwell : ni arāṛē tūlisa ? where d'you live ? pēn dēr nētō tūlik ? who else lives with you ? To remain sitting, wait : ōfk aga bassur, ōfte iragh ēṭe ki kunēr, kanki tūlpas, if they come, give them something to eat, and don't let them wait for me. Calmly to do something (with tūling as the second verb) : nī ōde khalkunus tūsunus ? have you calmly gone and beaten him ? To be made to sit, be floored : dāsā tūsunus, nē yāt e ki ī nē ant pāṛēṭ ? now that you've had to take a back-seat, perhaps you remember what I told you ? harkas ki tēnā guzrāne tippak, ō tūlik, anybody that lives beyond his means is bound to come a cropper ? dū-ta salītavaka kharch kanningān, tāki ḍaghārāi tūs, his hand didn't cease spending until he went smash ; dāsā nē ḍaghārāi tūlifēnuṭ, now I've floored you. To remain a maiden : nā masiṛ tāiskā tūsune ? nā sāngbandāte lajj-a bafak ? is your daughter still unmarried ? don't your folk feel any shame ? tūlōkā masiṛe, tafōkā hullie harkas khwāhik, every man is anxious for a virgin and a horse in a stall ; tūlōkā masintā pinaṭ gandaghā hīt pāning ballō mayāras e, it's a burning shame to speak scandal of unmarried girls [Kan. kuḷir-, kūr-, Tel. kūṛ-, kūn-, Tuḷ. kuḷḷ- ?]

tūlh Sit, imper. sing. of tūling, Grammar § 190. Act of sitting, only used in the compound bash-ō-tūlh, uprising and down-sitting, intercourse [fr. tūling]

tūm Garlic [P. tūmā, A. ṣūm]

tuman Tribe. Members of a family. Number of people encamped [Bal., Jaṭ. ; P. ' ten thousand ']

tumgh Seed [var. of tughm, tukhm]

tungān Asleep, sound asleep : sardār tungān e, ghal ghal kappa, navā bash kēs-ta, the chief's asleep, don't make a n[illegible]r you may wake him up ; [illegible]tungān assuṭ, ō bass, kane khabar matau, I was sound asleep when he came, and knew nothing about it ; ni tungān us, vakhtas ki samā kēs, guṛā hīt ka, you're fast asleep, don't trouble to speak until you wake up ; antei ? num dākha dēān tungān assure, dāsā barēre ? what's this ? you've been asleep all these days and only come now ?—tungān hining To go to sleep : tungān-a kāik, bash kappa-ta, he'll go to sleep, don't wake him up ; ō tungān hināne, khurrukāv kashshingaṭī e, he's fast asleep, just listen to his snoring : ī istō nan durust tungān hintanuṭ, I didn't get a wink of sleep all last night [Tam., Kan., Tuḷ. tūṅg-, Tel. tūg-, Mal. tūṅṅ-, to sleep, Kuṛ. tungul, dream ; v. tugh]

tupāncha Pistol [P. ṭapāncha]

tūra Nosebag : aga khudā karē, ī nā bāṭī tūra-as ētiva, ki pēndwār nā bā-ān hit baf, God willing, I'll clap a

nosebag over your mouth to stop your talk in future. Bag or cloth-covering for a book: kurānnā tūra-as khanāṭ, bāz dōst masska, bahā karēṭ halkuṭ-ta, I saw a Koran-bag which pleased me so much that I bought it [Bal. thiragh, P. tōbra]

turb Raddish [P.]

turbat Tomb, sepulchre [A.]

turī Sweet jowari stalk [Si.; Jaṭ. turan]

turra End of a turban, especially the end that hangs down loose behind [A. ṭurra]

tuṛinging (tuṛēnging) To become undone, especially of stitches: kanā kūs tuṛingāne, shūla-ta, my shirt has become unstitched, stitch it up; gwālaaṭi khōlumte shāghāṭ, tuṛingā, I poured the wheat in the bag but the stitches gave way; nā mūghōkāte ī tuṛifēṭ, nī tēnā ustaṭi khwash mafa, I've undone your handiwork, you needn't chuckle to yourself; ī tēnā vassāte karēṭ, ō ki rasēngā, tuṛifē-tā, I did my best, but when he came along, he undid all I'd done. To clear, of clouds: jammar tuṛingāne, istāk khaningira, the clouds have cleared, and the stars are visible. To separate, of milk: pālhk hurēnā tikhōk assur, lahr kungur, tuṛingār, kept too long, the milk got overheated and separated [cf. Mal. tuṛ-, Tam. tiṛ-, Tel. ter-, Kan. teṛ-, to become open, Kuṛ. tuṛg-, to undo threads, Malt. turgh-, to break up ?]

tusēnging } tusing } To faint, become unconscious: ī tusingaṭi uṭ, nī annā kane illipēsa? I'm fainting, you won't leave me yet? hilhanā zōrān tusēngā, he fainted under the stress of the fever [Bal. thus-, Si. tas-]

tūsing (past stem tūsā-, tūsis-) To sit [loc. Nushki var. of tūling]

tuss Flatulence.—tuss khalling To flatulate [P.]

tussī Mean, cowardly. Coward: dā tussī zaghm-a khalēk? can this caitiff wield a sword? [tuss + -ī]

tussō The bush spiræa brahuica, used as a drug for purifying the blood [fr. tuss]

tushsh Bran [Jaṭ. tus, tuhā, Si. tuhᵘ, Skt. túṣa; note archaic -sh]

tūt Mulberry, tree and fruit [A.]

tuzmī Fat, especially the fat in the stomach of an animal: mēlhe ki khalkuṭ, piḍḍe-ta harrāṭ, tuzmī ass-ta, chāisuṭ ki ēnakhōnā mashanā māl pazzōr e, as soon as I shot the sheep, I ripped open its stomach and there was plenty of fat in it, so I knew the mountain sheep were in good condition this year; aga kane khudā dēas tiss, ī nā tuzmīte kashshiva, if God gives me half a chance I'll tear your guts out.—tuzmī tafing To get covered with fat: nā khank tuzmī tafēnō, nī kane drust-a kappēsa, you've grown so fat you're too proud to recognise me.

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-ṭ¹ Suffix of the subs. form of the first three numerals, asiṭ, iraṭ, musiṭ, Grammar § 96, and of the indefinite pronouns manaṭ, machchiṭ, §§ 153-4, and poss. of the interrog. aṭ [Drav. neuter formative -ḍ, -ṭ, cf. espec. Tel. okaṭi, one, Kan. eraḍu, two, Tam. iraṭṭu, double]

-ṭ² Suffix of the 1st pers. sing. in the past [contracted fr. -uṭ]

-ṭ³ Addition to the loc. suffix -āi before vowels and espec. before the copula, Grammar § 42 [primarily to avoid hiatus; prob. affected by the analogy of the instr. suffix -aṭ and loc. -aṭi]

ṭag Cheat, impostor, robber: chāva nē ki Dillinā ṭaggāteān us (prov.), I guess you're one of the Delhi cheats [Psht. ṭag, Bal. ṭhag, Jaṭ. ṭhagg, Si. ṭhaggᵘ]

ṭaggī Deceitfulness, imposture.—ṭaggī kanning To cheat. To feign, pretend: ṭaggī kappa ki tungān us, bash ma, up with you, don't pretend you're asleep [ṭag + -ī]

ṭaghalēnging } ṭaghaling } To be displaced, become dislocated: dā dīvāl tēnā avalīkō jāgaghān machchiṭ ṭaghalāne, this wall has got out of the straight a bit; kanā mukhān raghas ṭaghalēngāne, I've started a vein in my waist. To

move away; kanā mōnān ṭaghalēng, clear out of my sight; hurta ki navā ṭaghalēngo, keep an eye on him or he'll be off; ō tēne kārēmān ṭaghalēfik, he absents himself from work. To be dispersed: dāsā jammar ṭaghalāne, the clouds have now cleared. To be turned aside: sardār kaneāi bāz ghussa ass, nāib hite ṭaghalēfēka, maga sardār ṭalitau, the chief was very angry with me, so his deputy tried to pass it off but the chief wouldn't budge; hite ṭaghalēfpa, rāst pā, don't distort things, speak the truth [strengthened forms of var. ṭaling, cf. laṛza, lapaṛza, and raṭing, rapaṭing]

ṭāh[1] Goat's hair sack for grain etc. [loc. Sar.; Bal. thāh]

ṭāh[2] Concord, agreement [Si. ṭhāhᵘ]

ṭahēnging } To agree together: māṭuna
ṭahing } ō pēzāda gahas ṭahipasa, stepmother and stepchild never agree. To fit, suit (with the conj.): maunangā bandaghtō khīsunā puch ṭahēngpak, red clothes don't suit dark people. To agree with: nī kantō ṭahisa? do you agree with me? To be agreeable: khal ō kāṭumnā ṭakkar ṭahipak (prov.), the knocking of head against stone is not pleasant—espec. of domestic quarrels. To be agreed upon: dāsā hit ṭahēngāne, pēn pāpa, now that the matter is agreed upon, don't say anything more. To be fulfilled, finished: ī harchi ki khwāhisuṭa, ṭahāne, everything I wanted has come to pass; vakhtas ki ṭahēngā, ī nē pārōṭ, I'll tell you when it's done; ḍaghārnā kēn kanning ṭahēngāne, dāsā dasing-a khwāhik, the levelling of the ground is complete, what it now wants is sowing [Jaṭ. ṭha-, Si. ṭhah-]

ṭakkar[1] Clan, tribal section [Bal.]

ṭakkar[2] Butt, butting, collision: khaṛanā ṭakkare kasas tōning-a kappak, no one can stand up to the butting of a ram.—ṭakkar halling (kuning) To come in collision: nan tārma ass, ṭakkar halkun, the night was dark and we collided; irā razān urāṭī zarūr ṭakkar-a kunēra (prov.), two pots in one house are sure to bump together.—ṭakkar khalling (tining) To butt, butt against, collide with: khaṛ ṭakkar khalk kane, musi gām murr tammāṭ, the ram butted against me and I was flung three paces; khalatō ṭakkar tifa, kāṭum-ne pinnik (prov.), don't knock up against the rock or you'll break your head [Psht. ṭakar Bal. takkar, Jaṭ. ṭakr-, Si. ṭakarᵘ]

ṭakkarī Headman, clan-leader: ṭakkarinā māranā sunnat e, bijjār-a kēk, the circumcision of the headman's son is coming off, so he's collecting subscriptions [ṭakkar[1] + -ī]

ṭāl Twig, stalk, blade: beianā nantō ṭālas aff, we haven't a blade of grass, urāe ispustanā ṭālāteān purr karēnus, you've filled up the house with lucerne stalks. Bough: dā drakhtān ṭālas guḍḍa, cut down a bough from this tree. Strand of hair: kanā puzhzhanā ṭāl nā kāṭumtō maṭṭ e, one strand of my hair is worth the whole of your head.—ṭāl kanning To throw out shoots: drakhtāk kharrisunō, ṭāl karēnō, the trees have sprouted and thrown out twigs.—ṭāl khalling To strike (a sacrificial animal) with a bough, Life-history § 178: ī nē ṭāl-a khalēva, kanā māranā har balāas ki arē nā kāṭumāi barē, I strike you with this bough that all my son's ill-luck may fall on your devoted head; kharrunō ṭālas hata, ki ī dāsā kharāse ṭāl khalēv, tēnā māraki khairāt kēvta, fetch me a green bough to strike the ox withal that I may sacrifice it for my son. Used in cursing: nē ṭāl khalēva, nī kanā ilume khalkunus ki baj-ta rāṛrāṛ e, I should like to slay you, you've beaten my brother so unmercifully that his back is one mass of weals [Bal., Psht.]

ṭalēnging } To be displaced, move away
ṭaling } etc. [var. of strengthened form ṭaghalēnging, ṭaghaling; Bal. ṭhil-, Jaṭ. ṭall-, Si. ṭar-]

ṭāl-ṭāl Twig by twig, blade by blade, etc.: kanā khōlum ṭāl-ṭāl kharrisune, my wheat has come up a blade here and a blade there; kanā hullī jōṛ aff, beianā ṭāl-ṭāl-a kunēk, my horse is out of sorts, he eats his grass blade by blade.—Separated, scattered: nan dushmantā dūān ṭāl-ṭāl massun, harkas

nanā asi istārasēnā kēraghaṭī tammāne, we were scattered before the enemy as chaff before the wind and each of us lies under a different star; kure much ka ki ṭāl-ṭāl massune, navā kharmā tamme, herd the flock, it's got scattered and there's a danger of the wolf coming down on it.—ṭāl-ṭāl kanning To scatter: ispustāte ṭāl-ṭāl karēne biṭēne, he's thrown the lucerne all over the place ['twig-twig']

ṭānḍ Dry millet stalks [Bal. tānda, Jaṭ. ṭānḍā]

ṭanḍarēnging To become numbed: kanā dū yakhān ṭanḍarēngāne, my hand has become numbed with the frost; daunō pudīas e ki pēsh tammin, ṭanḍarēngina, it's so cold that if we put face out of doors we'll get frozen [Jaṭ. etc. ṭhanḍā, cold]

ṭanḍēl Tunnel [Eng.; var. ṭannal]

ṭanging To hang (trs.): bāva, nī chupp-a kappēsa, i tēne nā dūān ṭangiva, child if you don't keep quiet, you'll make me hang myself [Bal. tang-, Jaṭ., Si. ṭang-]

ṭannal Tunnel [Eng.; var. ṭanḍēl]

ṭap Wound.—ṭap kanning (khalling) To wound [Psht. ṭap, Bal. tap, thap, Jaṭ. phaṭ, Si. phaṭ*]

ṭapāl Post, dak.—ṭapāl kanning To post [Bal. tapāl, Si. ṭapāl*]

ṭapāli Postman [ṭapāl + -ī]

ṭappi Wounded [ṭap + -ī]

ṭapping To beat: ō nane handun ṭappār, ki nan bē-samā massun, tammān, they beat us so hard that we became unconscious and fell; kane antasēnā kāṭumāi ṭappās? what on earth did you beat me for? To beat clean: kanā puchchāte dīraṭī ṭappa, beat my clothes clean in the water; dā ṭappure ṭappa ki mish-ta pēsh tamme, beat the dust out of this felt [Jaṭ. ṭhapp-, Si. ṭhap-]

ṭappī-ṭōrī Abraded, bloody: nē ant massune, ki nā dūk ō mōn kul ṭappī-ṭōrī o? what's happened to you that your face and hands are all bloody? [ṭappī + ṭōṛ + -ī, 'wounded and shaven'?]

ṭappō Seal of clay, gen. on a piece of wood, used on attached houses or heaps of grain lying ready for division on the threshing-floor.—ṭappō kanning To seal up houses, heaps of grain etc. [Jaṭ. ṭhappā]

ṭappodār Crop-watcher [ṭappō + P. dār]

ṭappur Felt: ṭappure hamēṛē ēte ki nē iāita tūlingnā umēd maṛē (prov.), put out your felt where you have some hope of sitting on it. Concubine (archaic): dā kanā ṭappurnā mār e, he's son to me by my handmaid [Bal. ṭapur, Jaṭ. ṭappar, Si. ṭapur*]

ṭāpuring To stumble, trip: nā hu'lī antei vār vārāi ṭāpurik? why does your horse keep on stumbling? dā mār khulisān hiningaṭī ṭāpuringaṭī e, it's nervousness that makes this lad stumble as he goes. To grope one's way: khanisa-ta, ṭāpurisa hiningaṭī e? chāva khanteān khampak, do you notice him groping in his walk? I guess he must be blind. To grope about for, search nervously after: kul dē mashtēṭī ṭāpurāṭ, ōde khantavaṭ, I passed the whole day anxiously searching for him in the hills, but failed to find him. To be nervous, falter: khulīpa, ṭāpuripa, i nē hichch-a pāpara, don't be afraid, don't be nervous, I won't say anything to you [Psht. ṭapar-, Si. thābbiṛ-]

ṭaṭ Swagger, coxcombry, braggadocio: khānavādaki ṭaṭ jwān aff, swagger is unbecoming in a gentleman.—ṭaṭ kanning To swagger, give oneself airs, make false pretences: ṭaṭ karōkān hich fāida harfpēsa, you won't get any good out of a coxcomb; khāli ṭaṭ kanningaṭī e, māl af-ta, it's all empty display, he's got nothing behind him [Psht. ṭaṭ, Si. ṭhaṭh*, ṭhaṭhō, Jaṭ. ṭhaṭh]

ṭāṭār Coppersmith [Jaṭ. ṭhaṭhār, Si. ṭhāṭhārō]

ṭaṭāū Coxcomb, braggart: yalaō ṭaṭāūas e, nei jange chāik, nei narringe, he's a useless braggart who knows neither how to fight nor how to run away [fr. ṭaṭ, Psht. ṭaṭāwan]

ṭēk Thief, robber [con. with ṭag?]

ṭēkī Gift brought or sent on return from a journey: Panjgūrān irā humbī kanki ṭēkī mōn tissune, he's sent me a couple of jars of preserved dates as a memento from Panjgur;

ant ṭēkī nanki hēsune? what souvenirs has he brought us?

ṭēla Eyeball [Bal. thilagh]

-ṭi Short form of the loc. suffix -aṭi used after long vowels, Grammar § 36 (c).

ṭik Spot, mark: ē dīvālāi ṭik manaṭ tikh, guṛā tūfak khalēna, put some marks on that wall and we'll have shots. Espec. the bridal markings on the bride's face, Life-history §§ 121-2: ṭik daun e, ki ō rangaṭ barāminā pēshāniāi, kāḍiāi, kallikāi pul binira, bridal marks are like this, they pick out flowers in colour on the bride's forehead, chin and cheek; barāminā ṭikkanā hunningki kāva, khudā kē ki tēnā malkhuṛnā ṭikke khaniv, I'm going to see the adornings of the bride, God bring the day when I shall see those of a daughter-in-law of my own. Ray: ḍagharāi ē pīunā ṭik antas e? dēanā ṭikkas e, what's that white mark on the ground? it's a ray of sunlight. Stain, blot, disgrace: nī ki ōde dā ṭikke tikhānus, ōṛān khalās marōs? now that you've branded him like this, will you ever hear the end of it from him? ī nā mōnāi daunō ṭikkas ṭikhōṭ, ki kiāmatiskā khaninge, I'll do you such a mischief that its effects won't vanish till doomsday; pēnāteāi ṭik tikhpa, nē aulād arē (prov.), don't bespatter others with mud, you've got children yourself, *i.e.*, those that live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.—ṭik bining (birring) To design or work coloured spots on felts or embroidery: ōnā lummae baṭingbō ki barē, kanā māranā ṭappure ṭik birre, send for his mother to come and design (or work in) spots on my son's bridal felt.—ṭik shāghing To begin to ripen (lit. to burst into spots): angūr dāsā ṭik shāghāne, the grapes are now beginning to ripen; khōlum hannā ṭik shāghitane, the wheat hasn't begun to ripen yet.—ṭik tining To give out rays, rise, of sun or moon: dāsā dē hasht bajaghāi ṭikk-a ētik, the sun now rises at eight; tūbē ṭik tissune, the moon has risen [Bal. tik, Jat. ṭikkā, Si. ṭikō]

ṭikaṭ, ṭikis Railway-ticket, stamp.—ṭikis kanning To buy a ticket: kanā banningān must ṭikis karēsas, he'd bought a ticket before I arrived.—ṭikis khalling To stamp: dā lifāfae ṭikis khalh, ṭapālaṭi shā, stamp and post this envelope [Eng.]

ṭikkar Earthenware [Si. ṭhikar[a]]

-ṭikkī[1] Small round cake: bāz kōshish karē, maga ṭikki-ta bistau (prov.), he tried hard but his cake wouldn't bake—*i.e.*, he didn't succeed. Round ornament: Brāhūītā masinte kāṭumnā ṭikki khīsunnā arē, Brahui girls wear round head ornaments of gold. Round: ainō tūanā chārda e, tūbē ṭikki e, to-day's the fourteenth of the month, the moon is full. Coiled in a circle: dūshae ki khanāṭ, ō ṭikki ass, when I saw the snake, he was coiled up [Jaṭ., Si.; Psht. ṭikai]

ṭikki[2] Sticking tight: nī nanā kāṭumāi ṭikkī us, tūsunus, nāne suringki illisa, illipēsa? you're sitting tight over us, will you give us room to move or not? ōftā iraghnā vakhtāi himpa, ṭikki mafa, pagga shaghām khalōr nē, don't go and saddle yourself on them just at their dinner-hour, they're likely to cast it in your teeth to-morrow.—ṭikki kanning To make to stick: chilume ṭikki karēne, tūsune, he's sitting with his hookah glued tight to his mouth [ṭik + -i, 'like a spot'?]

ṭikṭālō Doll: ṭikṭālōām-bā mōnaṭi kanā salisunus, you stand before me like a doll. Espec. the doll or wooden framework carried by girls in a rain-making game: pir hurē karē, numā ṭikṭālōān hich matau, the rain held off, and nothing came of your rain-making. Bedeckment: zaghm tafing narinanā kārēm e, ṭikṭālōe khudā zāifaki karēne, it's man's work to gird on the sword, it's for women that God invented adornment.—ṭikṭālō kanning To deck oneself out: ṭikṭālō karēnus, chirrēngisa, kane khwash-a bafēsa, you strut about like a painted doll, I'm not pleased with you [fr. ṭik + ṭāl, 'decked out pole'?]

ṭil Ailment, ailing, espec. of children: ṭil ō chunā bāṭ-ō-bal ō, ust bitpa, ailments and children are insepar-

able, so don't lose heart; nanā chunāk ēnakhō murghunō ṭilas kashshānō, our children have been through a long illness this year; ōnā masiṛ balun e? hau, irā chunānā ṭile pirghāne, bāz tūlifing jwān aff, is his girl grown-up? yes, she's passed the age when she might have been the mother of two children, it's not good to keep her unmarried.—ṭil kanning To ail: khudā khair kē, chunā-ka bāmuse tēnā sāat ō dam khārēfik, ki navā ṭil kē, heaven preserve us, my child is constantly scratching its nose, I fear it's ailing.

ṭillī Tip-cat: khalk zaghme tēnā ōnā likhati, kāṭum-ta ṭilliām-bā siṭṭā, he struck his neck with his sword, and his head hopped off like a tip-cat.—ṭillī khalling To play at tip-cat: suvēlnā dēteāi varnāk muchch-a marēra, laṭṭāte ṭillīte harfira, maidānāi kāra, ṭillī khalēra, in the autumn the youths gather their bats and their balls and go to the plain and play.

ṭillī-gwāzī Game of tip-cat ['tipcat game']

ṭin Tin [Eng.]

ṭing halling (tining) To spurt out, gush forth: dā khavāghān dik ṭing tiningaṭī ō, there's water spurting out from this skin; vakhtas ki zaghm laggā-ta, ditak ṭing halkur, ō tammā, when the sword struck him the blood gushed out and he fell [cf. Si. ṭhing, ᵘ leap, spring]

ṭirt Interjection of defiance [imit.]

ṭiṭī Sandpiper: ainō ṭiṭī tavār kanningaṭī e, khudā kēk, pir-a marēk, the sandpipers are calling to-day, that means rain, please God [imit.; Bal. ṭiṭihar, Si. ṭiṭihar^u, ṭiṭīhar^u, Jat. ṭaṭihir, Psht. ṭitarai, Skt. tiṭṭibha-]

ṭōhō Crop-watcher: ō nanā pālēznā ṭōhō e, he's the watcher of our melon-field. On the look-out, lying in wait: nan ōftā kāṭumāi ṭōhō un, we're lying in wait for them [Si. ṭahōr*, watching]

ṭōk Jesting, jib—ṭōk kanning To jest joke, jibe [Jaṭ. ṭok, Si. ṭōk*, Psht. ṭōka]

ṭōking To hammer: gidānnā mēkhe ṭōkibō, tahō zōrāk e, navā kashshe-ta, hammer in the peg of the tent, the wind's blowing strong and may pull it up. To beat, strike: ī nē daun ṭōkiva ki nā ustanā raghāte khulliva, I'll give you such a hammering that I'll pierce the veins of your heart [Jaṭ., Si. ṭhōk]

ṭōkrī Basket [Jaṭ. etc., Si. ṭōkirī, Bal. tōkrī]

ṭōl Treetop; top branches. [con. with ṭāl?]

ṭōlā Band, company [Jaṭ. ṭōlā, Si. ṭōlō Psht. ṭōlai]

ṭōp Hat [Si. ṭōp^u, Bal. tōpū, etc.]

ṭōpī Cap of a gun; bowl of a hookah, etc. [Si. etc.; Jaṭ. ṭōpā, Psht. ṭōpai]

ṭōṛ Shaven: ōnā kāṭum ṭōṛ e, his head's shaven [Si. ṭhōṛhō]

ṭōṛ-pāsh Shaven, bare-headed ['shaven-visible']

ṭr- Loc. Jhalawān, espec. Zahrī, var. for tr-, Grammar §16, *e.g.*, ṭrakhkhing for trakhkhing.

ṭū Big, fat, thick: nī ṭūō bandaghase us, hich kārēm-a kappēsa, kunēsa, khāchisa, you're a big, fat fellow, you do no work, but simply eat and sleep; dā ṭūō mēlhanā kabābas e, this is a big bit of roast mutton; ṭūō iraghas kane tiss, ī sēr ḳarēṭ, she gave me a thick bit of bread, with which I satisfied myself. Grown-up: ṭūō masiṛas e, ama illānure-ta ki taniā chirrēnge? she's a grown-up girl, how can you allow her to walk about alone? [Jaṭ. ṭhūlhā, Si. ṭhulhō; Skt. sthūla-]

ṭubbī Dive, dip, plunge: asi ṭubbītō kashshāṭ-ta, I pulled it up with one dip of the hand; ōnā ṭubbīṭī barkat ass, there was luck in the way he stretched himself (over the patients)—said of a holy man called in to drive forth illness. Deep sleep: tughanā ṭubbīṭī assuṭ, ki bash karē-ka, I was in a profound slumber when he woke me up.—ṭubbī khalling (tining) To dive, plunge: kumbaṭī ṭubbī tiss, kanā challave kashshā, hēs, he dived into the pool and brought up my ring [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. tubī]

ṭūhing To wake somebody roughly: kane tughān ṭūhipēs, maga dūe pilhis,

don't wake me up roughly, just press my hand; kanā ṭūhingān panch pēn bandaghe bash karēs, you roused five others waking me up so loudly.

ṭuk [1] Customary dues paid to a holy man for his services: pakhīk tēnā ṭukkaki bassunō, the fakirs have come for their annual offerings; ī seiade irā sark ghallanā ōnā ṭukkaṭī tissunuṭ, I've given the Sayyad two sarks of grain in dues; nā ṭukkas kaneāi aff, ki nī haṛdē barēsa khwāhisa, you have no fixed claims on me that you should come every day begging [Jaṭ. ṭhuk, Si. ṭhukᵃ]

ṭuk [2] Lying in wait, on the look-out: nī antei nanā kāṭumāi ṭukk us? why are you lying in wait for us? pālēznā rahāi ṭuk mabō, ē vakhtas ki duzzāk bassur, asīkatō halbō-tā, lie in ambush by the melon-patch, and swoop down on the thieves as soon as they come up.—ṭuk kanning To lie in wait: ēfk nanki ṭuk karēnō, they've been lying up for us [any con. with Jaṭ., Si. ṭik-, to lodge ?]

ṭuk-jahī Ambuscade, ambush ['lying in wait place']

ṭukka Cut, incision: ambal, pūskun istira hēfēnus, tēnā aukhāna-aṭī ballō ṭukka-as tissunus, well, sir, you've recently shaved (your private parts) and made a great gash in your groin—fortune-teller's stock beginning. Espec. the incision made in small-pox inoculation: dā seiadnā khalīfanā dū kubēn e, ṭukkaghāk-ta bisira, this Sayyad's assistant has a clumsy hand, his inoculations always get inflamed.—ṭukka tining To incise, inoculate: chunāte ṭukka tirifbō, mulkaṭī puṭav e, get the children inoculated, there's small-pox about [Bal. ṭuk, Jaṭ. ṭukkā, Si. ṭukō]

ṭukking To cut, incise: kanā dūe seiadāk ṭukkānō, the Sayyads have made an incision in my hand. To gnaw through, make a hole in: halk kite ṭukkānō, the mice have nibbled through the leather flour-bag [Jaṭ., Si. ṭuk-]

ṭuk-khōr Holy man whose services are retained for inoculations, rain-producing, locust-driving etc. [ṭuk + khōr, 'customary dues receiver']

ṭukur Piece, bit. Short distance: nanā khalk dākān jwānō ṭukuras e, our village is a good step-out from here [Jaṭ. ṭukkur, Si. ṭukur, Psht. ṭukṛ]

ṭukurī Sycophant, parasite [ṭukur + -ī, 'one who picks up scraps']

ṭukur-khōr Dependant, hanger-on: ōnā bāva kanā ṭukur-khōr ass, ō ama kantō siālī kēk? his father was a hanger-on of mine, how can he claim equality with me? ['scrap-eater']

ṭul Tower [Bal. thul, Jaṭ. ṭhul, Si. ṭhulᵘ]

ṭūmbō Beak: chukke halpa, ṭūmbō khalōe-ne, don't touch the bird, or it'll peck you with his beak [cf. Jaṭ., Si. ṭumb-, to prick, pierce]

ṭung Hole, vent, aperture: mūshanā ṭunge khuttāṭ, tēnā khwātā puṭunke khanāṭ, I dug into the mouse-hole and found my thread of beads. Having a hole: dā dēg ṭung e, this kettle has a hole in it.—ṭung kanning (khalling) To perforate: ō balun e, dāsā khafte-ta ṭung kabō, she's now grown-up, pierce her ears [Bal. tung, Si. ṭungᵘ]

ṭunṭ Without hands, maimed: ō dūān ṭunṭ e, he's lost a hand; ōnā mār ki vadī mass, dū-ta ṭunṭ assaka, his son was club-fisted from his birth [Bal. tund, Jaṭ. ṭunḍā, Si. ṭunḍō]

ṭunṭī Blunt sword: nā ṭunṭiān ī khulīpara, I'm not afraid of your wretched old sword [ṭunṭ + ī]

ṭūṭī Wooden-cup: Mashkainā jagāteān lōrīk ṭūṭī hēsunō, khassīte tikhing-ki jwān ō, zang-a kappasa, the Loris have brought some cups made of jag wood from Mashkai, they're excellent for putting butter in, they don't rust [Bal. ṭhūṭhī; Jaṭ. ṭhūṭhī, small earthenware cup]

U

(See also under H)

u- Base of the pres. of the subs. verb uṭ etc., Grammar § 249 [Drav. ul]

-ū Diminutive suffix, usually added to an abbreviated form of the noun, *e.g.*, gōsū, little calf, fr. gōsāla. [P.]

ūling To howl [var. of hūling]

ullī Horse [var. of hullī]

ulus Tribe, people, following: Mēngal ballō ulusas e, murriskā tammāne, the Mengal is a large tribe that has spread far afield; ulusnā dushmanī harfing jwānō giṛā-as aff, it's a sorry matte to incur the enmity of a whole people [P. alus fr. Turk.]

um Also, Grammar § 435 [prob. Drav. um, but affected by P. ham]

umaid Hope, expectation [var. of umēd]

umaidvār Hoping, expecting [var. of umēdvār]

umēd Hope, expectation: nane ōṛān bhājiasēnā umēd aff, we don't expect an atom from him.—umēd danning To derive hope from, rest one's hope on (with abl.): nēān bāz umēd darēṭa, nī kane hich titavēs, I put all my hope in you and you gave me nothing; ōfk nēān umēd danningaṭī ō, ki nī tēnaṭ kās, ōfte sharf ētis, dū buṛzā kēs, they are relying on you to go in person (to the funeral) and shew them honour and lift up your hands in mourning [P.]

umēdvār Hoping, expectant. Expecting, enceinte: musi tūanā umēdvār e, she's three months on the way [P.]

umr Life. Age: umras e ki nī naneān murr tammānus, it's ages since you separated from us.—umr kanning To live, survive: naukar manningān guḍ ō bāz umr kattau, he didn't live long after he got employment. To last: dā būṭāk dāsā jwān khaningira, maga umr-a kappasa, zū tuṛingira, these boots look quite good now, but they don't last and soon get unstitched [A. 'umr]

umrān From the very beginning: nī umrān nanā dushman us, from the word go you've been our enemy [abl. of umr]

umraṭ Always, continuously, continually: ō umraṭ nājōṛ e, he's always on the sick-list. For ever: ō umraṭ nēān bēzār karēne, he's parted company with you for good [loc. of umr]

-un Adjectival suffix, Grammar §77 [prob. con. with gen. suffix -nā]

-un- Perfect infix, Grammar §223 [= -un]

unning To look, etc. [var. of hunning]

urā House, espec. a more or less permanent dwelling, as contrasted with kuḍḍī: dāsā mana kuḍḍīas tafēnō, ākhir urā marēra, they've knocked up some shanties for the present, in the end they'll blossom into houses; kanā urā nā urāghān khuṛk e, nī antei haṛdē bafēsa? my house is near enough to yours, what's to prevent you from coming every day? sēlhe urātēṭī manguṛ bāz-a marēk, ticks swarm in the houses in the winter. Wife: nā rā dāsā durākh e? is your wife now well? sālaseān · guḍ māras mass-ta, mōnanā urāghān-ta, a year later a son was born to him by his first wife [Tam., Mal., Kan. ūr, Tel., Tuḷ. ūru, town, village, Malt. orghu, house]

urā-gōdī Mistress of a household, housewife: ōnā masiṛ dāsā balun e, ūra-gōdī e, his daughter is now grown-up and runs his house ['house lady']

urd Camp.—urd kanning To encamp. [P.]

urē Time etc. [var. of hurē]

ūrēnging } To swell up, etc. [var. of hūrēnging, hūringing]
ūringing }

uṛz Excuse.—uṛz kanning To make excuses: ust-ne banning khwāhipak, chaṛa uṛz-a kēsa, as for your coming your heart isn't in it, you're simply trotting out excuses [A ' uẕr]

uṛz-khwāhī Condolence on a death: nan tāiskā ōnā uṛz-khwāhīki hintanun, ō ama naneisk barōe? we've not yet gone to offer him condolences, how can one expect him to come to us?—uṛz-khwāhī kanning To offer condolences on a death [P. ' uẕr-khwāhī]

uṛē Oh you! cry to a man. Occasionally, husband to wife. Also used as a vocative prefix, Grammar §53 [var. of aṛē]

ūṛō Call to a dog to drive him after something, shoo! shoo! [loc. Nushki var. of huṛō]

ust Heart, mind: kattāre tēnā ustaṭī khalk, he drove the knife into his heart; ust kanā khwāhik ki ainō shikārki kāv, it's my heart's desire to go shooting to-day; ustanā kasarat himpa ki ganōk-a marēsa,

don't follow every bent of your heart or you'll go dotty; ust kanā trakhkhingaṭī e, kanā dōst bāz dēān kane-isk batane, my heart is bursting, my beloved hasn't been near me for many a long day; ustāi tōris, harchi ki karēnus, ī asi dēas nē khanōṭ, lay this to your heart, for what you've done I'll pay you out one fine day; kanā musāfirāk pēshan ō, ni rumbisa bassus, kanā uste kashshās, my dear ones are out on their travels, and you came running with such excitement that you sent my heart to my mouth; kanā ust iraghān hināne, I've no heart for my food; nan bāz dēān sū kungun, dāsā ust nanā sūān hināne, we've had meat to eat for so many days, we've lost all appetite for it. Term of endearment: barē, vā kanā ust, kanā kuṭṭaṭī tūle, let him come, oh my heart's delight, and sit in my lap; ō kanā ust, druste nan kane tughān shāghās, antei batavēs? dear heart of mine, the whole night you robbed me of sleep, why didn't you come? Inside or centre of a thing: nan ki lāb-a karēna, ḍaghārnā ustān murūas pēsh tammā, tāzī halk-ta, when we were harvesting, a hare came out of the bowels of the earth, but the greyhound seized it; ḍaghārnā ust buṛz e, kēn ka, āvār ka-ta, the centre of the ground is raised, shovel it away and make it level; chilla-i-tar sēlhanā ust e, December is the very depth of winter; shahranā ustaṭī hin, go into the heart of the town; kanā dūanā ustaṭī pitas hināne, a thorn has run into the middle of my hand; kuriānā natanā uste khalas taṛēne, charp ka-ta, a stone has cut the ball of the shepherd's foot, rub it with ointment. Kernel: zardalūnā gaḍḍaghāte pirgh, ustāte-tā ītōtā avār ka kun, crack the apricot stones and eat the kernels with the fruit. Pick of something: nī gichēn karēs, kullanā uste kashshās, you had the choice, and chose the pick of the bunch; dā sōftā uste kashshās harfēs, you carried off the pick of these apples. —ust halling To be tamed: dāsā kanā kuchak ust halk, khuṛk-a barēk, kanā dūān iragh-a kunēk, my dog has now got so tame that he comes up and eats out of my hand; kapōt ust halōkō chukkas e, the pigeon is a bird easily tamed. To be in love.—ust hining To vomit: istō bāz iragh kunguṭ, kanā ust hinā hinā, I made such a hearty meal last night that I went on being sick; pālhtēṭī hīlhas tammāsas, ō kung, dāsā ust-ta hiningaṭī e, a fly got into the milk, and he drank it down, and now he's sick.—ust khalling To be worried: ust khalpa, khudā kul kārēmte jwān-a kēk, don't vex your heart, God will set everything to rights; sardārnā kāghaz ki bass, ī ust khalisa hināṭ, ēṛē ki rasēngāṭ, ōnā āvāle binguṭ, ust-ka jahāi bass, when I received the chief's message, I got into a great state of mind, but as soon as I arrived and heard his news, my mind was at rest.—ust tining To be in love: kasas ki ust tiss, guṛā murr kanning-ta bāz mushkil e, if a man's in love, it's mighty difficult to keep him at a distance. To be tamed.—ustān hining To go out of one's mind, escape the memory: nā hīt ki kane pārēsasus, kanā ustān hinā, I forgot what you'd told me; chāva ki batavēs, ustān-ne hinā, ī nē ant pārēsuṭ, I guess, as you didn't come, you forgot what I'd told you [prob. con. with Tam., Kan. uḷ, Mal. uḷḷu, Tuḷ. uḷa, inside, mind, Tel. ullamu, heart, Kuṛ. ultā, Malt. ulti, inner; not Tam., Mal. uy-, Kan., Tel. us-, to have life]

ustā Master craftsman. Usual address to a blacksmith: ustā, kanā tūfake jwān jōṛ ka, master blacksmith, mend my gun well [P.]

ustād Teacher, past-master [P.]

ustākār Skilful artist [P.]

ust-khalhī Worrying affair; ainō kane ust-khalhīas arē, ī nā pāraghāi bassunut, umaid-a kēva ki kēsa-ta, I've got an urgent business to-day, I've come to you in the hope you'll do it ['heart-worry,' v. ust khalling]

ust-khām Sick at heart, dejected: ust-khām mafa, khudā jwān-a kēk, don't be down-hearted, God will make it all right ['heart-raw']

ushing To burn, etc. [var. of hushing]

ushkun Slender: ushkunō zēbāō bandaghas e, she's a slender, beautiful woman. Narrow: dā purhzhanā tār bāz ushkun e, the strands of this hair are very fine; ē talārnā mōnaṭi ushkunō kasaras e, there's a narrow path along the face of that precipice; dask hamēkā kishkingik ki ushkun e (prov.), thread breaks at the finest part—disease attacks one's weakest point, or it's the weak that suffers.—Delicate, secret: dā ushkunō hitas e, huris kasētō pāpēs, this is a secret, mind you tell no one [ush- + -kun; Mal. asu, Kan. asi, Tel. asadu, Kuṛ. ācā]

ushkuni Slenderness. Narrowness [ushkun + -i]

uṭ I am, 1st pers. sing. of the subs. verb, Grammar § 249 [u- + -ṭ; prob. < Drav. uṇḍu, is, shall, old fut. of uḷ, to be]

-uṭ Termination of the 1st pers. sing. in the past, perfect, etc. [=uṭ]

uzr Excuse [var. of uṛz]

uzva Limb [A. 'aẓw]

V

v' And, sometimes used for ō before a vowel.

-v Pronominal termination of the 1st pers. sing. in the presents affirmative [orig. not pronominal; remnant of the sign of pres.-fut. time -p- (-f-, -ō-), Drav. -v-; for the pronominal use of an originally temporal sign cf. -p (-f) in the 3rd pers. sing. of the pres. neg.]

vā[1] Again, back, Grammar § 397 [P.]

vā[2] Fie: vā, dā hite antei daun karēs? fie, why did you do it like this? [P.]

vabā Cholera [A.]

vad Larger, large: dā gud kachchān vadd e, this cloth is larger than the measure; ni ṭukuras vad hata, ki pēn kārēmasēṭi bakār barēk, bring a larger bit which will come in useful for something else [Jaṭ. vadh, Si. vadh[i], Skt. vardhita-]

vāda Promise [A. va'da]

vādān Prosperous, cultivated: sāl vādān e, makhlūk sēr e, lāigar vadi-a mafak, the year's a prosperous one, folks are well-to-do and labour's unprocurable [cor. of P. ābādān? but cf. Psht. vadān]

vadding To grow larger, increase, multiply: ē dōasēān ki Shālkōṭaṭi bassunō, ōftā kārēm vaddāne, from the day they came to Quetta, their business has increased; bāvatā asiṭṭ ass, khudānā hukmaṭ ōfk vaddār, their father was alone in the world, by the grace of God they increased and multiplied; ni tēnā haddān gēshtir vaddingaṭi us, chup ka, ki bāṭi-ne laggik, you're getting above yourself, shut up or you'll get one on your mouth. To talk big: must vaddipa, handunō asiṭ khalēva-ne ki nā kāṭum ṭilliām-bā siṭṭe, don't talk any bigger or I'll clout you one which'll make your head hop off like a tipcat [Bal. vad-, Jaṭ., Si. vadh-, Skt. várdhate]

vadī Born: kanā ilumnā urāṭi māras vadi massune, a son has been born in my brother's house. Making an appearance: bāz dēān guḍ ainō vadi massus? so after many days you put in an appearance to-day? Procurable, available: daunō gud ki nī khwāhisa, bāzāraṭī vadi-a mafak, the sort of cloth you want isn't to be got in the bazar. Procured, found: kanā tūfak vadī massune, my gun has been found. —vadī kanning To beget: nan ki nume vadī karēn, numeān ant fāida-as khanān? we who brought you into the world, what good did we ever get out of you? To bring to light, produce: ī tēnā gum marōkā tūfake dāsā vadī karēnuṭ, I've just found my gun that was lost; ī ōnā vadī kanningki kāva, I'm going off to produce him [Bal. vadhi, birth; con. with vadding?]

vaḍ Cut, scar: kanā dūāi dāskā nā zaghmanā vaḍḍāk arēr, kanā ustān hintanō, the marks of your sword still remain on my hand. I haven't forgotten them; ōnā mōnāi bāz vaḍ pāsh ō, there are several scars on his face. Joint: ōnā dūe vaḍḍān taṛēnuṭ, I've cut his hand off at the joint. Jointed: mukhanā haḍ vaḍ vaḍḍ e, the waistbone is a mass of joints.

Natural cutting in a hill, pass: vaḍḍāte tafbō, bingunun ki Marinā lashkar barēk, close the passes, we've heard that the Mari army is coming.—vaḍ kanning To cut, cut up: iraghe vaḍ ka, kun, cut up the bread before you eat it; i dāsā tēnā ispuste vaḍ kattanuṭ, nē ama ētiv? I haven't yet cut my lucerne, how can I give you any?—vaḍ shāghing To mow down: seiad ki duā karē, nanā lashkar lashshī mass, dushmante vaḍ shāghā, when the holy man uttered his curse, our a ny became like a sickle and mowed the enemy down [Si. vaḍḍhᵘ; cf. Si., Jaṭ. vaḍḍh-, to cut < Skt. vardhayati]

vaḍḍam Wedding-presents provided by the bride's parents, Life-history § 142: ṭakkarī tēnā masiṟe irā lōk, juftas ḍaghār, kuras mēlh ō mana ṭappur ō ghālī vaḍḍam tiss, the headman gave his daughter on her marriage two loading camels, a yoke of land, a flock of sheep, and some felts and carpets [archaic; con. with vaḍḍī?]

vaḍḍī Bribe.—vaḍḍī halling (kuning) To take bribes.—vaḍḍī tining To bribe [Bal. vaḍhī, Jaṭ., Si. vaḍḍhī]

vaḍēr Late: dāsā vaḍēr e, pagga mahālau barak, it's now late, come early to-morrow. Long ago, already: i ki hināṭ, ō vaḍēr khāchāsur, when I got there, they had been asleep ages; nanā banningnā vaḍēr ōfte jāsūsāk khabar tissunō, the spies have already told them of our coming. Occas. declined: ō vaḍērāi bass, he came late; khank-ka tughi ō, istō vaḍēriskā tūsunuṭ, my eyes are sleepy, I was sitting up late last night.—vaḍēr kanning To be late: antei vaḍēr karēnus? why are you late?

vaḍērā Clan-leader; chief [Bal.; Jaṭ. vaḍḍērā, ancestor, Si. vaḍērō, ancestor, headman]

vāō Fie! woe betide (with nā jānāī, nā jānaki, etc.), Grammar § 457 [P.]

vāg Rein, bridle: nā hullī ḍappa kēk, vāge-ta khalh, your horse is going very badly, make him feel the rein; nā mār shaitānī kēk, vāge-ta khalh, your boy is up to mischief, pull him up sharp; kanā hīte harfpak, i hum vāge-ta murghun illānuṭ, ākhir tammik, rāst-a marēk, he won't listen to me, so I've just given him rope and in the end he'll stumble and right himself [Bal. vāg, Psht. vāga, Jaṭ. vāgg, Si. vāggᵃ; Skt. valgā]

vāgū Alligator [Bal. vāgū, Si. vāghū, Jaṭ. bbāgū]

vaghd Time. Twelve hour flow [var. of vakht]

vāh Oh! alas! [P.]

vahing To flow: nanā kārēznā dīr dāsā vahingaṭi e, khudā kē ki harvakht handuṇ vahe, the water in our karez is now flowing, God grant it may always flow like this. To stream on: lashkar dāiskā khalās matane, annā vahingaṭi e, we haven't seen the end of the army yet, the procession's still streaming on. To proceed in a steady continuous movement: kanā kharās nā kharāsān langāraṭi jwān-a vahik, my ox is better than yours at steady work in the plough. To accommodate oneself to: aga nī dāsā kantō vahis, i nētō harvakht vahiva, if you go easy with me now, I'll always go easy with you. To penetrate, cut into: irā dū khalkuṭ-ta, maga zaghm-ka ōṭi vahitau, I struck him twice, but my sword only grazed his skin [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. vah-; Skt. váh-]

vahm Fear.—vahm kanning To fear, be afraid [A.]

vah vā Hullo! wonderful, Grammar § 450 [P. vah + P. vāh]

vāk Strength: dā kārēm kanā vākān mafak, this deed is too much for my strength; kane nā vāk aff, I've no power to resist you [Si. vākᵘ]

vakāb Eagle. Common name for a dog [A. 'uqāb]

vakīl Agent, representative; advocate [A.]

vakka Lying fallow, bare: nā ḍaghār ēnakhō antei vakka e, dastanusta? why is your land bare this year, haven't you sowed it? dāsā mēlhte vakkaā ḍaghāraṭi jalla, tā ki nan pūlite harfin, now drive the sheep on to the uncultivated piece of land until we remove the sheaves. [cf. Kan. bakka, bare place?]

vakkāra Barking, bark [vakk-(ing) + -āra]

vakking To bark: nā hitān kano hich parvā aff, druste dē kuchakām-bā vakka, I don't care a rap what you say, you can go on barking like a dog the whole day long [imit.; cf. ghakking]

vakht Time. Twelve hour flow: dā jōaṭi kanā bashkh vakhtas e, my share in this stream is a twelve hour flow [var. vaghd; A. vaqt]

val Curving, twisting: ainō nanā kasar bāz val e, to-day our road goes twisting and turning. Winding path: dā vallān ki gidārēngās, Shālkōṭ pāsh-a marēk, from this winding path you came along you can see Quetta. Coil: dūshae zaghmaṭ khalkut, irā valle-ta guḍḍāṭ, I struck the snake with my sword and lopped off two of its coils. Twining pattern in embroidery: dā gudanā kāṭumāi bāz val arē, handunō valliō gudas kanki hata, there's a nice lot of winding pattern on this cloth, bring me some with a pattern like it. Creeper: kūṭikhnā vallāte hur, ākhir balun massunō, look at the creepers of the water-melon, they've grown large after all.—val kuning (halling) To curve: dā kasar irā jāgaghāi val-a kunēk, this road takes a curve in two places; rēz luṛōnj assaka, kharāsnā nattēṭi val kung, the rope was hanging down, and got round the ox's legs; dūsha val kunisa banningaṭi e, here comes the snake winding itself along; dūshaghām-bā val kuningaṭi us, aga nē zōr arē, hin khalh-ta, aga na chup ka, you're contorting yourself like a snake, if you're strong enough, go and knock him down, otherwise sit still.—val tining To coil something round: dūsha tēne drakhtaṭi val tiss, the snake coiled itself round the tree [Bal., Jaṭ. val-, to twist; Bal., Jaṭ. val, Si. val', creeper; Skt. valli-, fold]

valdā Again: khadōnā ṭaggāk valdā bassunō, tēnā khuṛkaṭ-illēpēre-tā, those cheats of last year have come back again, don't let them near you [cf. Jaṭ. valā, again, valdiṛ, when returning, valdā, reply]

valē But [P.]

vali Prince, ruler, espec. the Khan of Kalat. Saint: sūti khudānā dushman e, aga vali marē, a usurer is the enemy of God, saint or no saint [A. waliy]

vāli Ear-ring [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. vāla; Skt. vālaka]

vallar Flock of birds, covey, flight [Si. valar^u]

valli Curving, twisting. Having a twisting pattern [val + -ī]

vām Debt, loan: narinanā arigh vām e (prov.), debt is the husband of a man, *i.e.*, his lord and master.—vām kanning To borrow.—vām tining To lend [P.]

vāmdār Creditor, money-lender. Debtor. In debt [P.]

vanḍ Division, partition, share: aga nē nā vanḍ khwash aff, nī kanā vanḍe da, ī nā vanḍe dēva, if you don't like your share, take mine and I'll take yours; kanā bāvanā vanḍas nētō aff, ki ī nētō jang kēv, we're not partitioning my father's property that we should come to blows.—vanḍ kanning To divide up: nan tēnā māle ainō vanḍ karēn, tir shāghān, harkas tēnāe darē, to-day we divided up our property, we cast lots and each one took his share; sūte ki sajji karēre, guṛā vanḍ kabō-tā, carve up the meat when you've roasted it [Jaṭ. vanḍ, Si. vanḍ^a; Skt. vanṭa-]

vanḍī Division, share.—vanḍī kanning To divide up, espec. into shares to be paid for: mēlhe taṛbō, vanḍī kēn-ta, kill the sheep and let's divide it into shares on payment; khalkaṭi mēlhas vanḍī karēnē, babō kān, vanḍas halēn aṛzān e, they've slaughtered a sheep in the village on share payment, let's go and get some, it's cheap [Jaṭ., Si.; Skt. vanṭa-]

vānḍi Away from home, loafing abroad: nē ant e ki nī vānḍi us, urāṭi bafēsa? what's up with you that you're always abroad, and don't come home? nī ki daun haṛdē vānḍi us, kanā masiṛe antei barām karēs? if you're always away from home like this, what did you marry my daughter for? Home-

less: urāas ōde aff, vāndi e, charkh-a kēk, he's a tramp without house or home; ō vāndi chirrēngik, he wanders about homeless. Bachelor: gōrich vānditā kassāb e (prov.), the north wind is a butcher of bachelors—in their cold single beds. Not giving milk: suhēlnā mōsumāi kuk vāndi-a marēra, in the autumn the flocks cease giving milk.—vāndī kanning To take (flocks when they've stopped giving milk) far from the homestead: tōshae nusbō shwāntēki, ki kutte vāndi-a kēra, grind the rations for the shepherds as they're going to take the flocks far afield [Jaṭ. vāndhā, Si. vāndhō]

vang Saddle of an animal: mēlhanā kulle sūān vanganā sū hanēn e, the sweetest meat on a sheep is the meat on the saddle; aga zinda assuṭ, jwānō mēlhas khalkuṭ, vangeta tēnā khwājaki hatarōṭ, if I live to shoot a fine hill sheep, I'll bring its saddle for my master—the sportsman's regular vow as he goes shooting [Si. vang^a]

vāngaṛ Brinjal [Si. vānganu^u; Skt. vangana-]

vāngū Spinning-top: chāpaṭi vāngūānā bā chirrēngik, he spins round and round in the dance like a top [Si. vāngī]

vār¹ Time: nane-is irā vār tūsune, he's stayed with us twice; vār vārāi barēk, he comes time after time. Turn: pahraṇā vār nā e, it's your turn for sentry-go; dīr ōfte vār vārāi rasēngik, the water is laid on to them by turns. Leisure: kane dāsā vār aff, I've no leisure at present. Opportunity for revenge (espec. with khaning): ē um dēas ass, ī tēnā vāre khanāṭ, tēnā badale halkuṭ, ainō nā vār e, harchi ki kēsa, ka, once upon a time I also saw my opportunity and took my revenge, now it's your turn, do what you will; nī hardē kaneāi vār khanānus, ba ainō tēnpa-tēne khanina, day after day you've been wreaking your vengeance on me, come, to-day we'll see this thing out amongst ourselves [Jaṭ. vār, Si. vār¹, Skt. vāra-]

vār² Help, protection: kanā pir kanā vārāi asēngā, kane dushmanān khalās karē, my saint came to my aid and rescued me from the enemy [Si. vāhar^a]

varagh Large meal. The first meal in the house after a burial, Life-history § 282 [cf. Bal. var-, P. khwar-, to eat]

varakh Leaf, page [A. waraq]

varandī Reply.—varandī tining To reply, answer [Si.]

vāris Heir. Protector [A. vāris]

varnā Youth, young man [P. barnā, varnā]

varnāī Youth: varnāinā mār bandaghnā ilum marēk (prov.), the son of one's youth becomes a second brother [varnā + -ī]

vaṛ Proper, seemly, suitable: giṛāas ki nē vaṛ e, karak, navā pēndwār vār baf nē, do whatever you like, you mayn't get the chance again. Fitness, suitability: nā vaṛanā puch kanā dukkānaṭi aff, there's no cloth befitting your station in my shop [Si. vaṛ^u]

vāṛ Brushwood hedge to keep animals off the crops. Sheep-fold [Jaṭ. vāṛ, Si. vāṛ¹; Skt. vāṭa-]

vaṛing To suit, become, please [fr. vaṛ]

vas Power, capacity: dā kārēm kanā vassān pēshan e, this work is beyond my power.—vas kanning To do one's best: ni vas kēs, ī tēnā zaghme nē tifara, do what you may, I won't give you my sword; ī tēnā vasse karēṭ, ki ō um dāṛē barē, I did my best to make him come here also. [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. vas^u; Skt. vaśa-]

vasam Cultivated, inhabited. Prospering [also Bal.; cf. Jaṭ., Si. vas-, to be cultivated, dwell, Skt. vas-]

vasamī Cultivation; inhabited place [vasam + -ī]

vasila Means, resource [A]

vāskaṭ Waistcoat [Eng.]

vashdār Liquorice, glycyrrhiza glabra [Bal. var. of khwashdār]

vatākh Tent, encampment, camping-ground: har asiṭ tēnā vatākhāi hinā khāchā, every one went off to his own encampment and lay down to sleep.—vatākh kanning To encamp: ainōnā dē handāṛē vatākh kēn, to-day let's encamp here [P. ōtāgh, ōtāq]

vatāmad Panjgur date juice which exudes from bags of fresh dates placed under load [Mekrāni Bal.; P. khud-āmad, 'self-come']

vatan Home-country [A. vatan]

vaṭ¹ Wick of a lamp: vaṭ kuṭṭēngāne, chirāgh gul-a marēk, zū asiṭ tāv ēte ikita, the wick is coming to an end, and the lamp's going out, twist one for it quickly. Nose-ring, somewhat resembling a wick, made of paper or gold or silver, worn by widows and maidens: zarranā vaṭ dē iraṭṭaṭi tayār-a mafak, kāghaznāas zū tāv ēte shā, navā bāmus-ne kōr marē, a golden nose-ring can't be made in a day or two, roll one of paper and put it in, or the boring in your nose will get closed up [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. vaṭi; Skt. varti-]

vaṭ² Weighing stone [Pal., Jaṭ. vaṭṭā, Si. vaṭu, Skt. varta-]

vaṭap Revenge, vengeance: aga i zinda assuṭ, tēnā vaṭappe nēān jwān halōṭ, if only I live, I'll take my revenge on you with interest; ōnā vaṭap nā piḍḍaṭi jah-a kattavaka, ainō sat kēs, never could his blood go unavenged (lit. vengeance for him could never have found room in your belly), now be on your guard.—vaṭap halling To take revenge: i daun iānta vaṭap halōṭ ki harkas khane, I'll take revenge on him for all the world to see [Jaṭ. vaṭṭ; cf. Si. vaṭu, displeasure, offence? prob. fused with Jaṭ. vaṭap, Si vaṭip*, favouritism, by folk-etym. fr. ṭap, cf. laṭ-ṭap]

vazir Vazier, counsellor, minister [A.]

vēl Calamity, misfortune, misery: vēl bādshāhtēkin e, gharibe harvakht vēl e (prov.), calamity lies in wait for kings, the poor have it always with them [A.]

vēr Feud, revenge: huch tēnā vēre illēpak, har-vakht ki vāre tēnā khanā, halēk, a camel will never abandon his revenge, as soon as he sees his opportunity, he'll seize it; ni kahis kās, i tēnā vēre kabraṭi nēān halōṭ, though you're dead and gone, I'll have my revenge out of you even in the grave [Bal. bair, Jaṭ. vair, Si. vēru; Skt. vaira-]

vērān Desolate, etc. [var. of bērān]

vēri Enemy; the man from whom blood revenge is due: kaneāi daun-a hurik, daun ki kasas tēnā vēriāi hure, he looks at me just as one would scowl at one's worst enemy [vēr + -i]

vēṛ Encircling, surrounding: mashe vēṛ karēn, jalabas nanā vēṛaṭi tammā, we drove the hill and a flock of wild goats fell within our drive.—vēṛ kanning To encircle, surround: lashkar shahre vēṛ karēne, kasar aff, the troops have surrounded the town, and there's no way in; mashe vēṛ karēn, hasht gad tāzitetō pirghān, bistas tūfaktō khalkun, we drove the hill right round, and brought down eight urial with the hounds, and shot some twenty [Bal. vēṛh, Jaṭ. vēhṛ, Si. vēṛhu; Skt. veṣṭa-, noose]

vilāyat Country, foreign country, England [A.]

vilāyati English made [vilāyat + -i]

vusūl Acquisition, collection.—vusūl kanning To acquire, collect, realise [A. vuṣūl]

Y

yā¹ Or, Grammar § 436.—yā....yā. Either....or [P.]

yā² Oh! vocative prefix used in prayers and invocations, Grammar § 53 [P.]

yāghi Rebellious. Unfriendly, hostile. Rebel, outlaw [fusion of P. yāghi, enemy, and A. bāghi, rebel]

yak One, confined to compound numerals like bist ō yak, 21, yak ō nīm, 1½, and to compound words [P.]

yakman Household dry measure, equalling roughly five pounds [P.]

yaknati On one leg: chunāte hubbō, yak-nati siṭṭingaṭi ō, look at the children, hopping on one leg ['one-legged']

yakshambē Sunday [P. yak-shambih]

yaktāki Tertian fever ['one odd numbered', = fever every other day]

yaktal Single-fold, single, Grammar § 10 ['one-fold']

yaktaniā Alone ['one-alone; P. yaktana]

yakṭālī One-branched: asi yakṭāliō drakhtas ōnā urānā mōnaṭi arē, there's a tree with a single branch in front of his house [yak+ṭāl+-i]

yakh Frost.—yakh danning To be damaged by frost (used impersonally): fasle khadō yakh darē, the crops were spoilt by frost last year.—yakh kanning To be frozen, of animate objects (used impersonally): kane yakh karēne, I'm freezing.—yakh tafing To be frozen, of liquids: dīk yakh tafēnō (or, used impersonally, dīte yakh tafēne), the water's frozen [P. 'ice']

yakhī Ice [yakh + -ī]

yakhīn Certainty, assurance. Certain, sure [A. yaqīn]

yal Gravel, pebble [var. of zhal]

yala Loose, unrestrained, unfettered: nī dāsā yala us, harchi ki kēsa ka, nā zōre khaniv, you've nobody to stop you, do what you will, let me see what's in you. Dissolute, loafing: dā yalaō bandaghas e, dāde yāt kappa, hichchas aff, he's a wastrel, don't give him a thought, he's worse than nothing.—yala kanning To let go, release: gharības e, yala ka-ta, ki kāe, he's a poor fellow, release him and let him go [P.]

yalai Condition of being unrestrained: kanā tāzie ki panch shash dē shikār maf, tēnaṭ yalaiaṭ-a kāik, shikār-a kēk, if there's no coursing for five or six days, my greyhound goes off by itself to hunt on the loose: kurra tēnaṭ yalaiaṭ kanā mādiāntō bass, the foal came along with my mare without having to be led. Loafer: ō yalaias e, kārēmnā aff, he's a wastrel, good for nothing at all. Loose: dāsā yalai massune, hich add-a kappak, he's now thrown off control and won't stop at anything: ēnā iṛ yalaiō bandaghas e, his sister's a loose lot. Without connections, ownerless: dā yalaiō urāas e, bēgāi hamērē vatākh-a kēna, no one lives in that house, we'll camp there for the night: ī yalaiō zāifa-as affaṭ ki nī kane kirēng-a ētisa, kane khizm arē, I'm not a defenceless woman for you to abuse me, there are menfolk to defend me [yala + -ī]

yalli Gravelly, pebbly [yal + ī]

yām Middle. Between [loc. Jhal. var. of niām]

yār Friend, lover. Protector [P.]

yāt Memory.—yāt banning To be remembered: kane yāt bafak ki gahas jangān narrānuṭ, no instance occurs to me of my running away from battle.—yāt illing To forget: kane yāt illānus? have you forgotten me?—yāt kanning To remember: kane yāt karēs, ī nē yāt karōṭ, if you remember me, I shall remember you.—yāt tining To remind: kane yāt ētis ki ōṛki kāghazas mōn ētiv, remind me that I've to send a letter for him [P. yād]

yatīm Orphan [A.]

yāzda Eleven [Bal.; P. yāzdah, yānzdah]

Z

zabr Excellent: zabrō bandaghas e, harkastō nēki-a kēk, he's a capital fellow, he does everybody a good turn; dā kārēznā dīr zabrō hanēnō dīras e, this karez water is a mighty sweet water; kanā daghārnā fasl zabr massune, my crops have turned out splendidly; nī dā kārēme zabr karēnus, you've done this work well [also Bal.; fr. A. zibbir, mighty, cf. zibr and the analogous doublet zaft, zift; perh. fused with P. zabar, superior]

zabrī Excellence: tēnā zabriān harkase dōst us, everybody likes you for your goodness; zabriaṭ ka-ta ki sardār nēān khwash marē, do it well to please the chief [zabr + -ī]

zabt Confiscation. Confiscated.—zabt kanning To confiscate [A. zabt]

zaft Excellent: ī zaftō hullīas halkunuṭ, ba hur-ta, I've bought a splendid horse, come and have a look at it; ainō nā māre khanāṭ, sardārtō hīt-a karēka, zaftō māras e, I saw your son to-day when he was talking to the chief, he's a fine lad; dā khōshaghāk zaftō khōsha ō, these ears of corn are grand specimens; Shālkōṭnā diteān Kāsinā dīr zaft e, Kasi water is better than the Quetta waters.—zaft kanning To master, learn by heart: sabakhe aga zaft karēnus,

kitābe much ka, if you've mastered your lessons, put up your books; numāze dāsā zaft karēnut, I've now learnt the prayers by heart [A. zaft, rough, cf. zift and the analogous doublet zabr, zibr]

zaftān Distinctly, carefully: ī nā hite bimpara, zaftān pā, I can't hear you, speak distinctly; zaftān khwān ki sabakh nā nē yāt marē, read it aloud so that your lesson 'll stick in your mind; jalanā tavāre zaftān binina, dīr banningaṭi e, we can hear the roar of the torrent quite clearly, there's a spate coming [zaft + abl. -ān]

zafti Excellence: ōnā zaftiān harkas ōde tēnā ustāi tōrik, on account of his goodness every one has a warm corner for him; tēnā zaftiaṭ tēnā kārēmte zaft karē, bāva-ṭa daun allau, true to his thoroughness he did his work thoroughly, his father was very different [zaft + -ī]

zāgh[1] Heap of winnowed corn: ēnakhō nanā khōlumnā zāghāte pir saṛēfē, our wheat this year was spoilt by rain after winnowing.—zāgh kanning To winnow grain and heap it: nan tēnā jōhānte zāgh karēnun, mōne pāk-a kēna, harfina-tā, we've cleaned our stacks of corn and now we must choose a lucky date to carry it home.

zāgh[2] Black earth dye: zāghanā zara-as hatibō, kanā shalvāre maun kabō, fetch some sulphate of iron and dye my trowsers black [P.]

zaghm Sword: zaghmanā zōr daun e, ki khulisān ispar, nēza, tūfak, tōp jōṛ mass, such is the might of the sword that from fear of it shield, lance, gun and cannon were invented; zaghm ki avār tammā, jang khalās mass, kahōkāk kaskur, narrōkāk narrār, as soon as sword met sword the battle was over, those who were to die died, those who were to fly fled [Bal. zaham; by metathesis fr. A. qazam? or cf. P. zakhm, wound?]

zaghmanā bē Rock salt [' sword-salt ']

zaghr Pure, fresh [loc. Nushki; Bal.]

zah Kid. Flock of kids and lambs [Bal.; P. ' offspring ']

zahdān Womb, of animals [P.]

zahgal Flock of kids and lambs [Bal.; =zah + -gal]

zahīr Sad. Home-sick. Sadness nā lumma zahīrān nēki kōr e, your mother is weeping her eyes out for you. Home-sickness [A.]

zahīrakō Woman's lament, dirge.—zahīrakō khalling To sing laments [zahīr + -akō, cf. līakō]

zahr Poison: zahr kump, kaspak (prov.), let him refrain from poison, and he won't die—*i.e.*, if he doesn't do wrong, he won't be punished [P.]

zāifa Woman: dā zāifa dinnā masiṛ e? whose daughter is this woman? Wife: kanā zāifa istō chūcha khanā, māras hēs, my wife was delivered last night and bore a son [Bal.; A. ẓa'īfat, weak, fem.]

zakhāt Alms given as a religious ordinance: Brāhūītā dastūr handun e ki chil mēlhān asi mēlhas, chil rupaiān asi rupaias, sī huchchān asi huchchas, dah sark khōlumān asi sarkas, zakhāt sālaṭi ētira, it's the recognised thing among Brahuis to give in alms every year one sheep in forty, one rupee in forty, one camel in thirty, and one measure of wheat in ten [A. zakāt]

zāl Old woman [P.]

zālim Tyrant. Tyrannical [A. ẓālim]

zamān Time: dā zamān ghaṭ uṭ, nētō banning kappara, I'm busy at this moment, I can't come with you. Age, generation: nā bāva muskō zamānnā bandaghas e, your father is a man of the good old days [A.]

zamāna Age, generation. Times; the world [P.]

zamānat Security, guarantee [A. ẓamānat]

zāmārēnging To fester: kanā ṭap zāmārēngāne, dīras hata ki silliv-ta, my wound's festering, bring some water to wash it. To go wrong, become spoiled: dā dame nanā hīt zāmārēngāne, hur ki khudā mōnaṭi ant-a kēk, this time our business has gone all wrong, but let's see what God will do hereafter; pālhte zāmārēfēs, nei kase tissus-ta, nei tēnaṭ kungus, you've let the milk go to waste, you've given it to nobody and you haven't drunk it yourself [archaic; m. form of zāmāring]

zāmāring To be in labour, of animals: mir kanā zāmārik, ainō hīnik, my ewe's in labour, she'll lamb to-day; dāskā nā hēṭ jwāniaṭ zāmāripak, dēas iraṭ kashshik, your goat hasn't laboured properly yet, it'll be a day or two before she kids. [con. with zah, zank, and P. zāh-, bring forth, but not with mār]

zambāra Rushing noise: dīranā zambāra e, there's a sound of rushing water; tahōnā zōrān drakhtātā zambāra e, the trees are rustling with the force of the wind; lashkarnā silātā zambāra mass, one could hear the clatter of the weapons of the host. Rush: nī kane avalāi khabar titavēs, zambāra-aṭ kanā kāṭumāi tammās, ī nē dāsā ama sharaf ētiv? you never warned me of your coming, but came upon me with a rush, how can I now do you proper honour?—zambāra kanning To make a rushing noise: chukkāk zambāra karisa nanā kāṭumaṭ gidārēngār, the birds passed over our heads with a rushing noise. To make an onrush: lashkar asika zambāra karē, ōfteāi shōlingā, all at once the force made a rush and poured out on them [zamb-, imit. + -āra]

zamīdār (zamīndār) etc. Landholder, etc. [var. of zimīdār, etc.]

zāmin Responsible, Bail, surety [A. ẓāmin]

zamzīr Chain.—zamzīr kanning To chain up [P. zanjīr]

zān Knee [Bal. zān, P. zānū]

zang Rust.—zang kanning To rust: kanā tūfak zang karēno, my gun's got rusty [P.]

zank Lambing, lambing season: nā kuranā zank arā tūaṭi marēk? in what month are your flocks due to lamb? kanā mēlhk zankāi tayār ō, my sheep are ready to lamb; nanā kur dāsā zankāiṭ e, our flock is about to lamb [prob. za-nk; con. with zah; Av. zan-, P. zāh-, bring forth]

zanū Chin: zanūāi-ta maurō ṭikkas tikh ohūchae, navā nazar harfe, put a black mark on the babe's chin lest it get the evil eye [loc. Nushki; Bal. zanūk, P. zanakh]

zānū-band Knee-covering: ainō tēnā lōkaki jwānō zānū-bandas gwafēṭ, shōshing shāghāṭ, I wove to-day a fine knee-covering for my he-camel, and put bells on it.—zanū-band kanning To sit with knees wrapped round: nī gharībō banda-ghase us, hākimnā mōnāi zānū-band kappa tūlpa, a man of your walk of life shouldn't sit with knees wrapped round in the presence of the quality [P.]

zar Gold, money.—zar kanning To make money [P.]

zara A little, some: zara-as pālhanā hata, or: pālh zara-as hata, or: zara pālh hata, fetch a little milk; zara-as sabr ka, wait a while; zara-as gidrēngtau ki ō rasēfē, before you could say Jack Robinson he was there [A. ẓarra]

zarafshān Scattering of coins over the bier of a notable [var. of zarshān]

zarāgh Leech [var. of zirāgh]

zarak Third finger [loc. Nushki var. of zarhōr]

zārch The wild shrub *berberis vulgaris*, of which the fruit is eaten, and the roots used as a drug for jaundice.

zarchōba Turmeric [P. zardchōb]

zardalū Apricot [P. zardālū]

zardoī Jaundice [Bal.; cf. P. zard, yellow]

zargar Goldsmith [P.]

zarhōl / zarhōr Third finger [zar + hōr, 'gold finger'; change -r > -l is uncommon]

zārk Gall-bladder: mate tūfakaṭ khalkut, zārke-ta kashshāṭ, khanaki bāz jwān e, when I shot the markhor I took out its gall-bladder, as it's excellent for the eyes [Bal. zahrak, P. zahra]

zar-kharīd Bought, especially of acquired, as opposed to ancestral land [P.]

zarr Gold, money [var. of zar]

zarrī Golden [zarr + -ī]

zarrihōr Third finger [var. of zarhōr]

zarshān Scattering of coins over the bier of a notable, Life-history § 254.—zarshān kanning To scatter coins over a bier [<var. zarafshān = zar + P. afshān scattering]

zartōl Tortoise-egg [A. ẓahr, tortoise + ?]

zarūr Necessary. Necessity, need: kane zarūras nā jahāi hēsune, aga na dā vakhtāi ī batavaṭa, a real necessity has brought me to your house, otherwise I wouldn't have come at this hour. Of necessity, without fail: pagga zarūr kanā kulave ōde ētis, give him my message to-morrow without fail [A. ẓarūr]

zēbā Beautiful [P.]

zēbāi Beauty [P.]

zēn Saddle.—zēn kanning To saddle [P. zīn]

zēn-kōda Pummel of a saddle [P. zīn-kūda]

zēvar Jewelry [P.]

zī Shirt-collar: kanā zie tank karēnus, you've made my collar tight; nī bash massunus kanā zianā harringki? have you jumped up to tear my collar? (said by quarrelling women); pānē sali ki nā bāva barē, ī tēnā zie nā dūān harriva, just wait till your father comes and I'll show him what you've done to me. Summit: mashanā ziāi lagga, hur ki lashkar barēk, bafak, climb to the top of the hill and see if the army is coming or not. On, over (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 357): kanā pagaṛinā ziāi hich tikhpa, kharāb kēs-ta, don't put anything on my puggaree, you might spoil it; nī dāsā kanā ziāi laggingaṭi us, ī tēnā ziāi illēpara, you're now trying to ride rough-shod over me, but I won't let you get on top of me; dīr ḍaghāraṭi bass, purr mass, laṭṭanā ziān gidārēngā, the water came on to the field, filled up and ran over the embankments [P. zih, circuit, extremity, collar]

ziān Loss, damage. Lost, damaged.—ziān kanning To lose, damage, destroy. To suffer loss [P.]

ziārat Shrine.—ziārat kanning To visit a shrine: shahīdātā kabrāi dabō ta kī ziārat kē, hilh illē-ta, take him to the martyrs' tomb for a pious visit to the shrine that the fever may leave him [A.]

ziāt More, too much: dāfk nanā sēriān ziāt ō, these are more than enough for us. Much, well, long: hapursnā shātir ziāt umr-a kēk, a juniper wood beam lasts very long [A. ziāda]

ziātī Superfluity. What is left over: tēnā ziātīte kane ētis, give me your leavings [ziāt + -ī, and not corr. of P. ziādatī]

zibr Rough, not smooth: sākōṛk zibr ō, kūse pilha iṭitā, guṛā zāgh ēte-ta, jwān maun-a marēk, the sakor is rough, wring the shirt out in it, then add some sulphate of iron, and it'll go an excellent black. Rough to the taste: daun hanēn mafa ki harkas kunē-ne, daun zibr mafa ki guṭṭaṭi halēs (prov.), don't be so sweet as to make everybody have a bite at you, don't be so rough as to stick in everybody's throat. Rough-tempered: zibrō bandaghas e, bāz ītōta chēṛkhānī kappa, he's peppery, don't be too jocular with him [Bal. zivir; A. zibbir, mighty; cf. zabr, and the analogous doublet zift, zaft]

zibra Rough ground [fr. zibr]

zid Contrariety, spite: nī tēnā ziddanā khalōk us, you're the victim of your own contrariety.—zid kanning To be quarrelsome. To be importunate, espec. of children: chunā zidd-a kēk pēshan hiningki, ant kēv? the child's yammering to go out, what am I to do? [A. ẓidd]

zift Rough, not smooth: kanā kāsk dāskā zift affas, ama rang harfira? my wool is still smooth, how will it take the dye? Rough to the taste: darō nanki panēras hēsur, zift ass, tippara sākōṛas tammāne iṭita, yā kirrīnā drakhtaṭī ṭangānō-ta, they brought me a cheese yesterday which was rough to the taste, I don't know whether some sakor has dropped into it or whether they've had it hanging on a tamarisk tree. Harsh: zift pāpa-ta, ghussa kēk, kāik, pēndwār bafak, don't speak roughly to him, he'll get angry and go off and won't come again [A. zaft]

zik Sheep or goat-skin bag for holding ghee [Bal., Psht.; Si. jik[a]; cf. A. ziqq, bottle for wine, etc.?]

zikr Mention. Recital of God's praises.—zikr kanning To mention. To recite God's names [A. ẕikr]

zikh Peak: ē mashanā zikhāi shwāne khanisa? do you see the shepherd

on the peak of that hill? Tip of an egg: kanā sauzvāriā mākīān daunō zikhīō khāya-a ētik, ki zikhatō-ta aga khōlumnā dānae saghis, hum pinnipak, khōlumnā dānae brābar saghik, khūrt-a kēk, my Sabzvar hen lays such hard-tipped eggs that if you tap a grain of wheat with its tip it won't break but will pound the grain to flour—and therefore will be hard to beat in egg-fighting [con. with zī ?]

zikhī Tipped [zikh + -ī]

zīl Fingernail: zīlāte tēnā halh ki balun massunō, cut your fingernails, they've grown long; zīl sūān jitā mafak (prov.), you can't separate the nail from the quick—blood is thicker than water; khudā nē zīl tif ki nī tēnā kāṭumc khārifis, may God leave you not even a fingernail to scratch your head with, *i.e.*, may your pride have a fall [con. with zī, 'extremity of the finger'?]

zīla Rising ground, slope: ē zīlaghāi mēlhk khwāhingaṭī ō, the sheep are now grazing on that slope. On (used as a postpositional noun): ī khanāṭ-ta, drakhtanā sēkhāṭī khēranā zīlāi khāchāsas, I saw him lying on his back in the shade of the tree [con. with zī ?]

zilum Tyranny, cruelty [var. of zulm]

zimīdār Landholder, husbandman [P. zamīdār]

zimīdārī Landholding, husbandry [zimīdār + -ī]

zimījumb Earthquake [P. zamin-jumbish]

zimma Responsibility, trust, duty.—zimma harfing To take the responsibility [A. zimma]

zimmadār } Responsible [P.]
zimmavār }

zimmavārī Responsibility [P.]

zinā Adultery—zinā kanning To commit adultery [A.]

zinākār Adulterer [P.]

zinda Living, alive [P.]

zindagi Life, life-time [P.]

zirāb Flame: ōde khākharnā zirāb bushā, the flame of the fire burnt him [archaic; any con. with Si. jjerāṭᵃ?]

zirāgh Leech [Bal. zarāgh, P. zarūg]

ziṛ Run, of a bird: kane kakkavnā ziṛ dōst-a barēk, I'm very fond of the run of a chikor; sēsūe ziṛaṭī khalling kubēn e, it's not easy to shoot sisi on the run.—ziṛ kanning To run like a bird: kakkavām-bā ziṛ-a kēk, she trips along like a Greek partridge; ziṛ ka, ba tēnā bāvaghāi, come, trip to your father. To run in haste: daun ziṛ kanningaṭī us, ki lashkar randaṭ e-ne, you're speeding along as if an army were after you [imit.? cf. Si. jhirkᵘ, cock sparrow ?]

zōba Shepherd's wages in kind: nanā ḍēhaṭī dah mēlhān asi sōras mādaō shwāne zōba ētira, in our part of the world they give the shepherd one she-lamb for every ten sheep; ēnakhō kanā shwāne hasht sōr, haft daghar zōba dū bass, this year my shepherd got eight lambs and seven kids for grazing.

zōr Strength, power. Strong: kumaitā hullī surkhingān kuvvataṭī zōr e, as regards endurance a bay is stronger than a roan.—zōr khalling (tining) To emphasise, press [P.]

zōrāk Strong, powerful: zōrākā dīr kāṭumān kasar-a kēk (prov.), a strong flood overflows its banks—might is right. Very: dā jalanā kasar zōrāk kaṛbaṛ e, the track through this water-course is mighty rough [fr. zōr; Bal. zōrākh]

zōṛ Long felt coat: darōnā kāsk ki nī hēsus-tā, jwānō zōṛas marēra, nanā khalkaṭī daunō-bandagh aff ki jōṛ kē-ta, the wool you brought yesterday will make an excellent felt coat, but there's nobody in our village to make it up; kuriā tēnā zōṛe girām illāne, yakh karōe-ta, the shepherd has forgotten to take his felt coat with him, he'll get frozen; kanā zōṛanā āstūnkaṭī chughūṛas e, kashsha hata-ta, huris ki kasp, there's a leveret in the sleeve of my felt coat, fetch it out and see that it doesn't die.

zōṛōngī Wild garlic.

zū Quickly, soon: zū hinak, go quickly. Recent time: I dā zūaṭ ēṛē hintanuṭ, I haven't been there lately; zūān ī nē khantanuṭ, nī arāng massunus? I haven't seen you for a long time, where have you been? [P.]

zulf Curling lock, curl. Espec. the small side-locks worn by married women: arighīā zāifanā nishānī zulf e, side-curls are the mark of a married woman [P.]

zulfī Door-catch [P.]

zulm Tyranny, cruelty.—zulm kanning To be tyrannical, cruel [A. ẓulm]

zumburēnging / zumburing To crouch, sit on one's haunches: pishshī chukkātā hallingki zumburēngāne, the cat is crouching after the birds; chukkāte hur, ēṛē barfān zumburānō, look at the birds over there cowering from the snow; ō tēnā havēlīnā mōnaṭī zumburōk tūsune, he's squatting in front of his courtyard; amirangā bandaghnā mōnaṭī zumburing jwān aff, it's unseemly to squat before the quality; nī antei daun zumburēngānus, nē dē khalkune? why are you cowering like this? who's struck you?

zumzum The holy well at Mecca: zumzumnā dīr hatibō, murdaghāi shāghbō, bring holy water and pour it over the dead [A. zamzam]

zurrat Juari, maize [A. ẓurat]

zūt Recent time: zūtāteān ī ōde khantanuṭ, tippara arāng hināne, I haven't set eyes on him for some days, I've no idea where he's gone to; dā zūtāteaṭ nī hich batanus, ainō khairaṭ bassunus? you haven't been near us all this time, I hope there's nothing wrong that you've come to-day? zūtaṭ kanā ilum daunō mērabānī kattane, tāsas chappi kēv? my brother hasn't been so gracious for ages, had I better look what's at the bottom of it all? [Bal. zūt, P. zūd, quick, soon]

ZH

zhāla[1] Hail [P.]

zhāla[2] Bag for covering the teats of sheep and goats: hēṭanā zhāla tammā, daghar huṛā-ta, pālh ant kunēn? the bag fell off the goat's teats and the kid sucked her dry, what milk are we to drink?—zhāla kanning To cover the teats with a bag: mīre tēnā zhāla ka, sōr huṛik-ta, put a bag on your ewe's teats or the lamb will suck her [P. 'bag or bladder for swimming']

zhall Gravel, pebble: ainō tahō handun kashshāka ki zhallāte khantēṭī chaṭ tissaka, the wind blew so strong to-day that it kept throwing the gravel up in our eyes; kabrnā kāṭumāi zhall shāghbō, strew pebbles on the top of the grave [cf. Psht. zhghal, Bal. zawār? P. zawāla, globular lump?]

zhallī Gravelly, pebbly: dā zhalliō ḍaghāras e, ispust hatipak, this is a gravelly soil, it won't do for lucerne; ō zhallīā ḍaghārāi ki nī khāchisa, nā puṭṭī rēsh-a marēk, if you lie on those pebbles your spine'll get rubbed [zhall + -ī]

zhumbāra Rushing noise [imit.; var. of zambāra]

zhūngāra Hum, buzz, moaning, whizzing, etc. [zhūng-(ing) + -āra]

zhūnging To hum, buzz, whistle: mungık tēnākutāmaṭī zhūngingaṭī ō, the bees are humming in their hive; kanā khafk zhūngingaṭī ō, my ears are buzzing; sum kanā kāṭumān zhūngā, the bullet whistled over my head; tahō gidānnā har chār pāraghān zhūngik, the wind is whistling round the four sides of the tent. To moan: zhūngik, nājōṛ e? he's moaning, is he ill? To be exhausted, as shewn by moaning: ō nājoṛiān bash massune, dāsā zhūngik, he's got over his sickness, but is now weak [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. zūk-, zāu-].

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